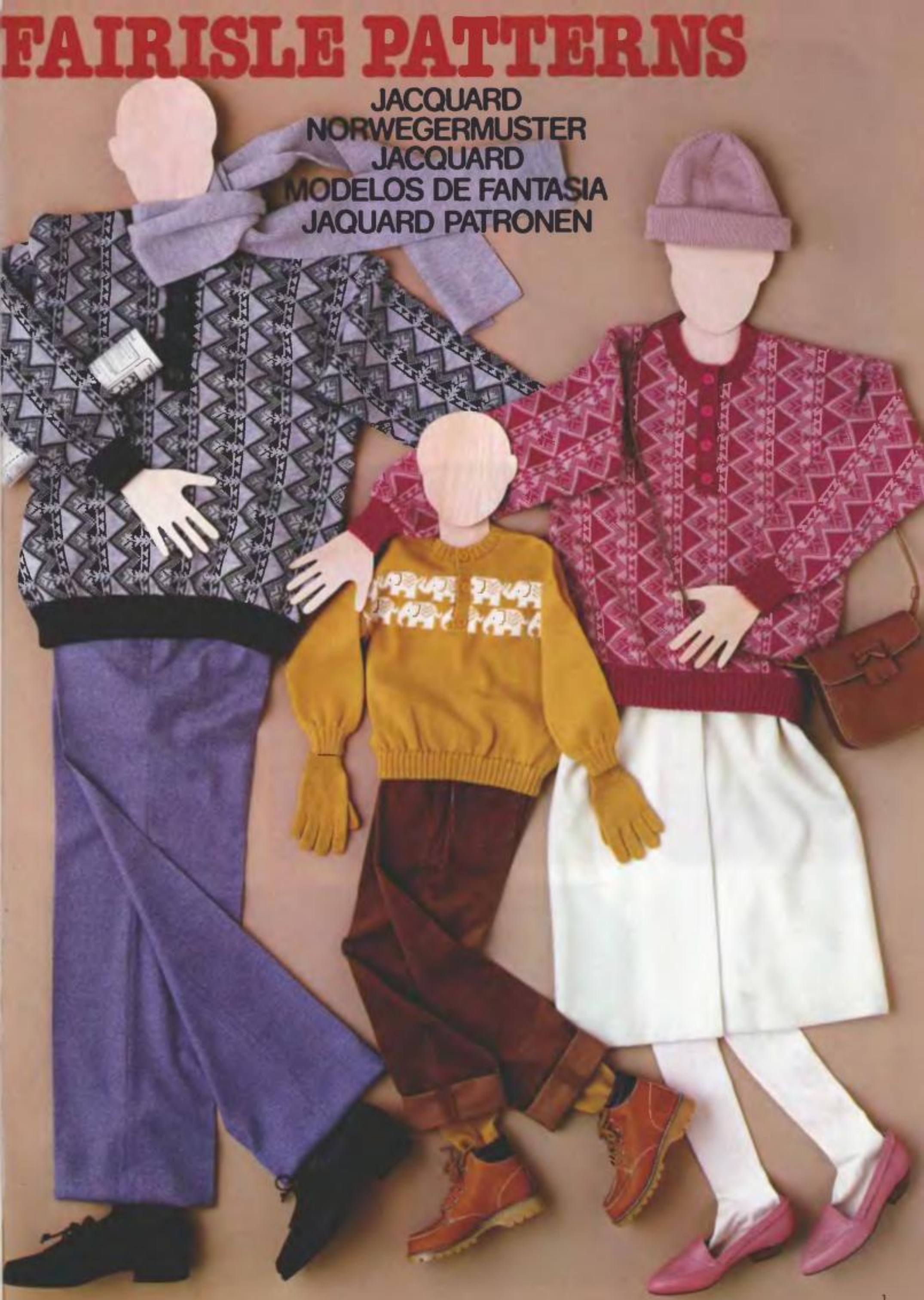
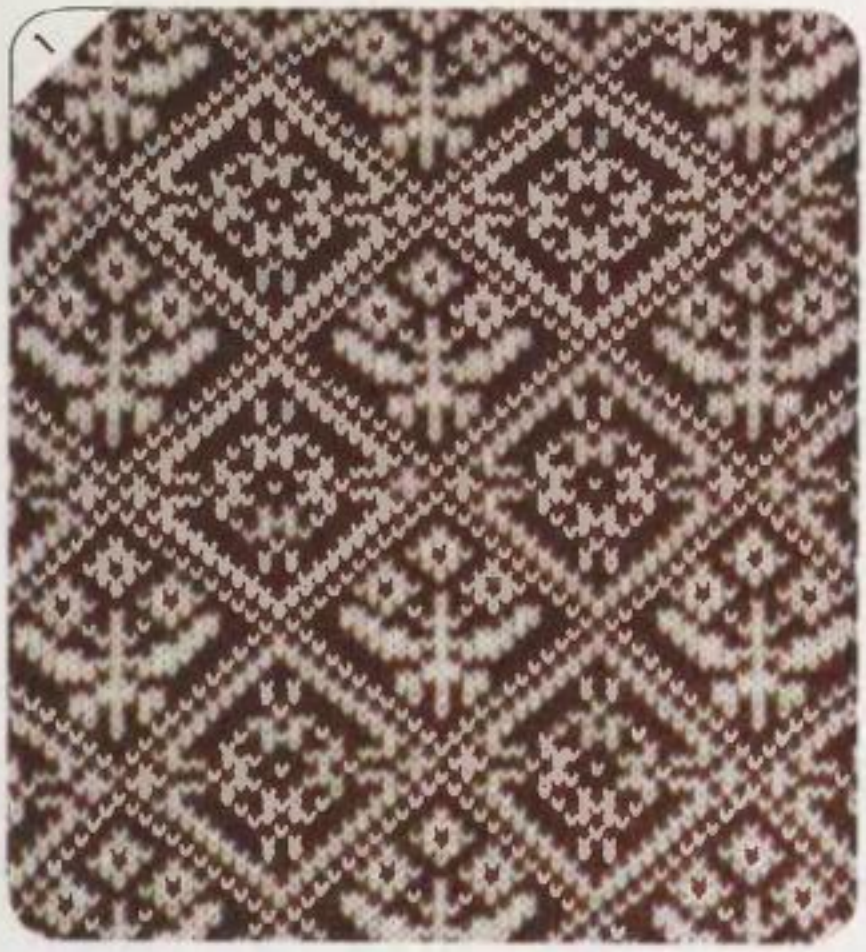
# KNITTING PATTERN

MOTIFS TRICOT
MUSTERBUCH
LAVORAZIONI A SCHEDA
PATRON
PONSKAART PATRONEN

# FAIRISLE PATTERNS

JACQUARD
NORWEGERMUSTER
JACQUARD
MODELOS DE FANTASIA
JAQUARD PATRONEN

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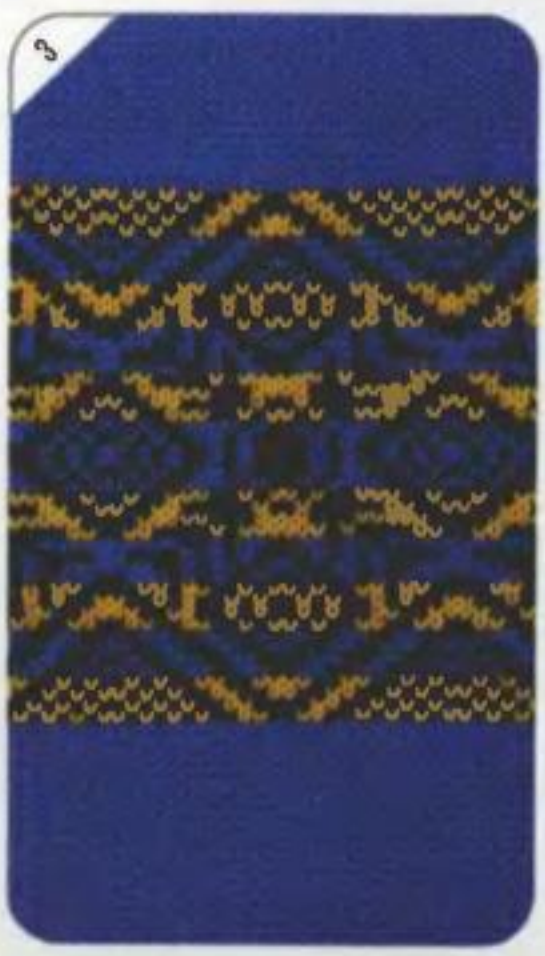
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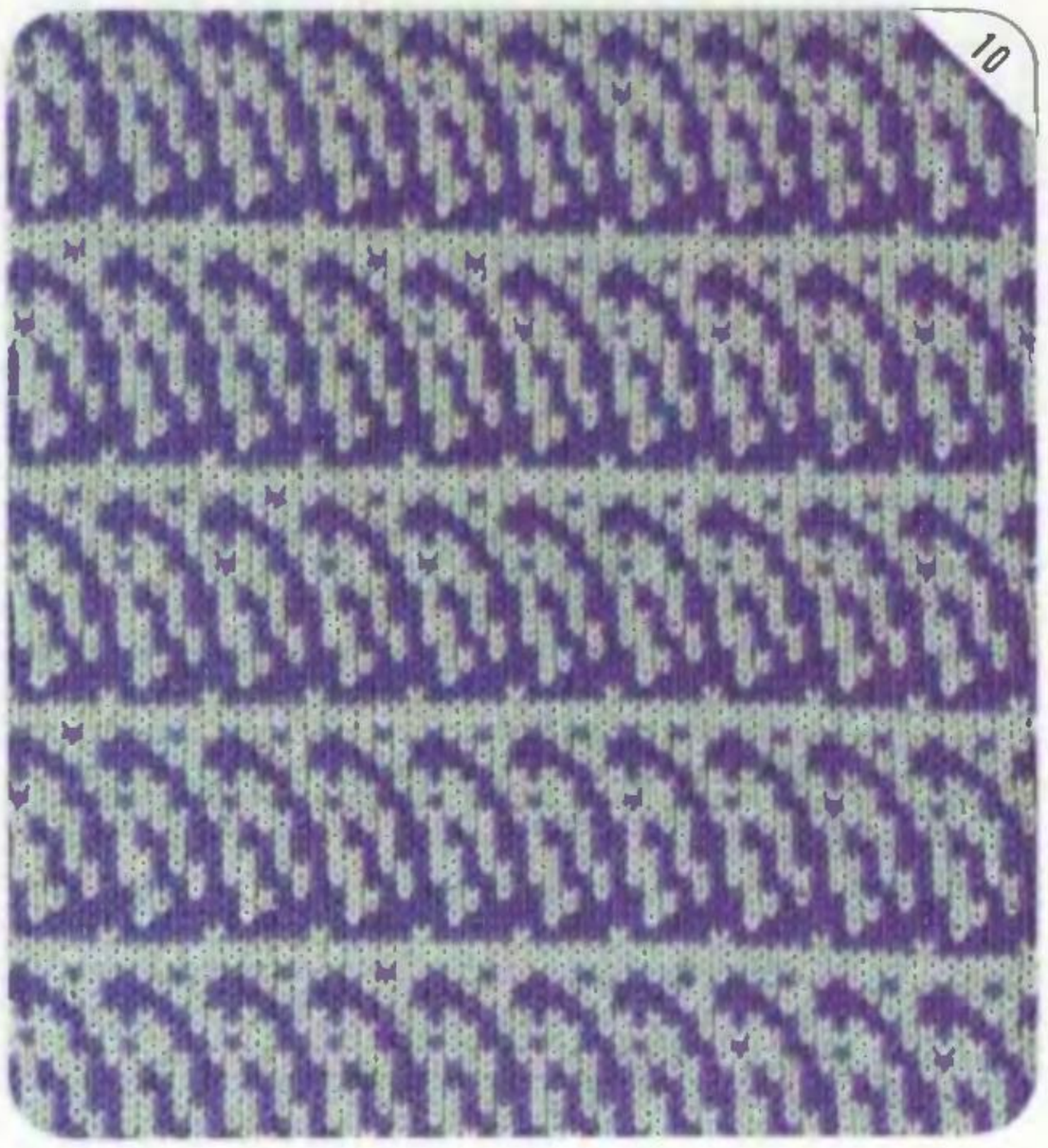
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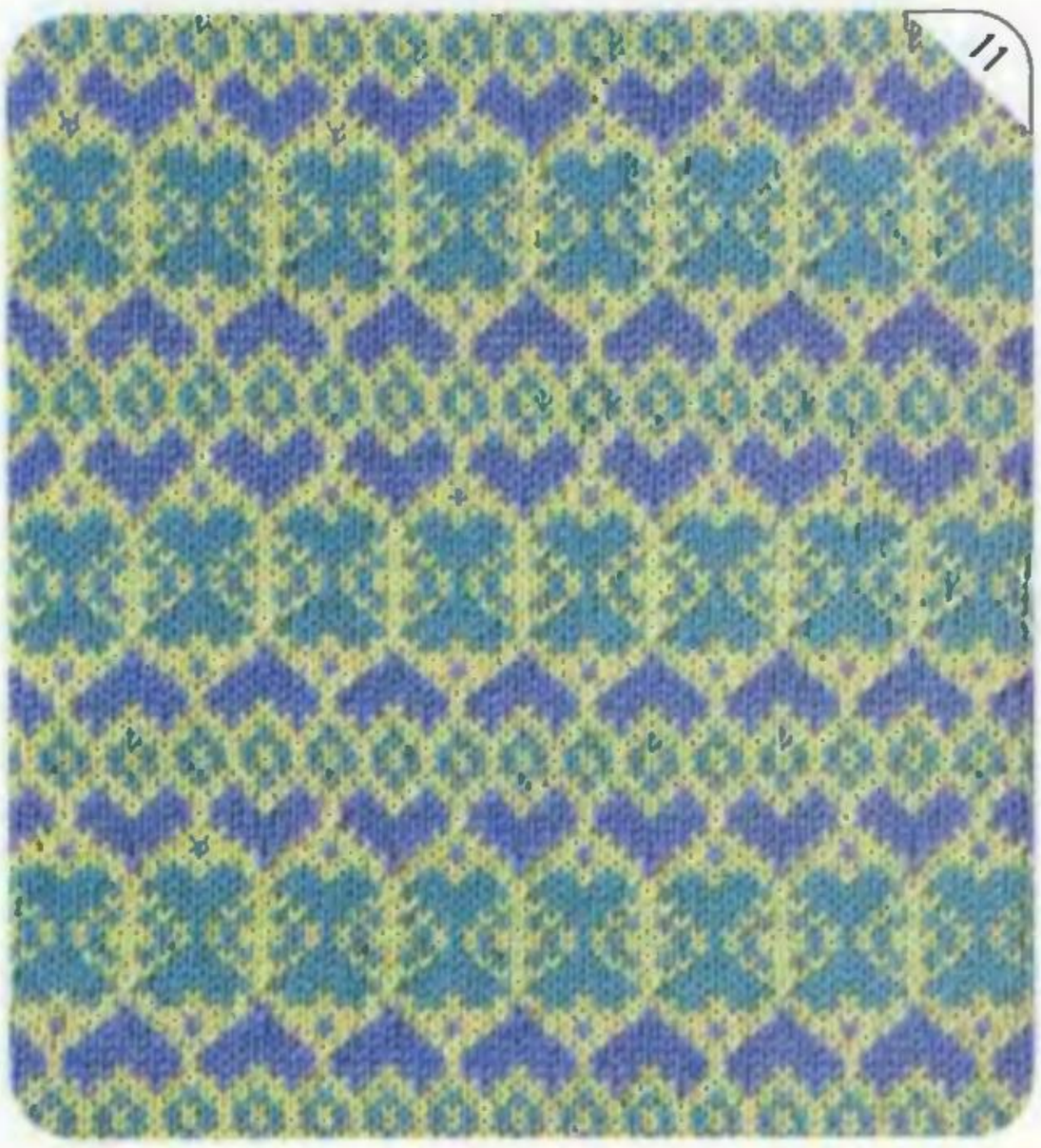
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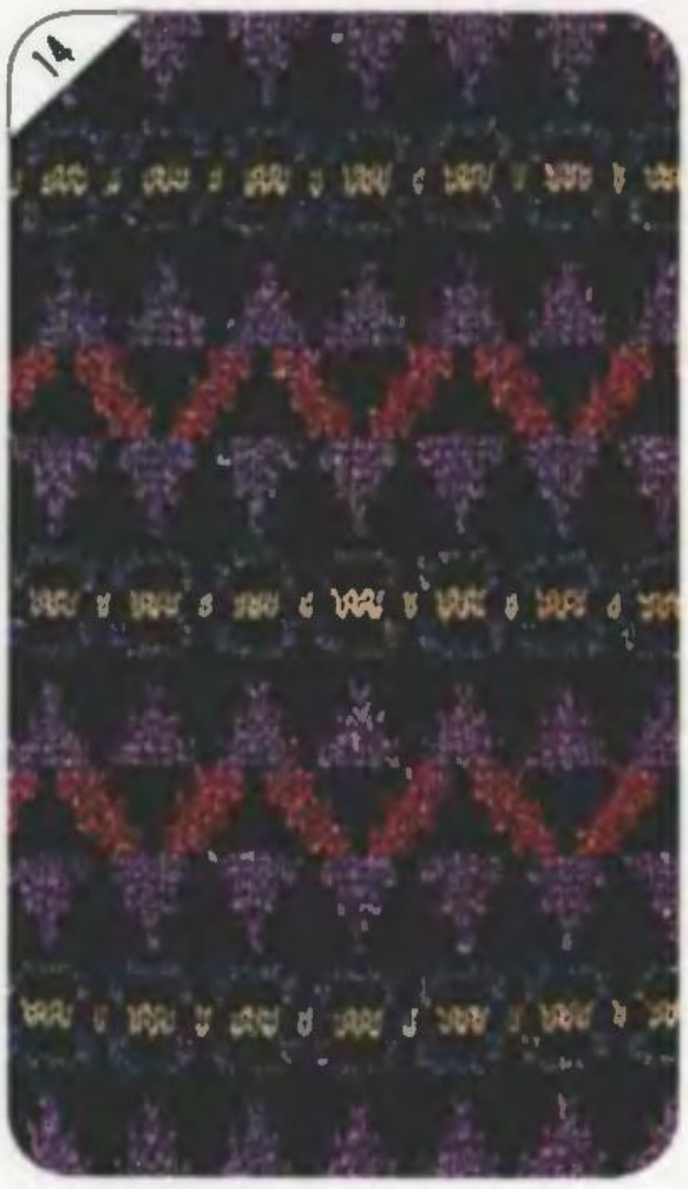

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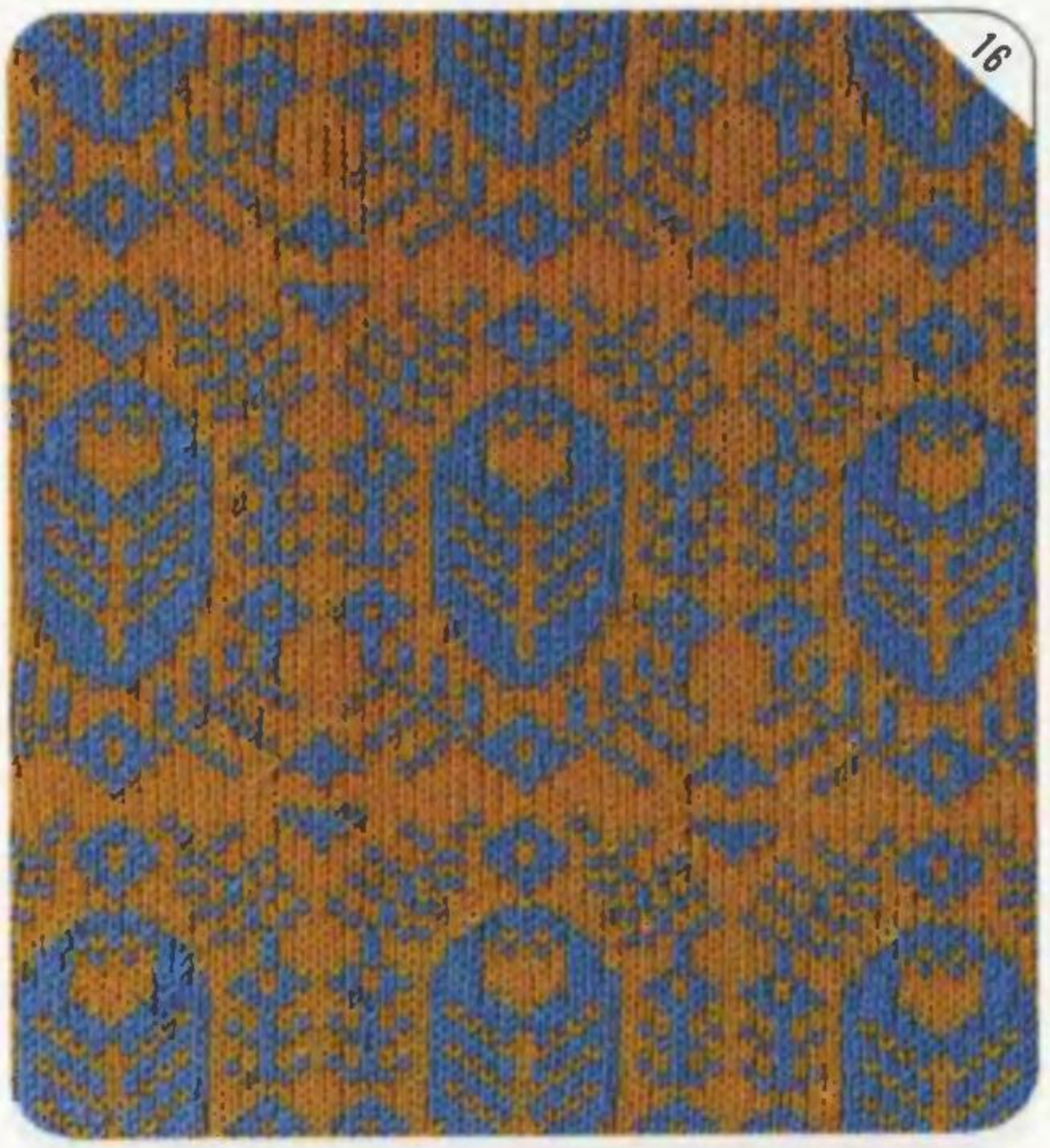
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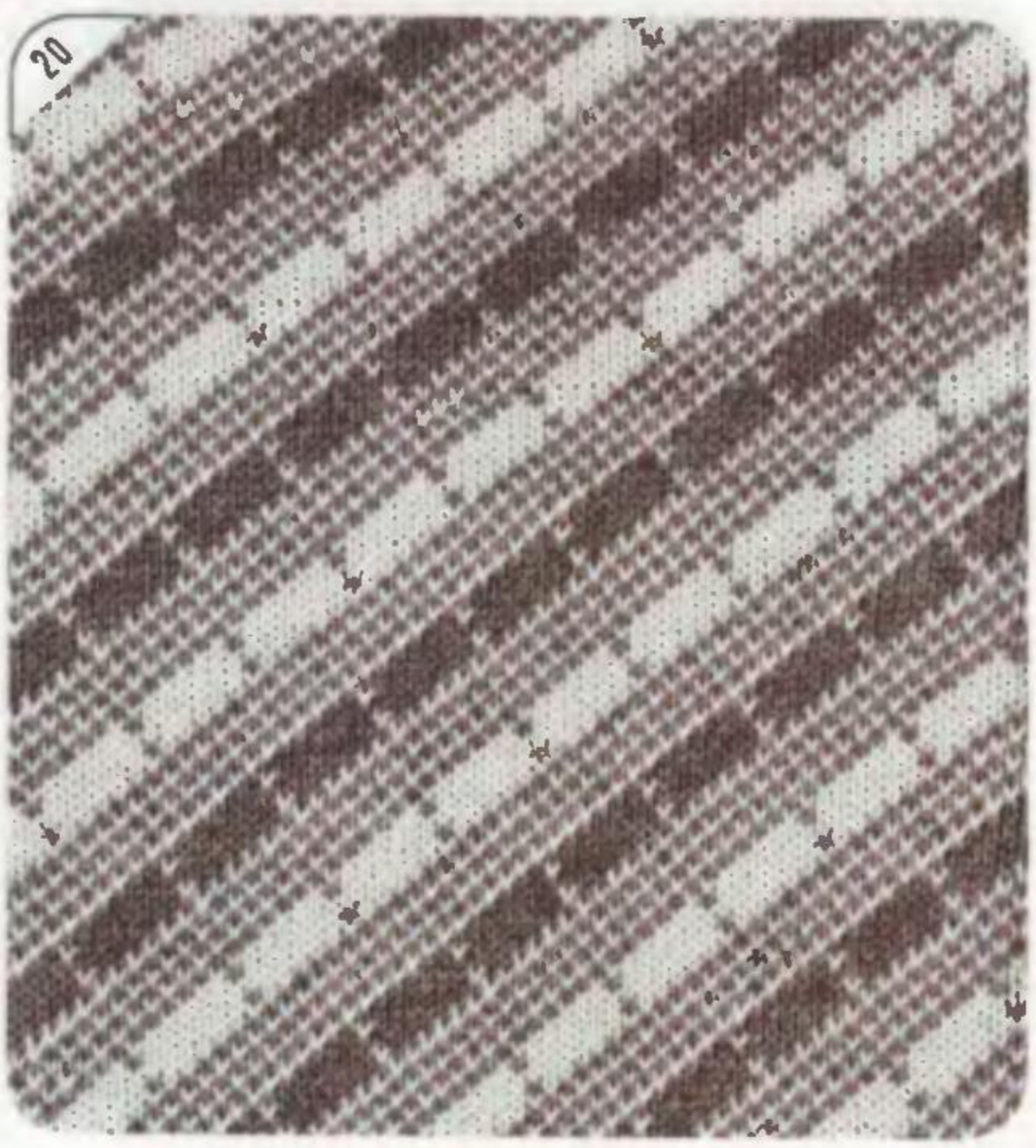

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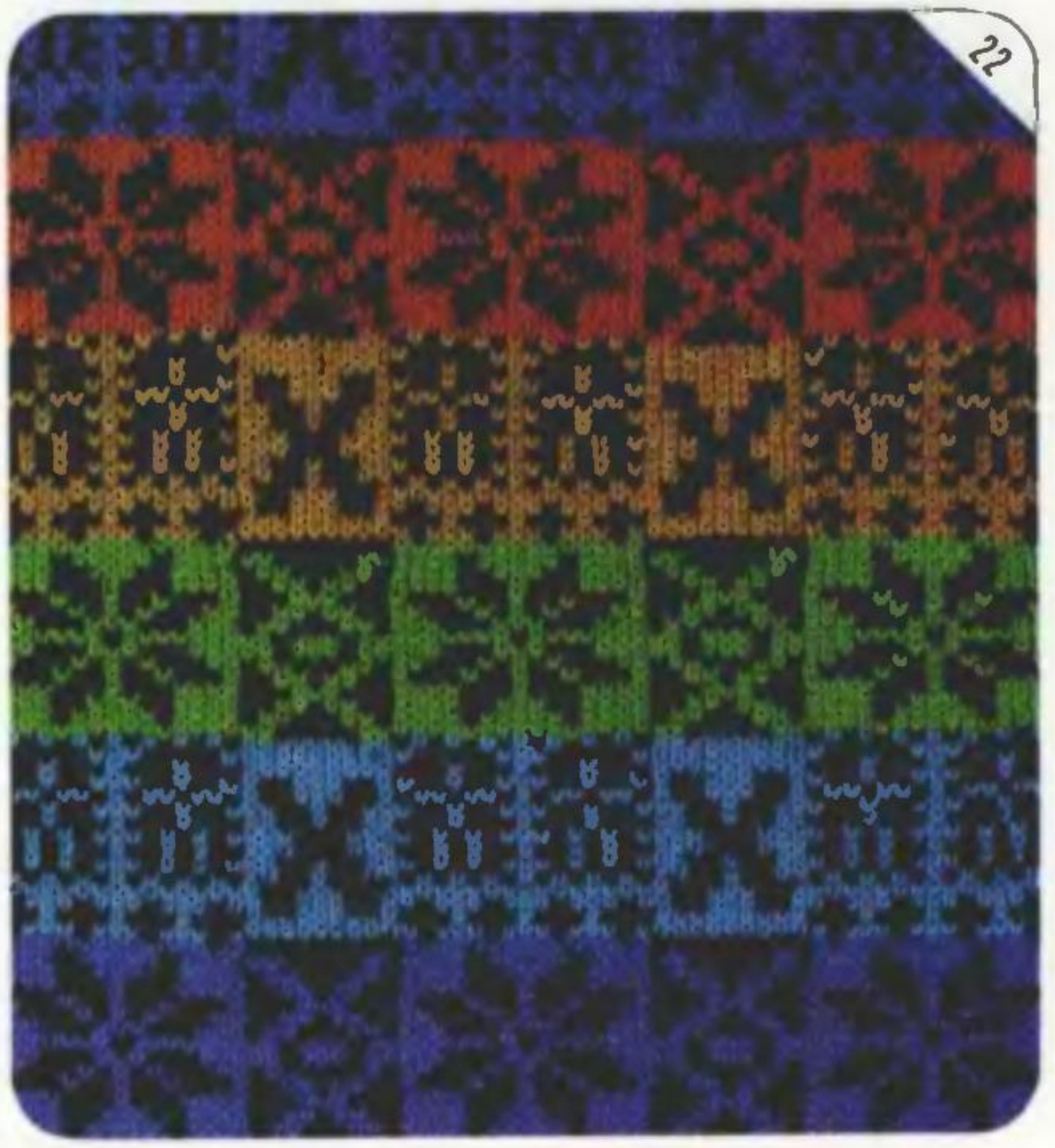
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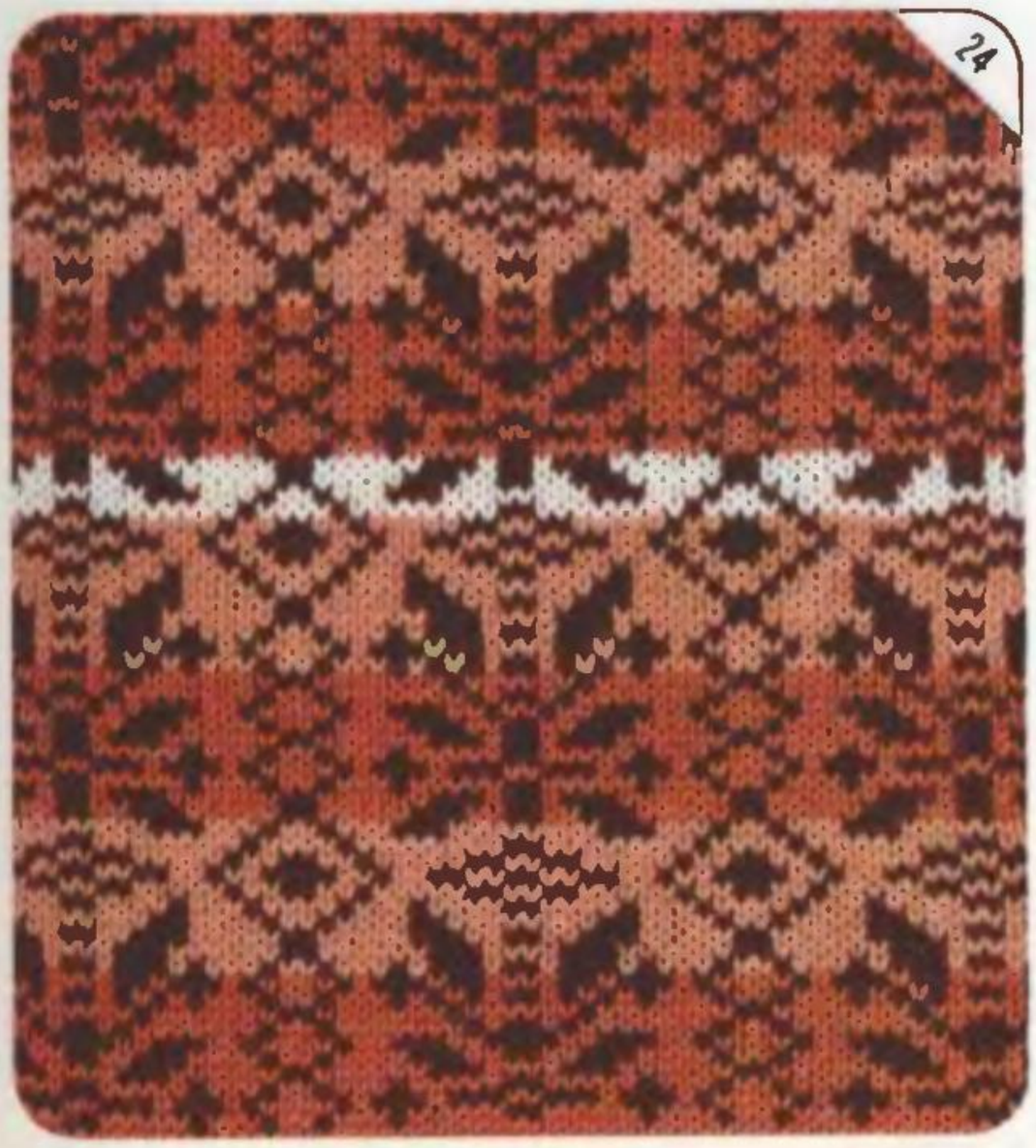
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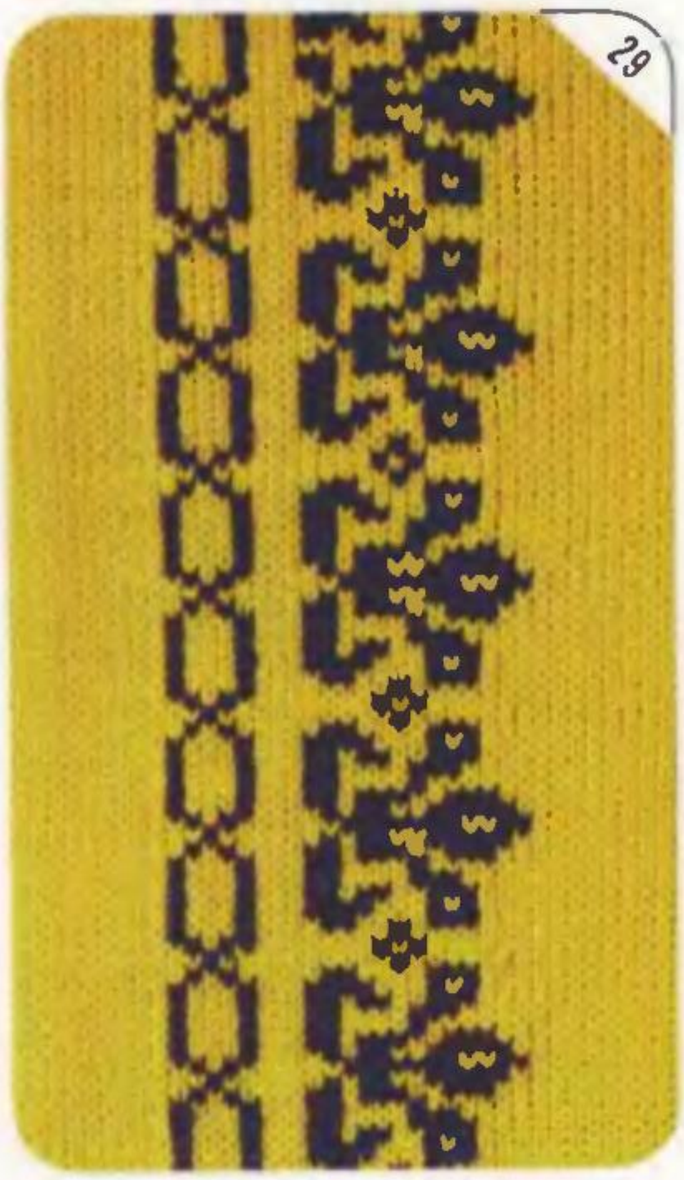
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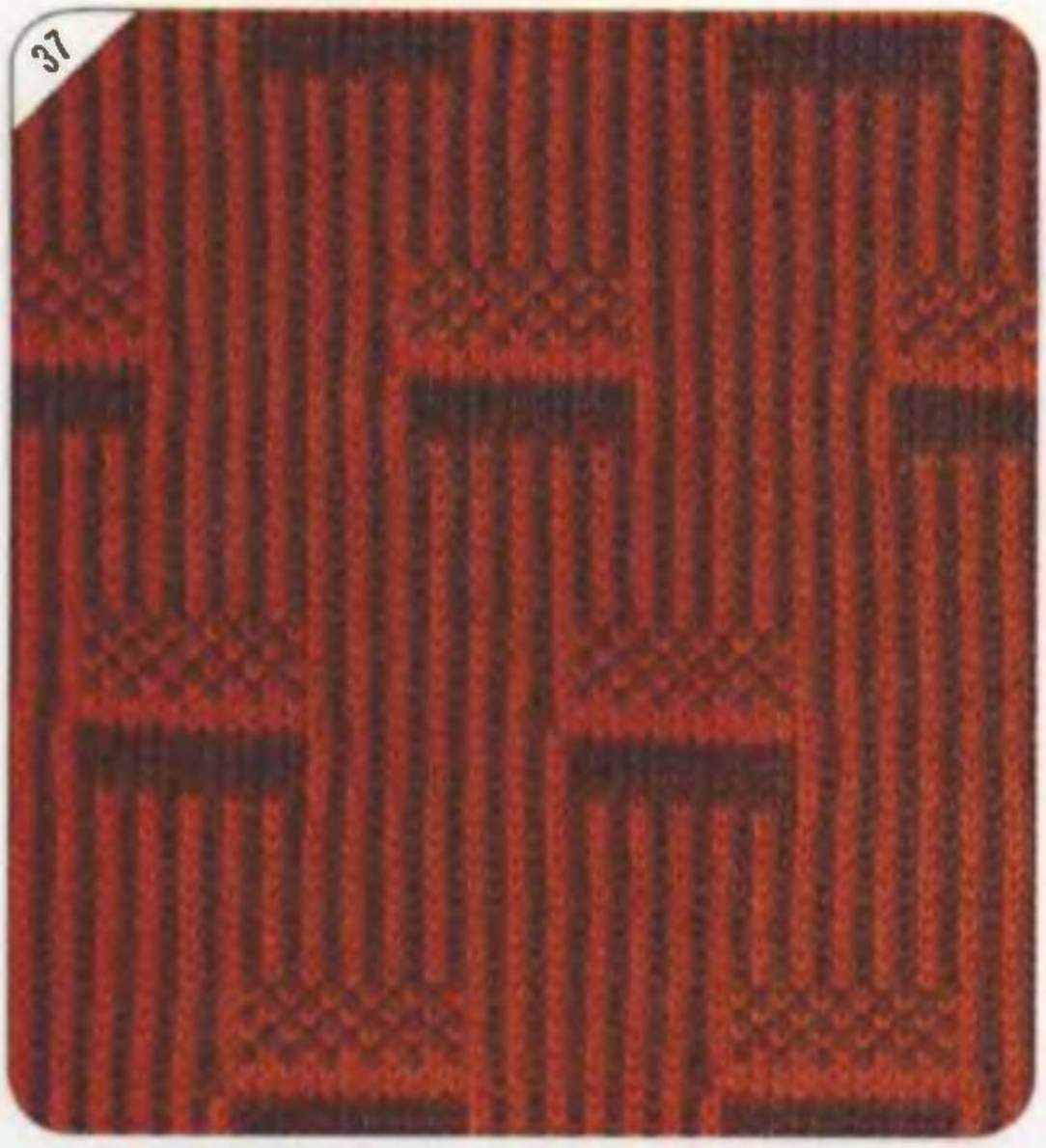

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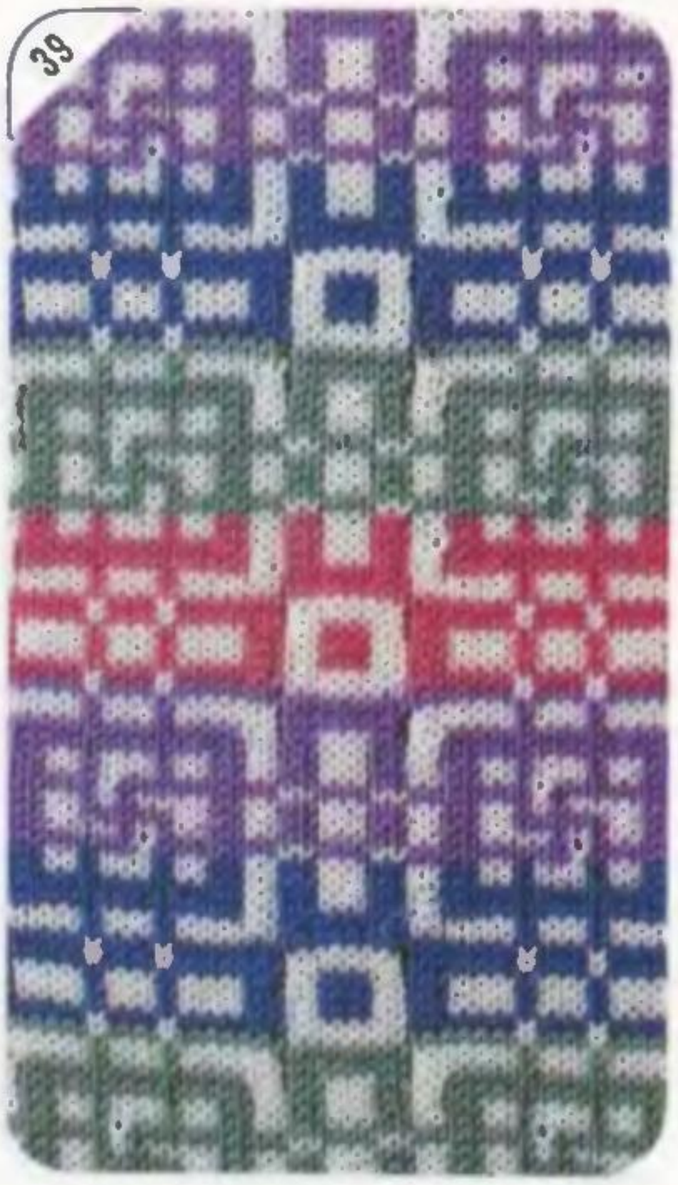

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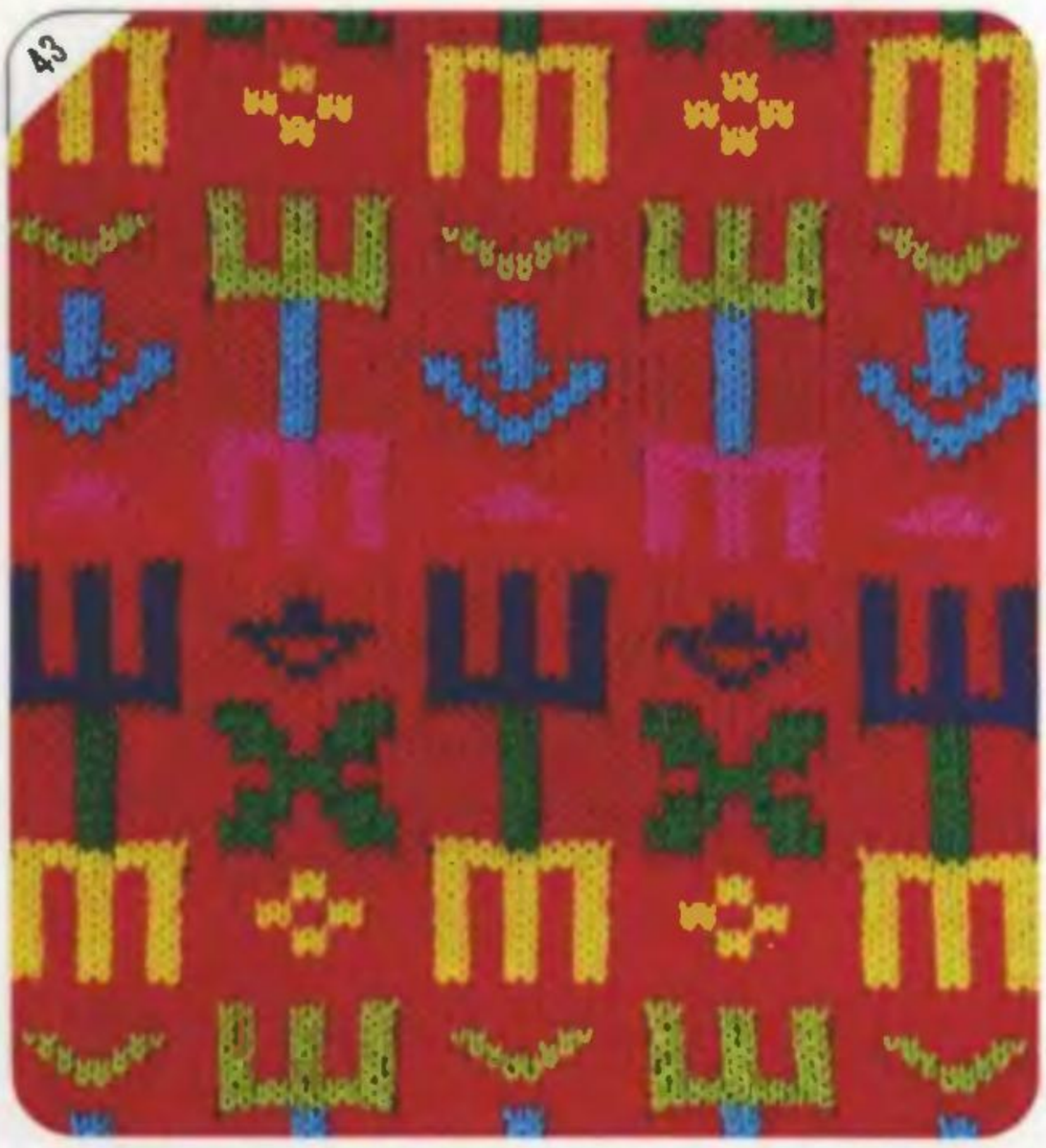
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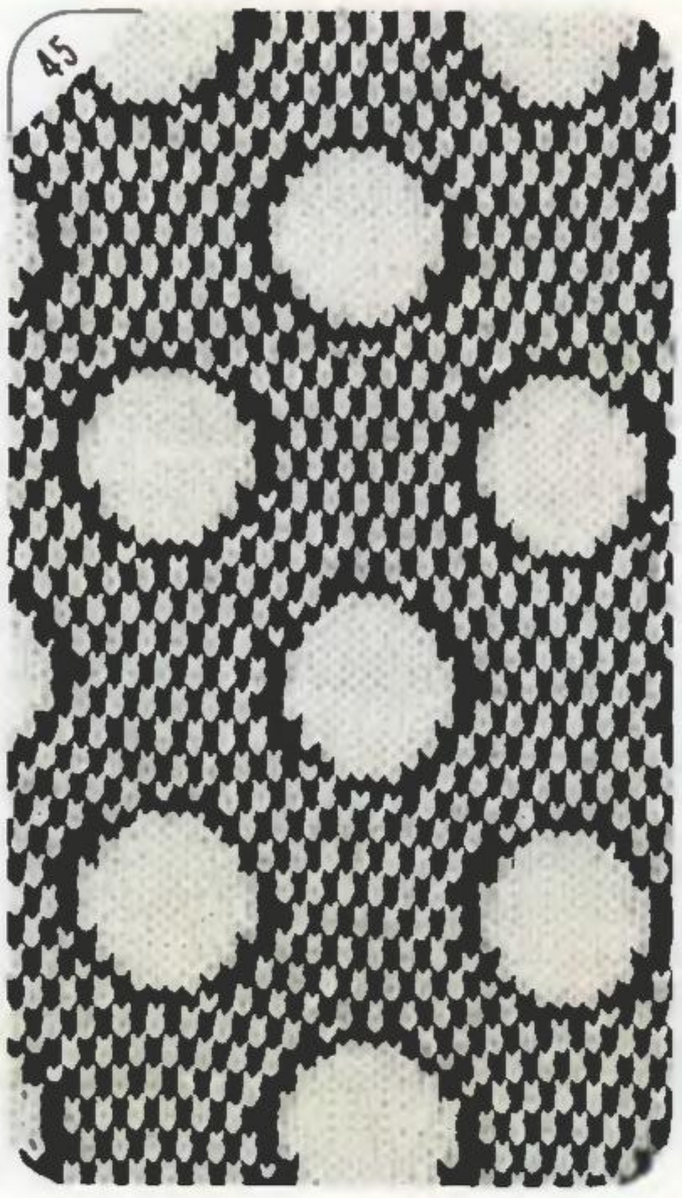
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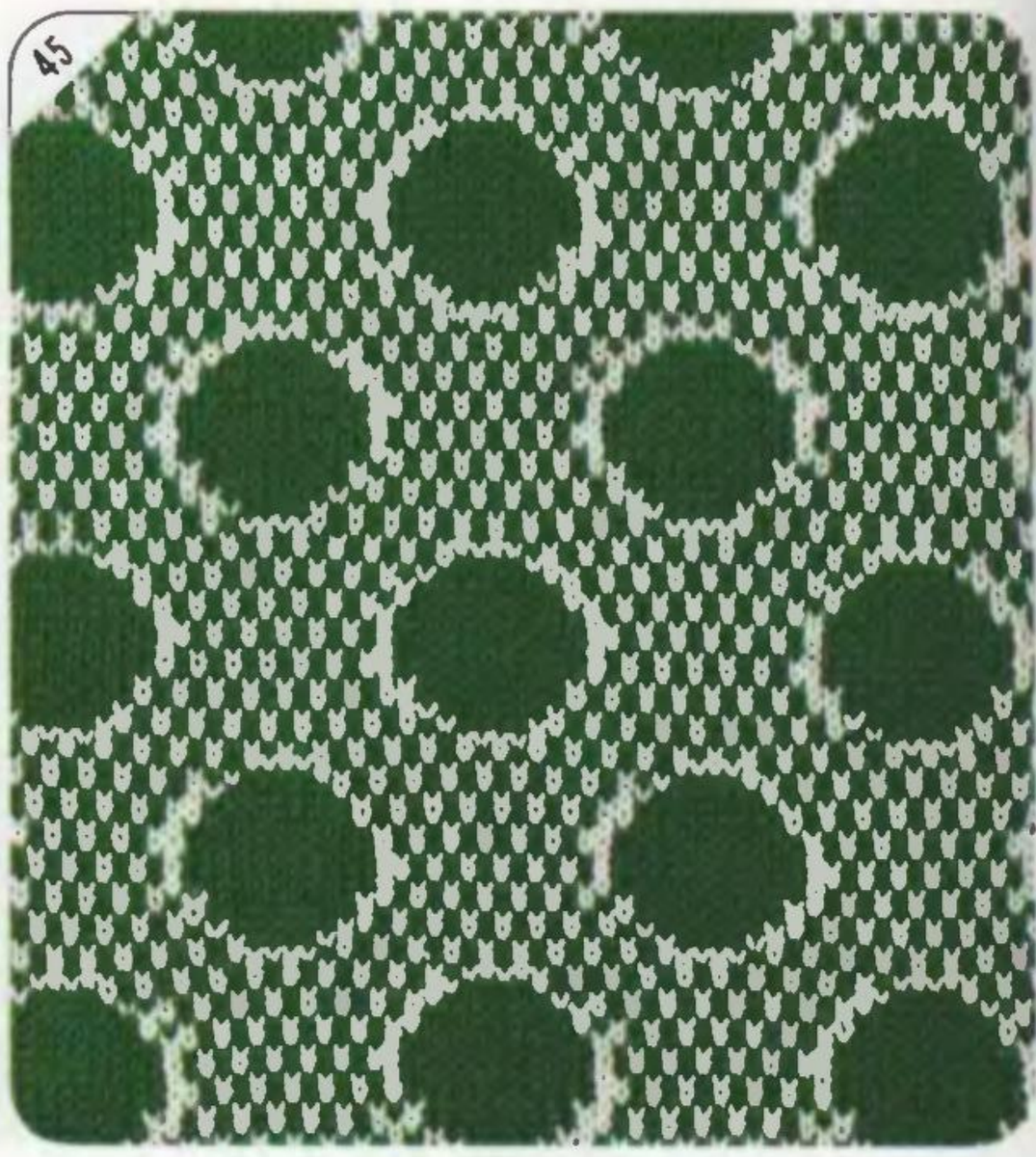
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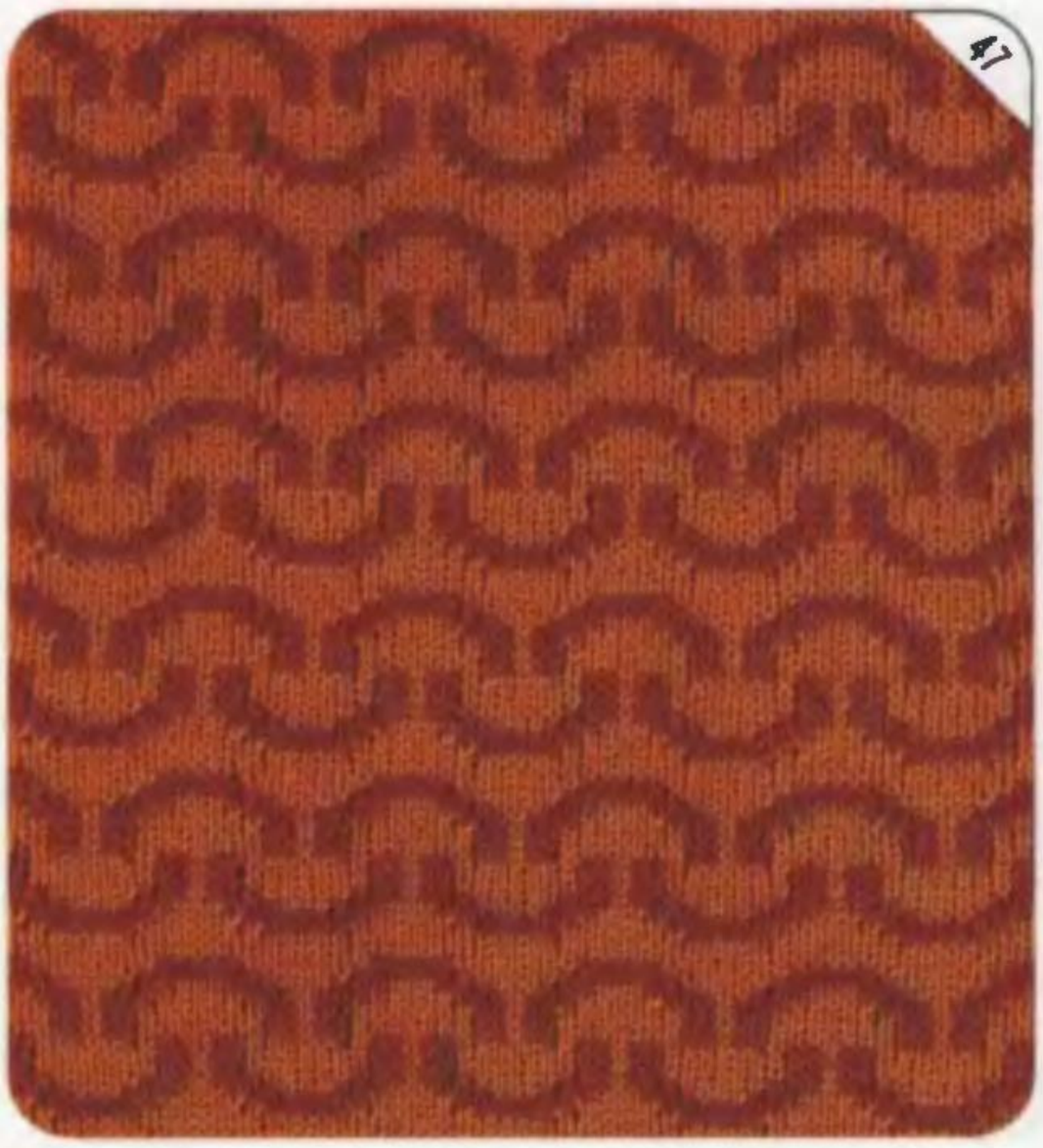
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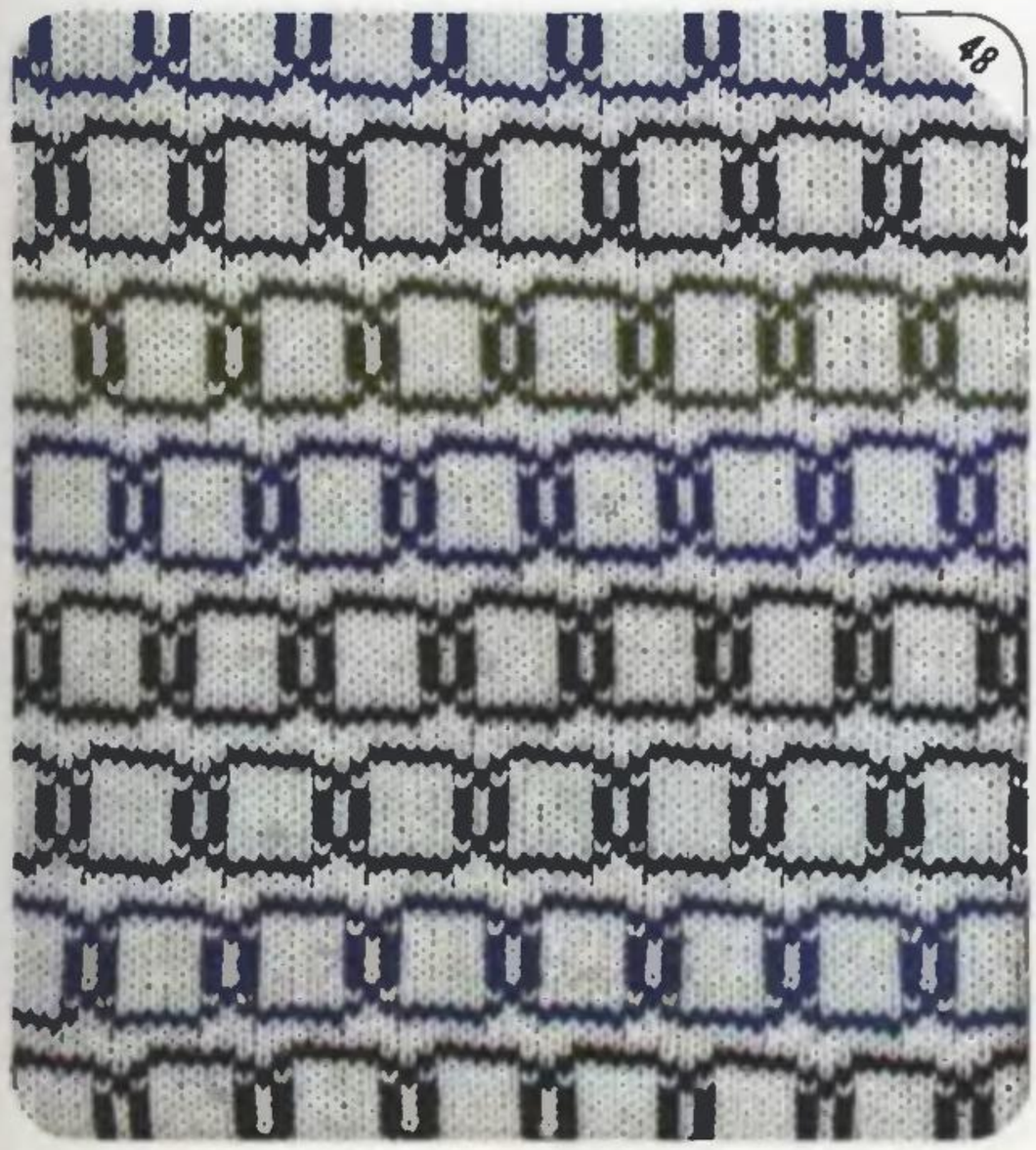
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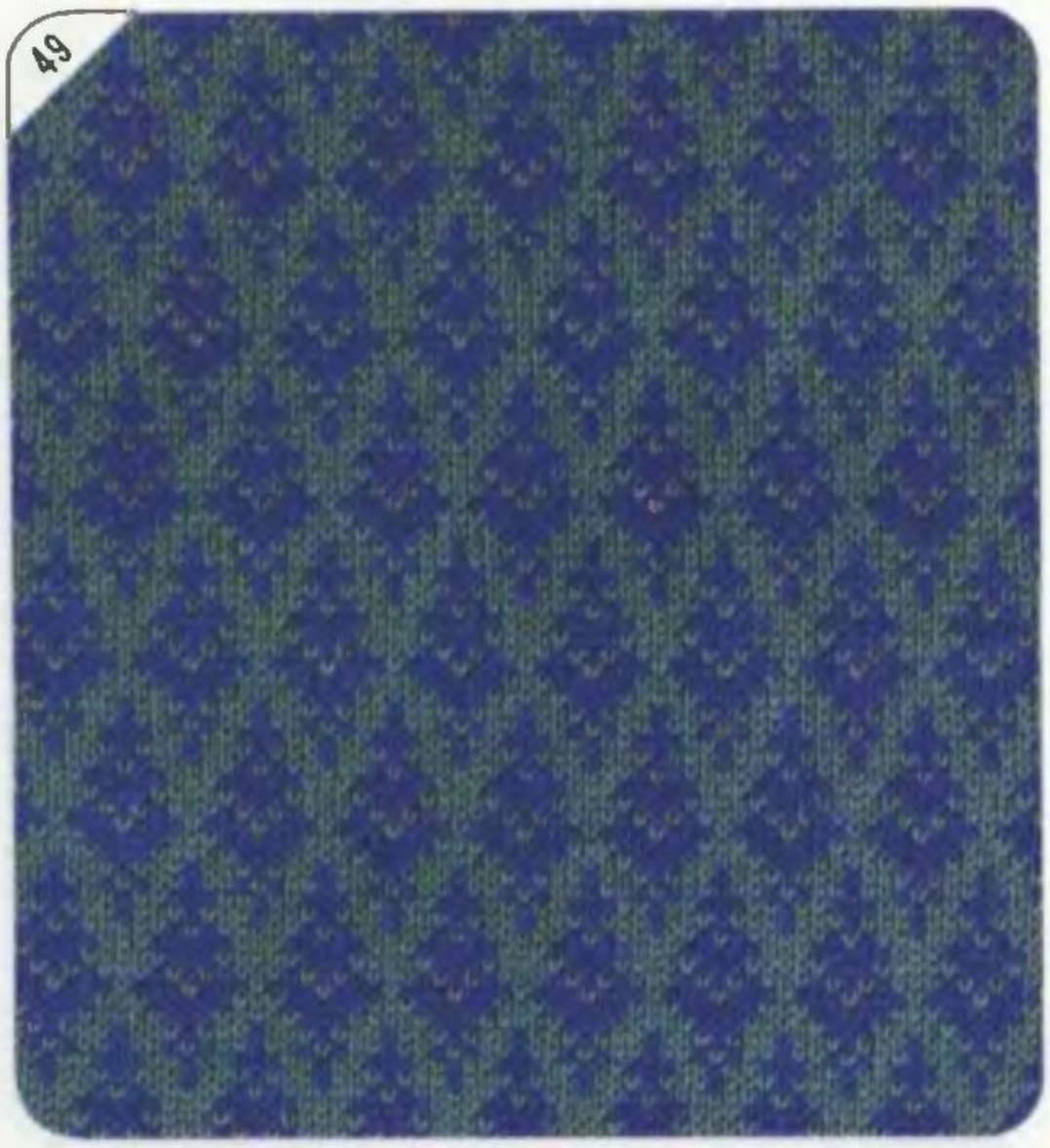

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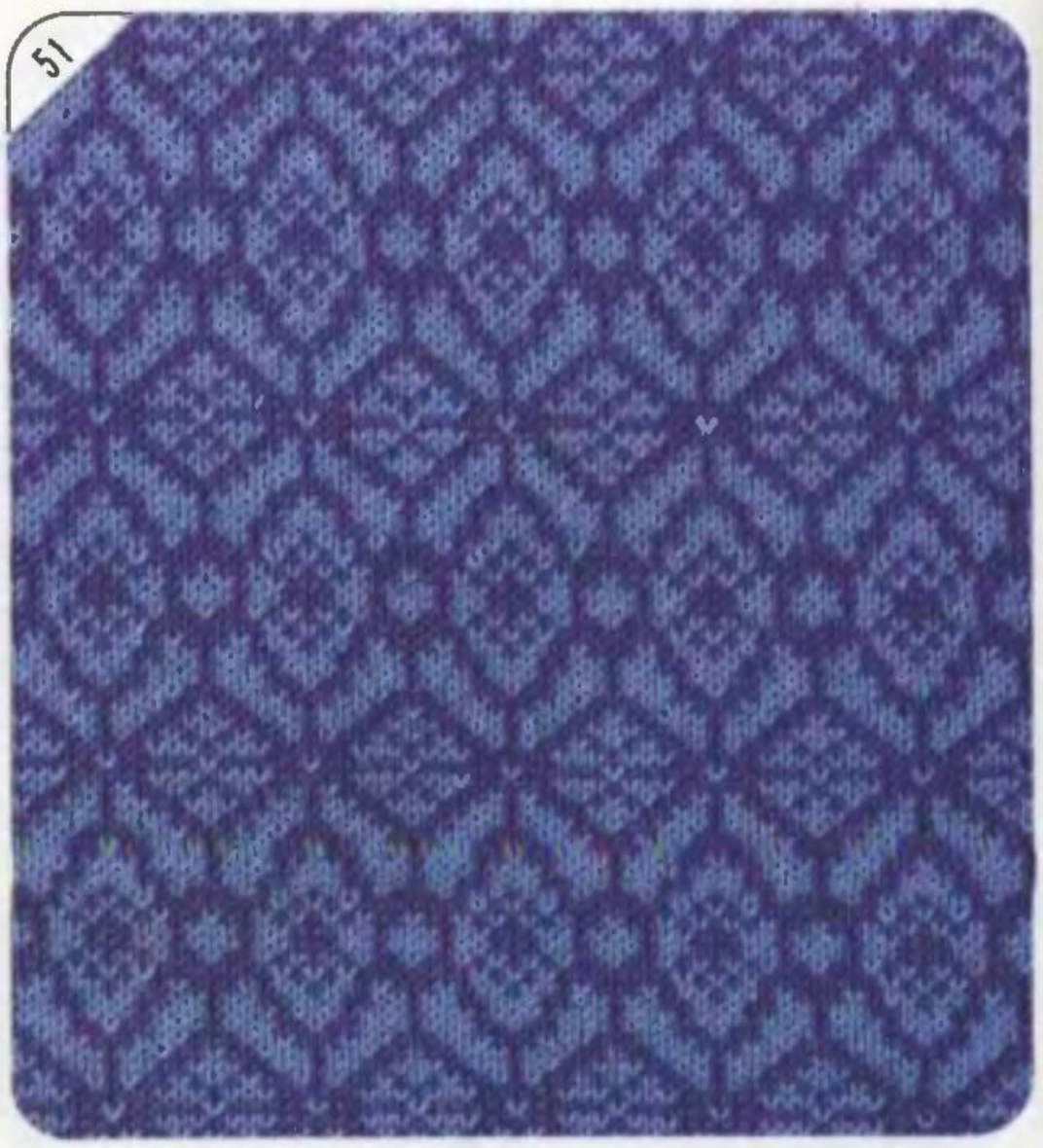

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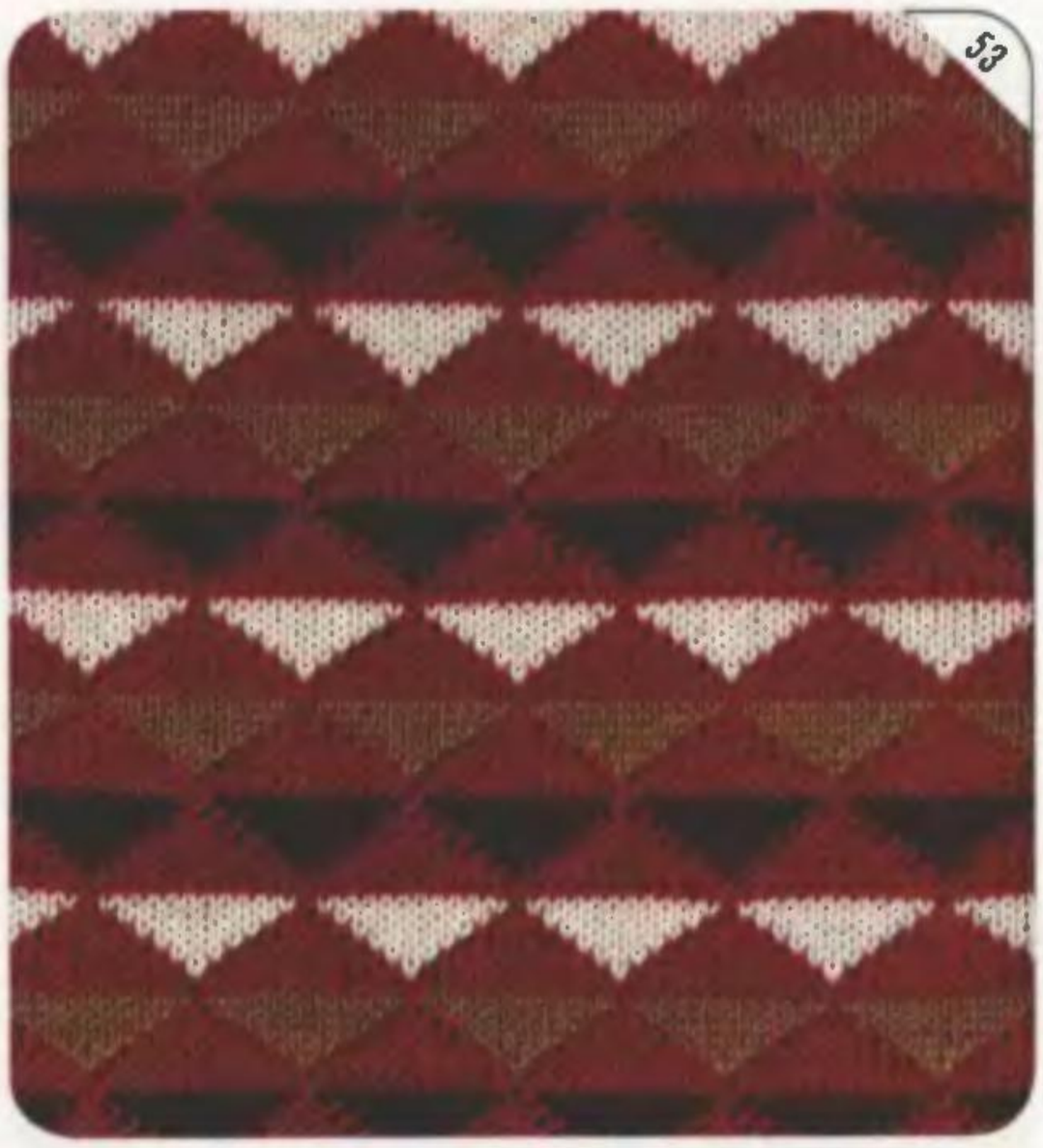
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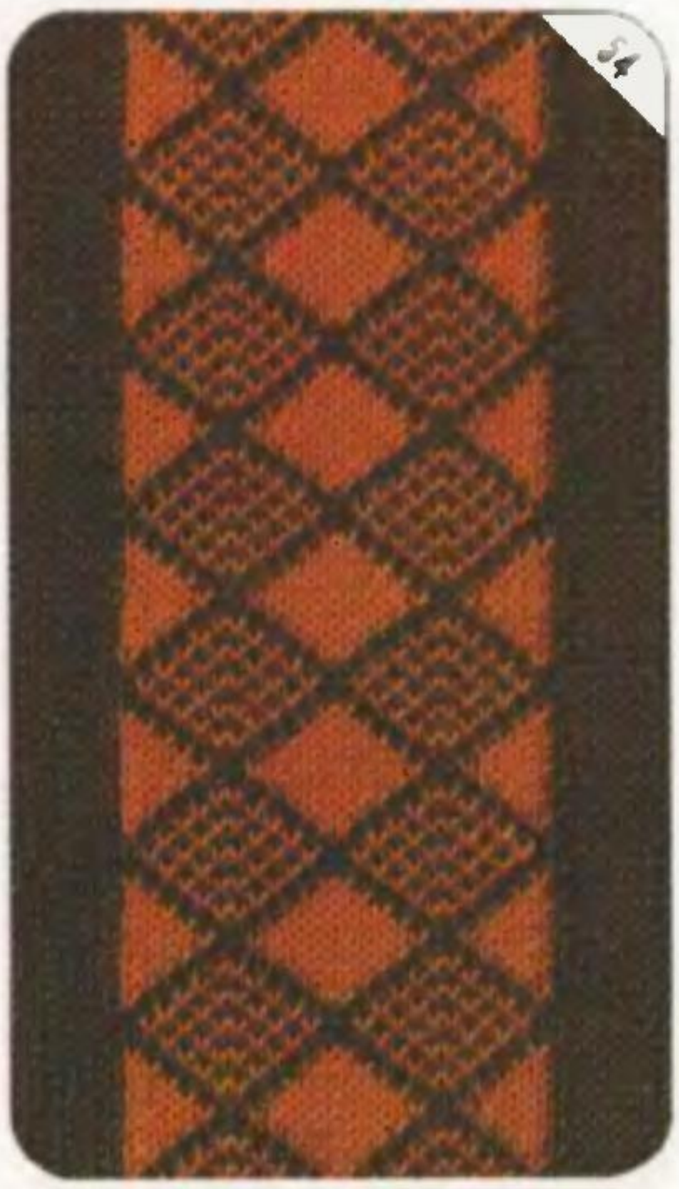
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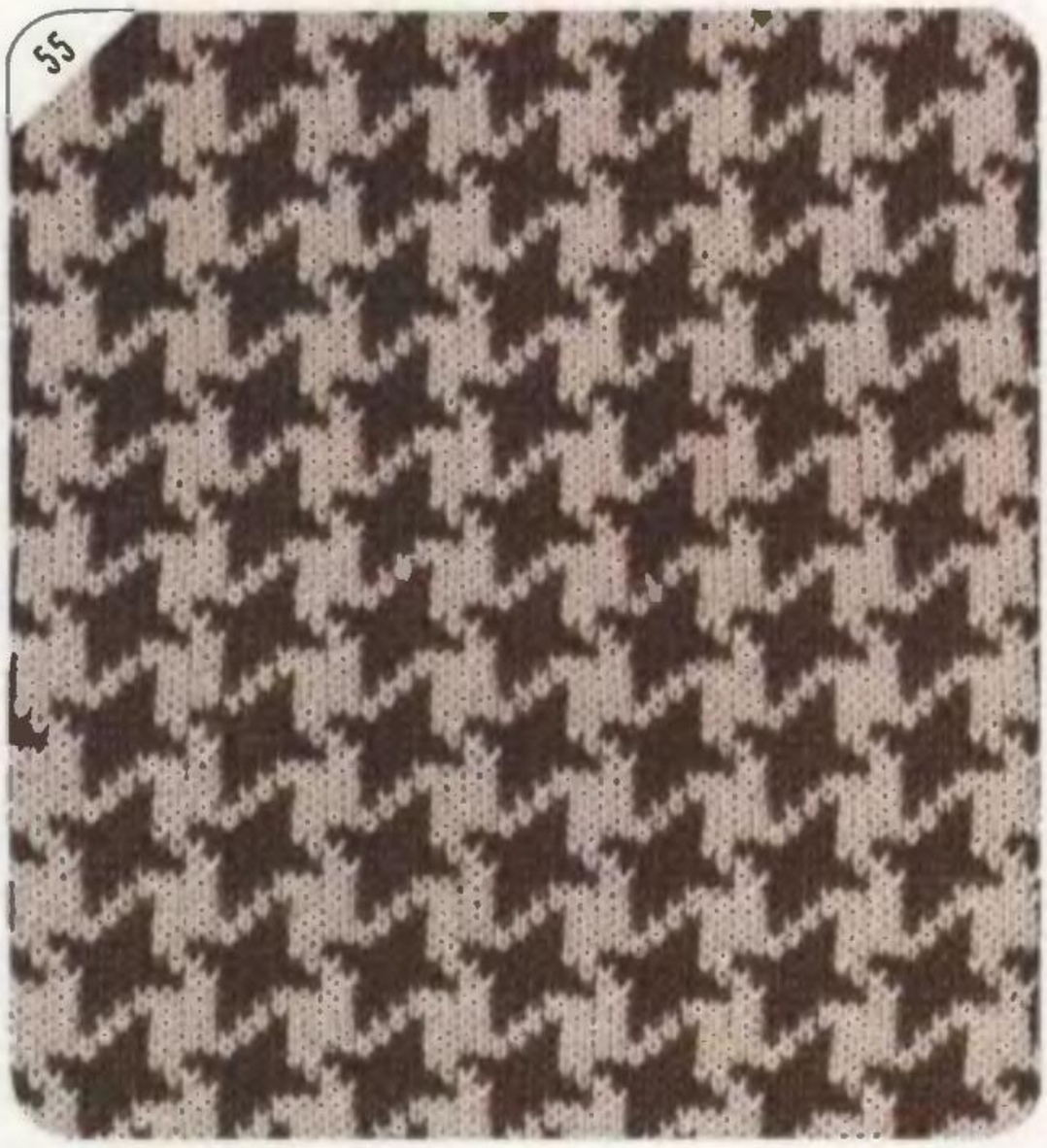

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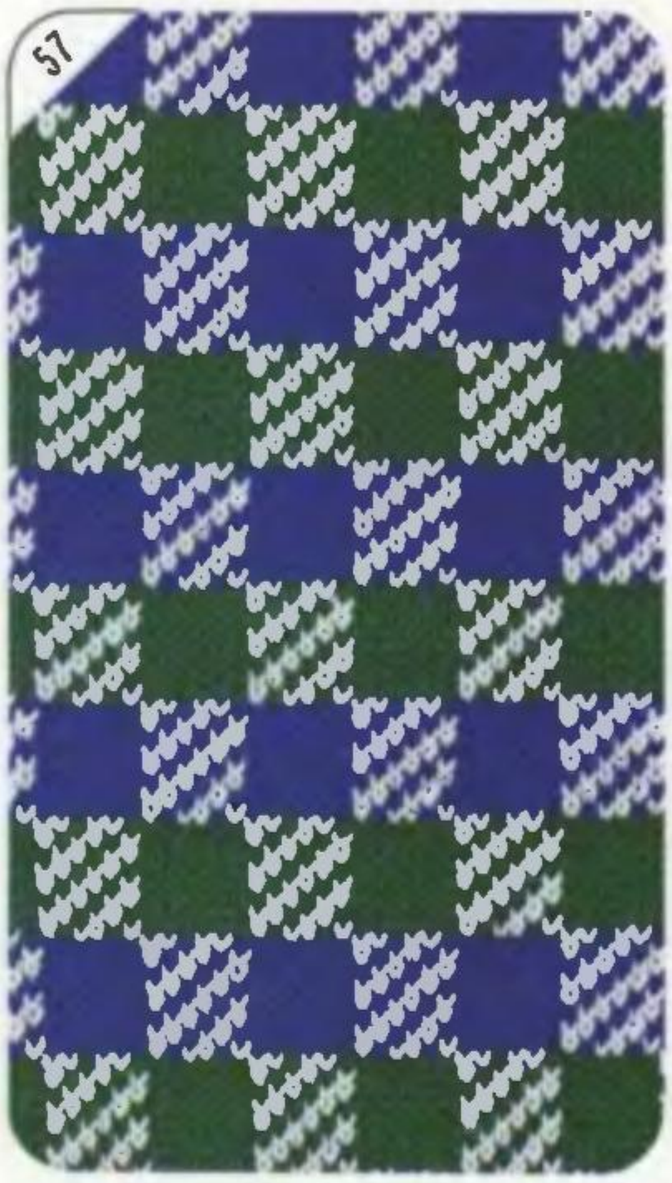

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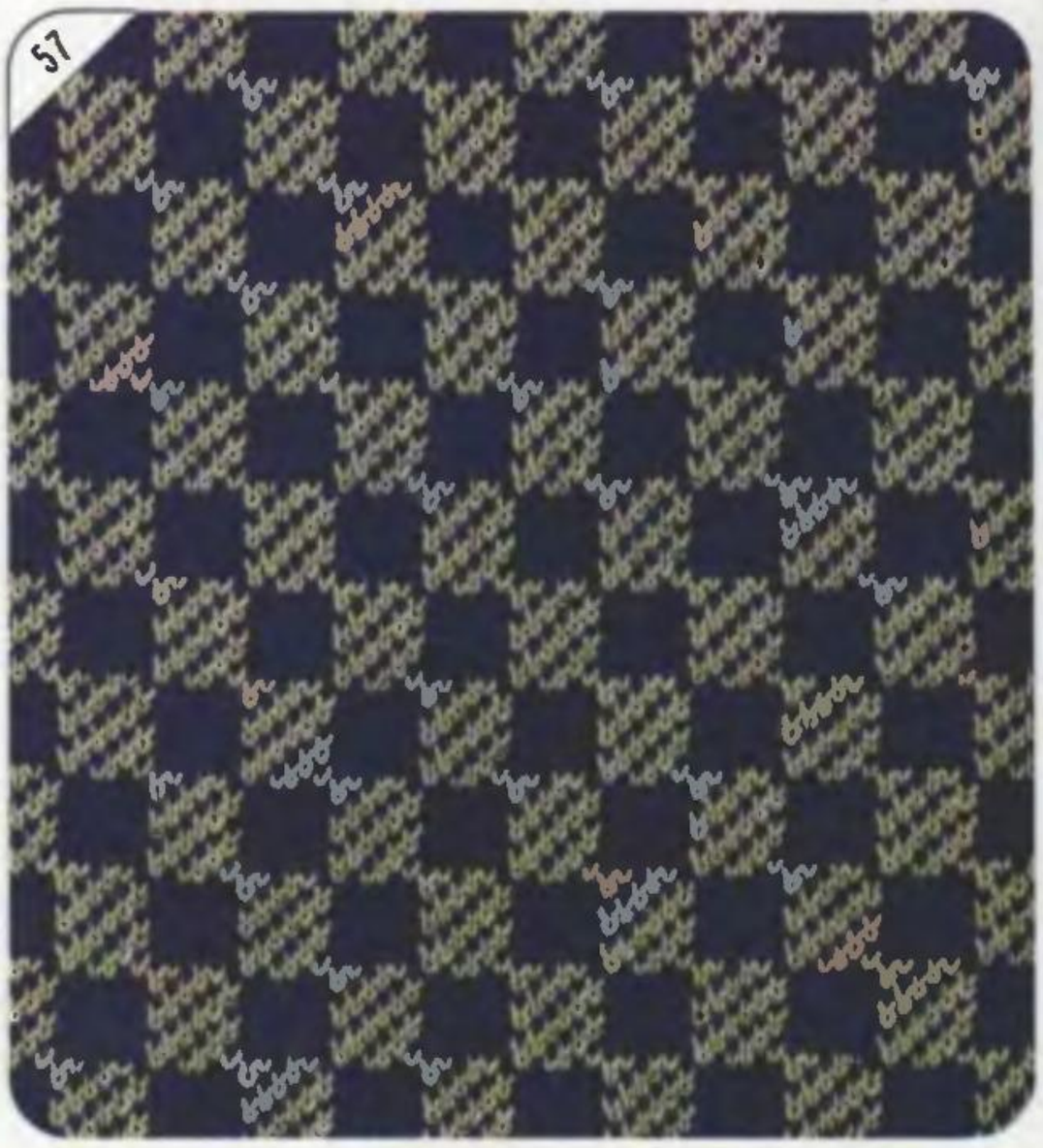

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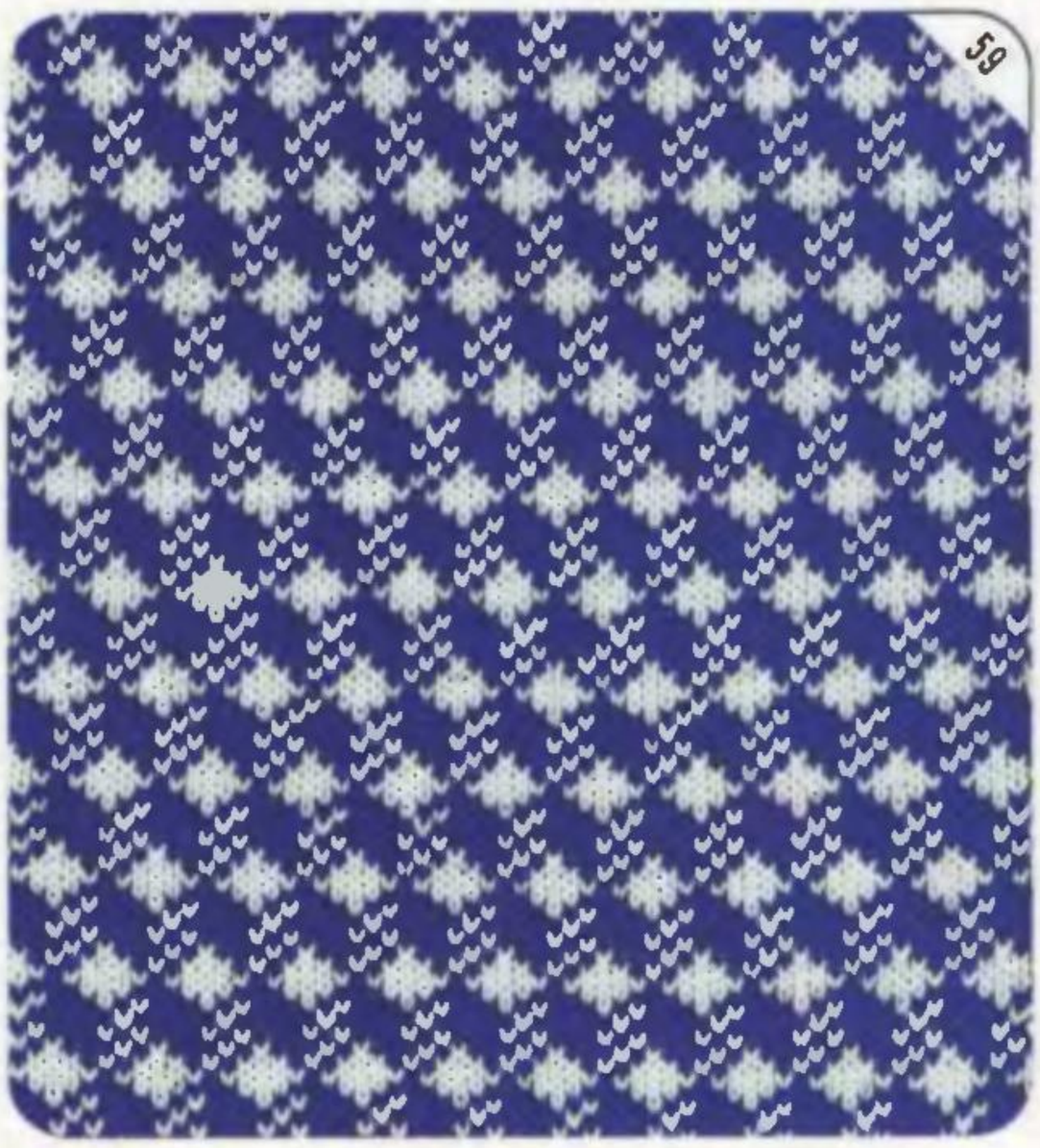

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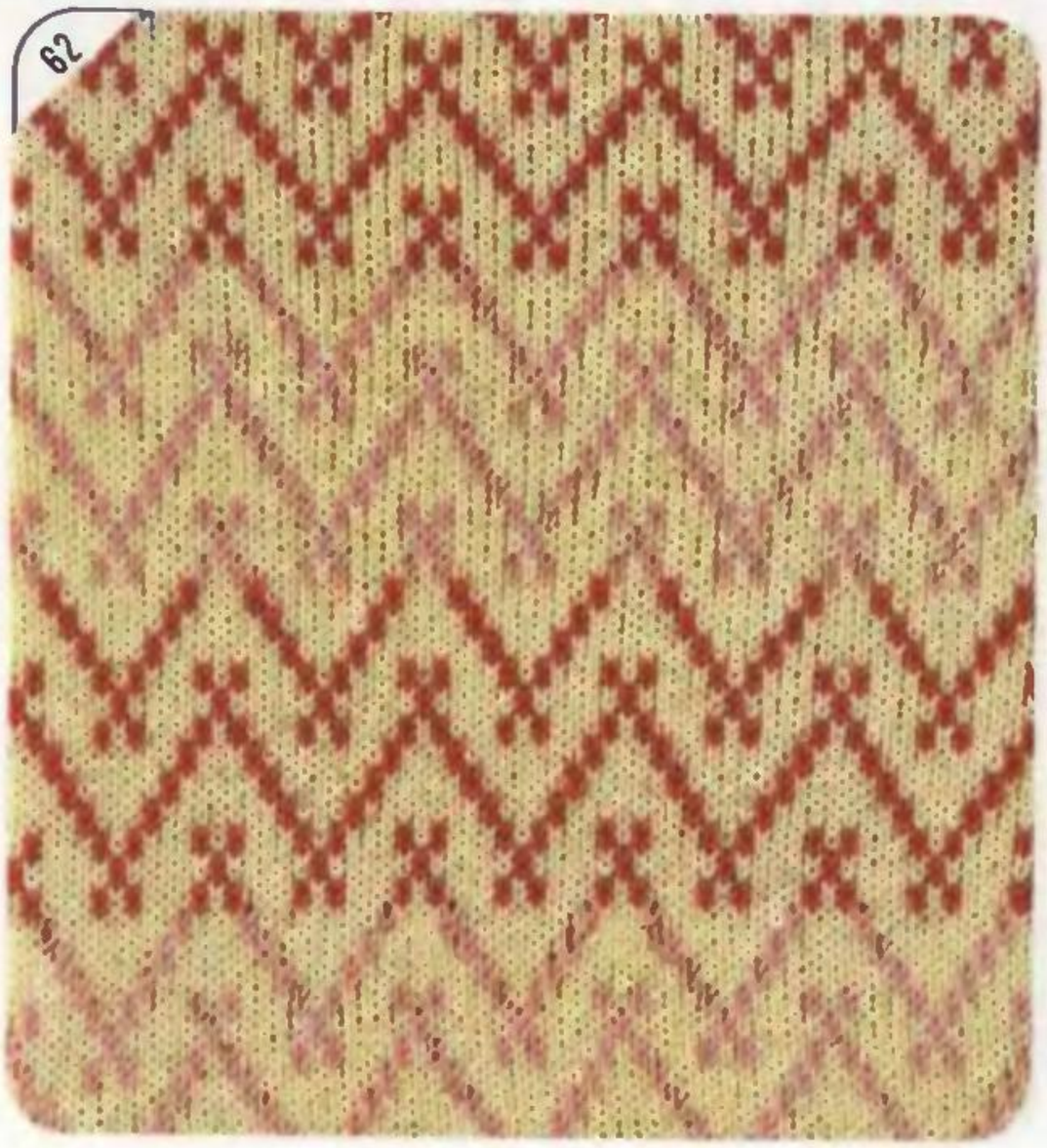

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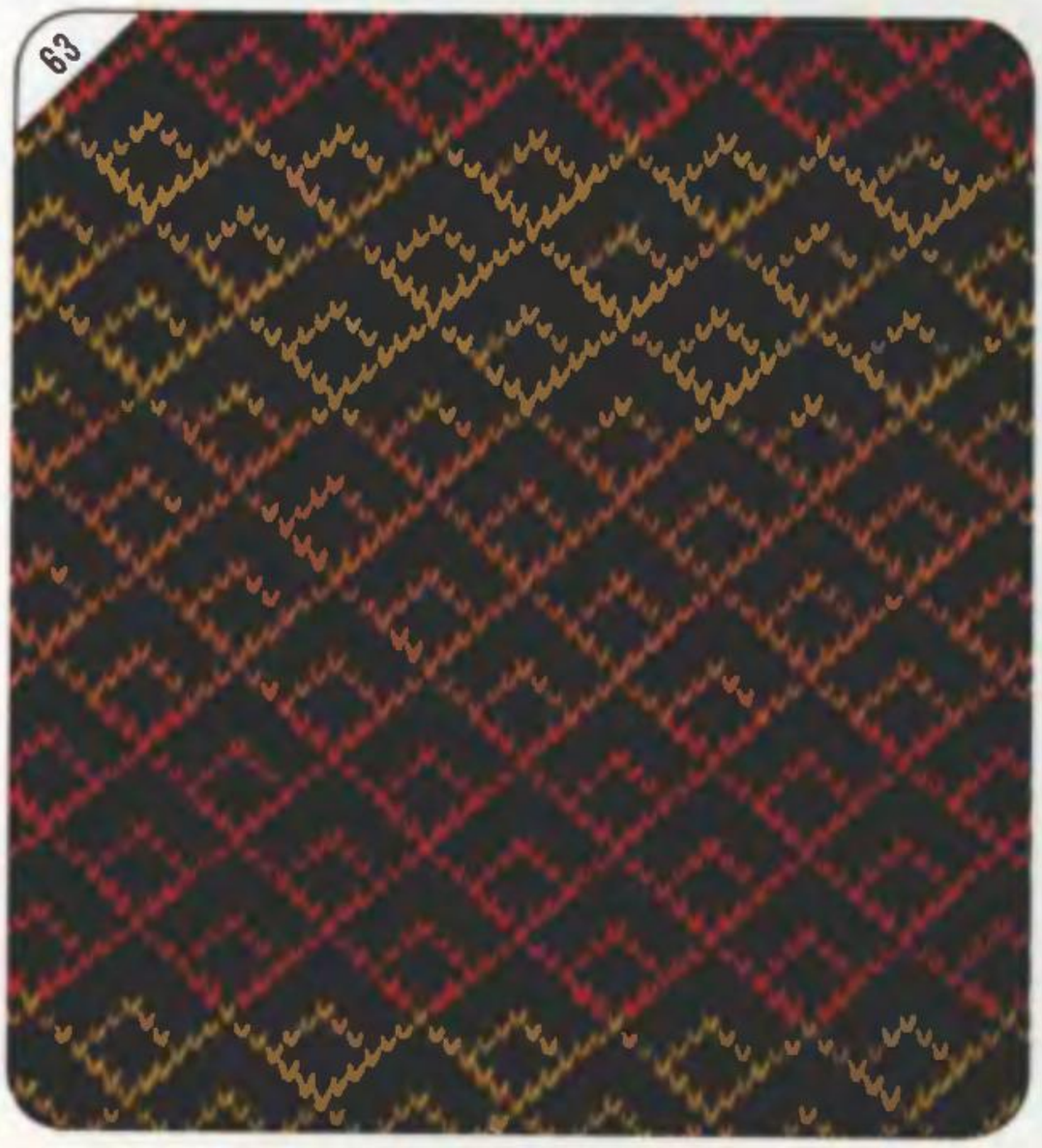

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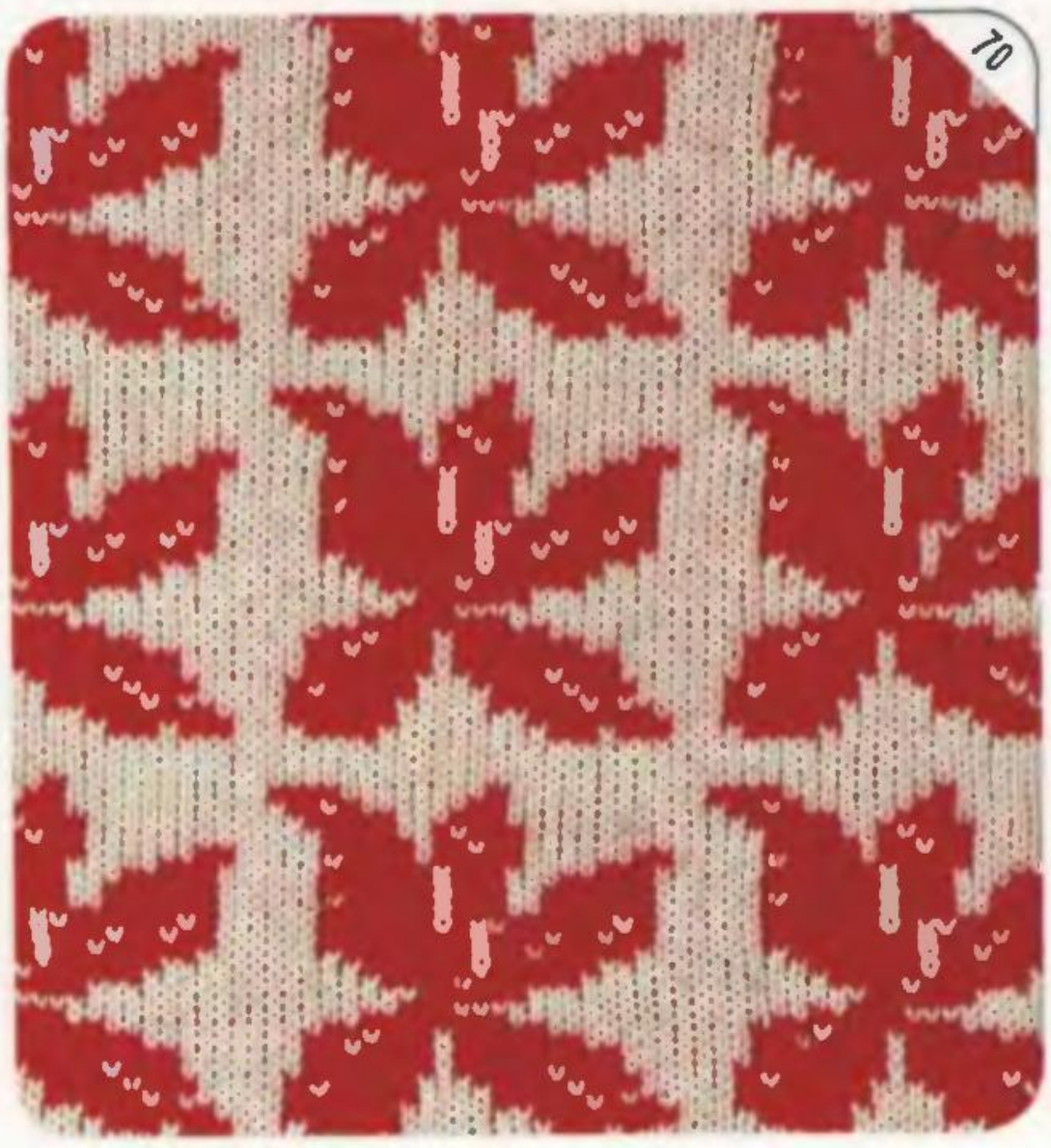
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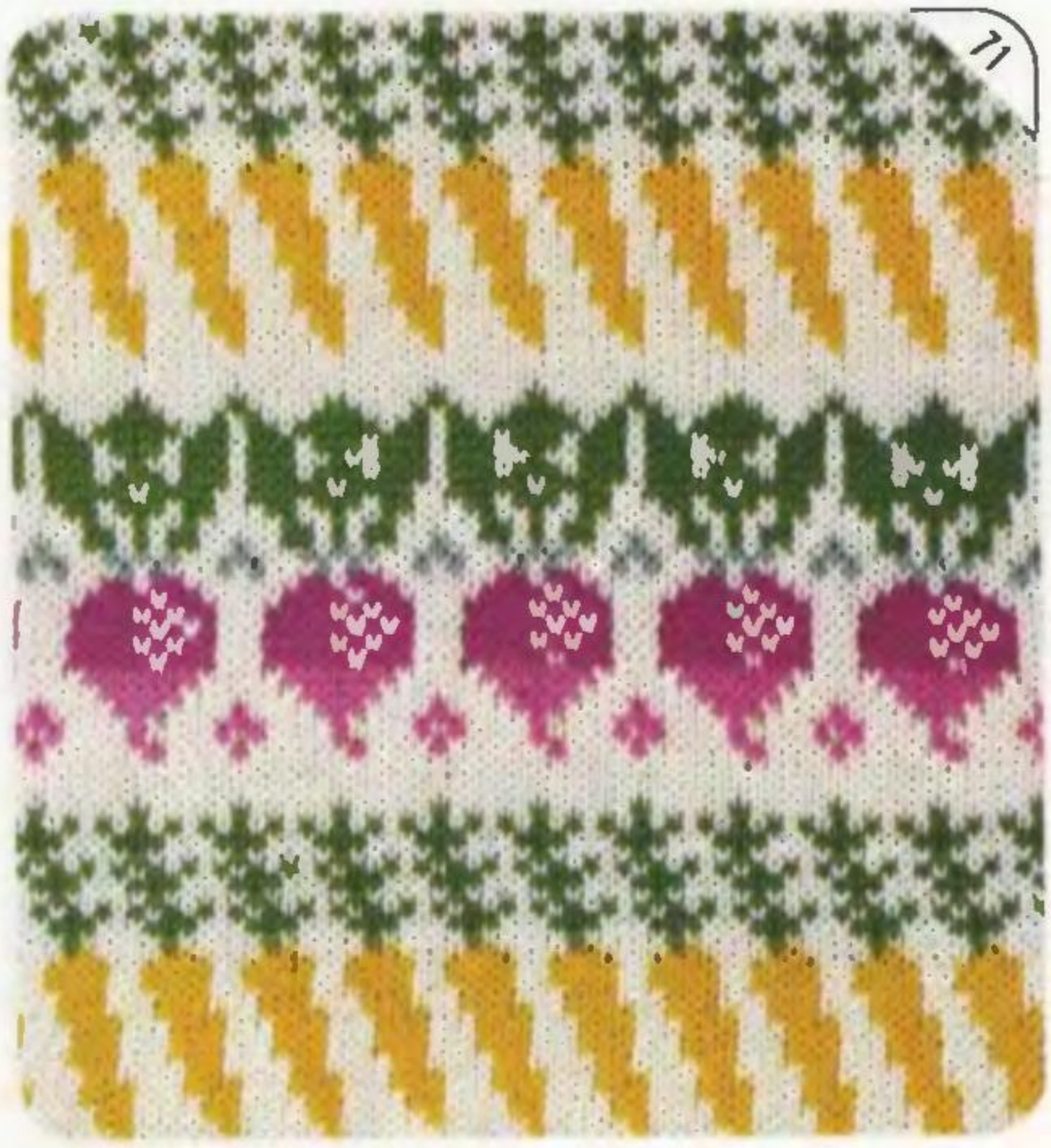
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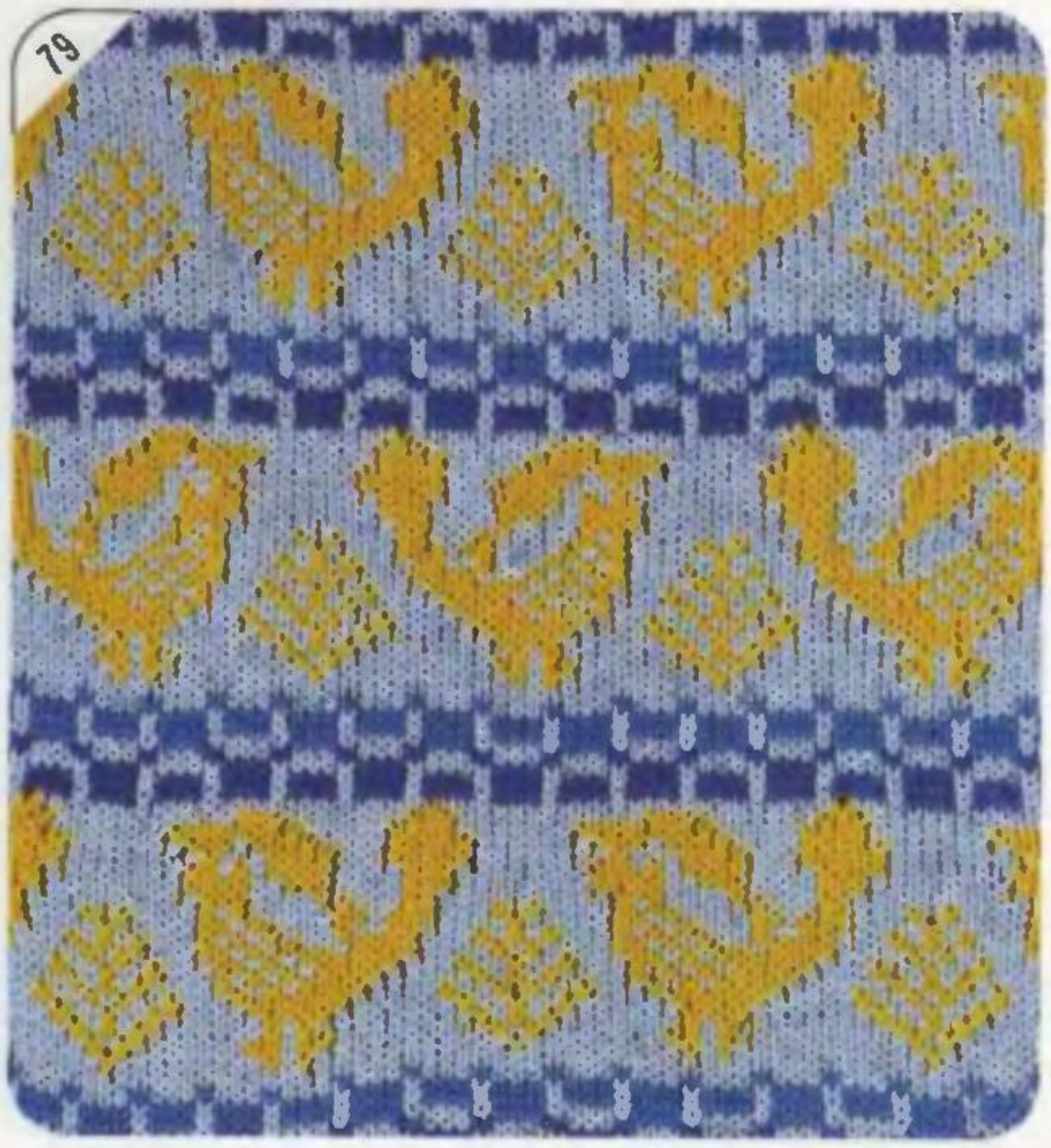
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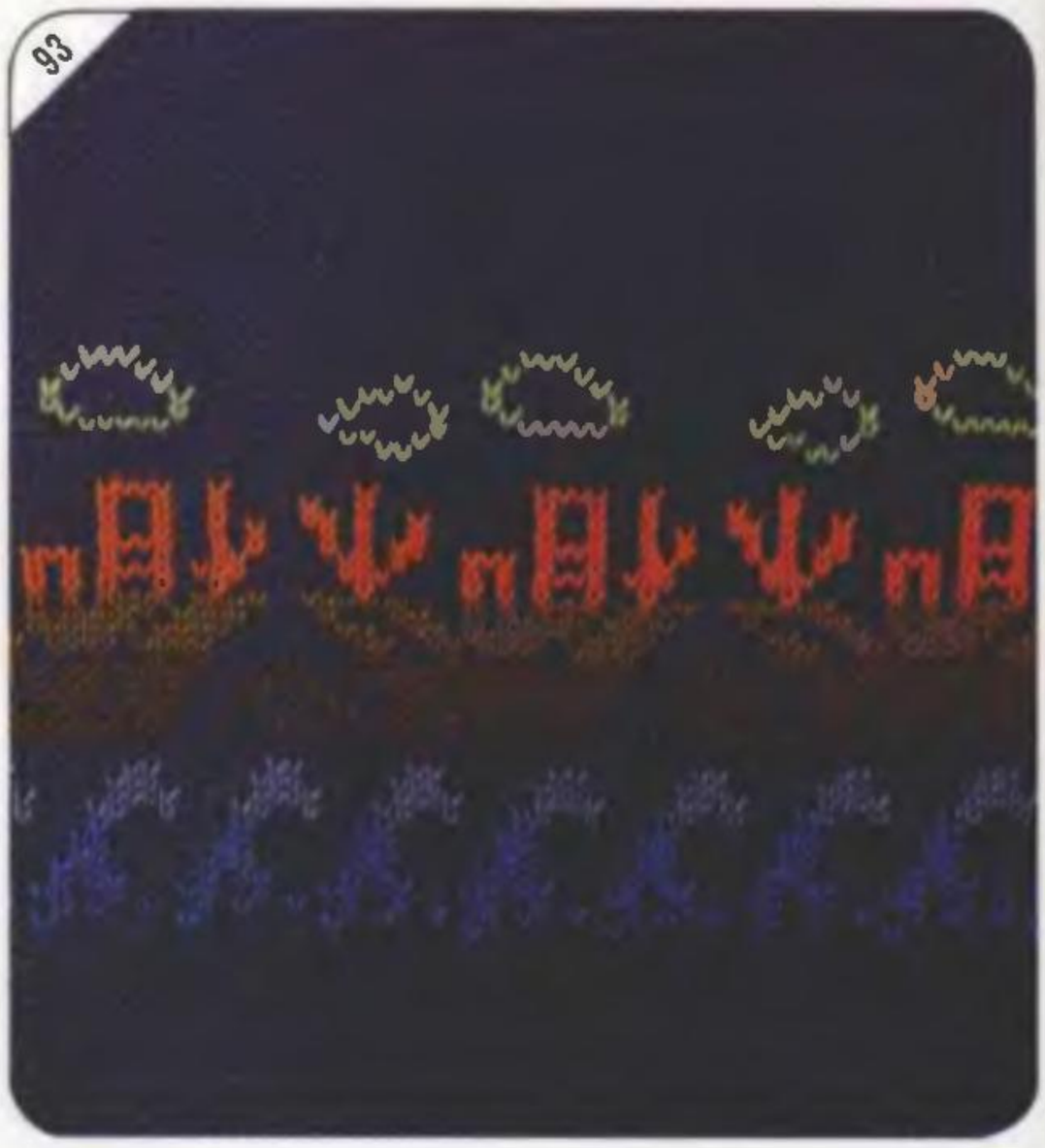
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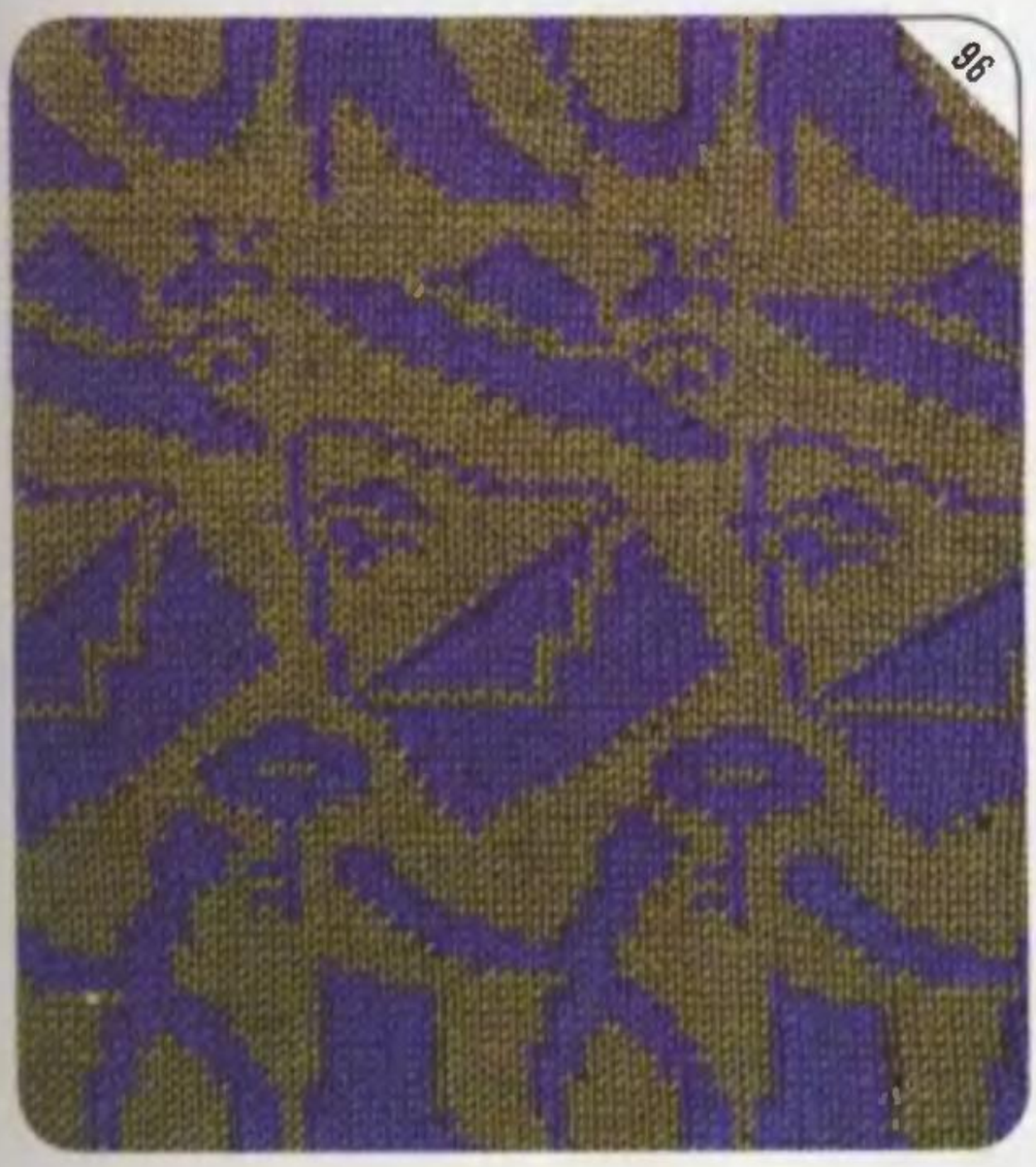

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LOCHMUSTER
TRAFORATI
MODELOS DE CALADO
AJOUR-PATRONEN

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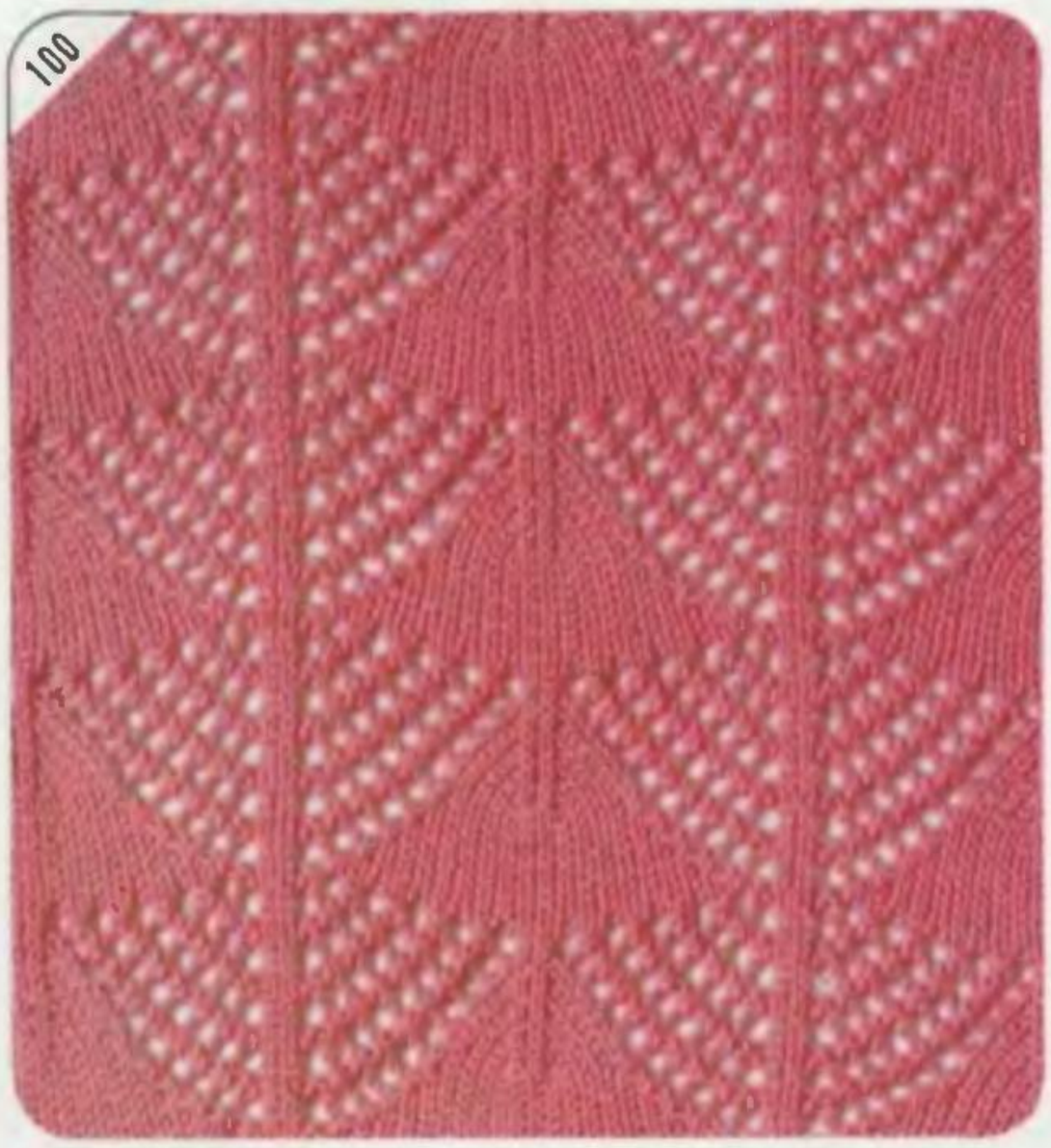

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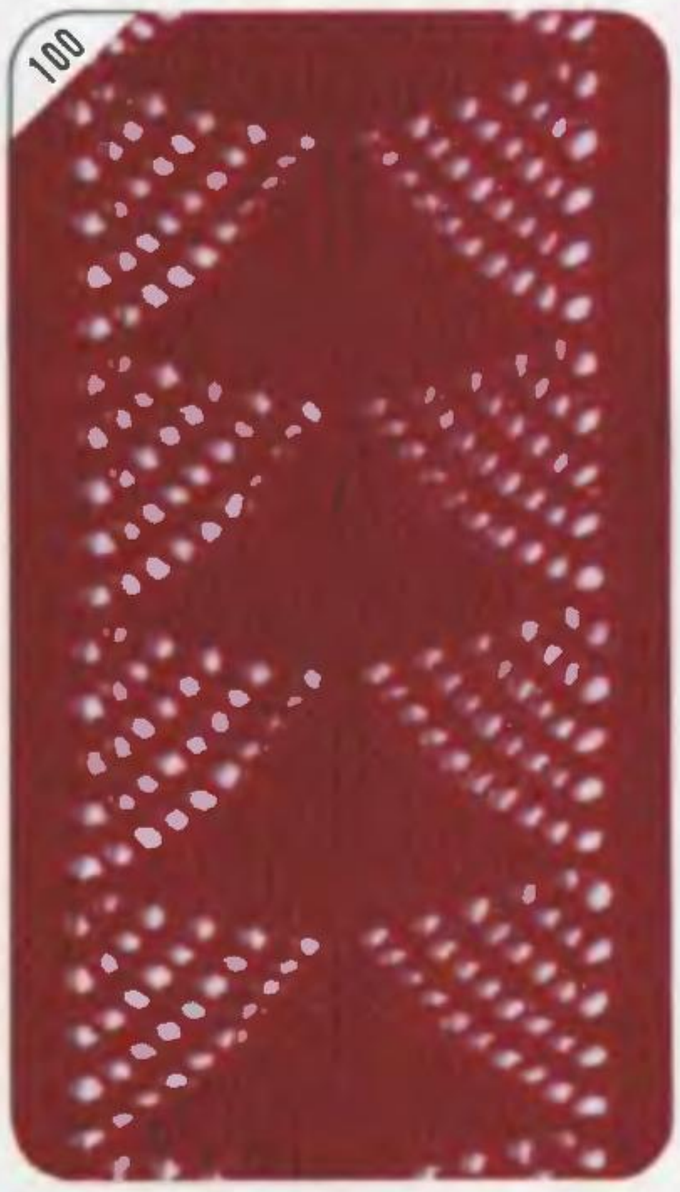

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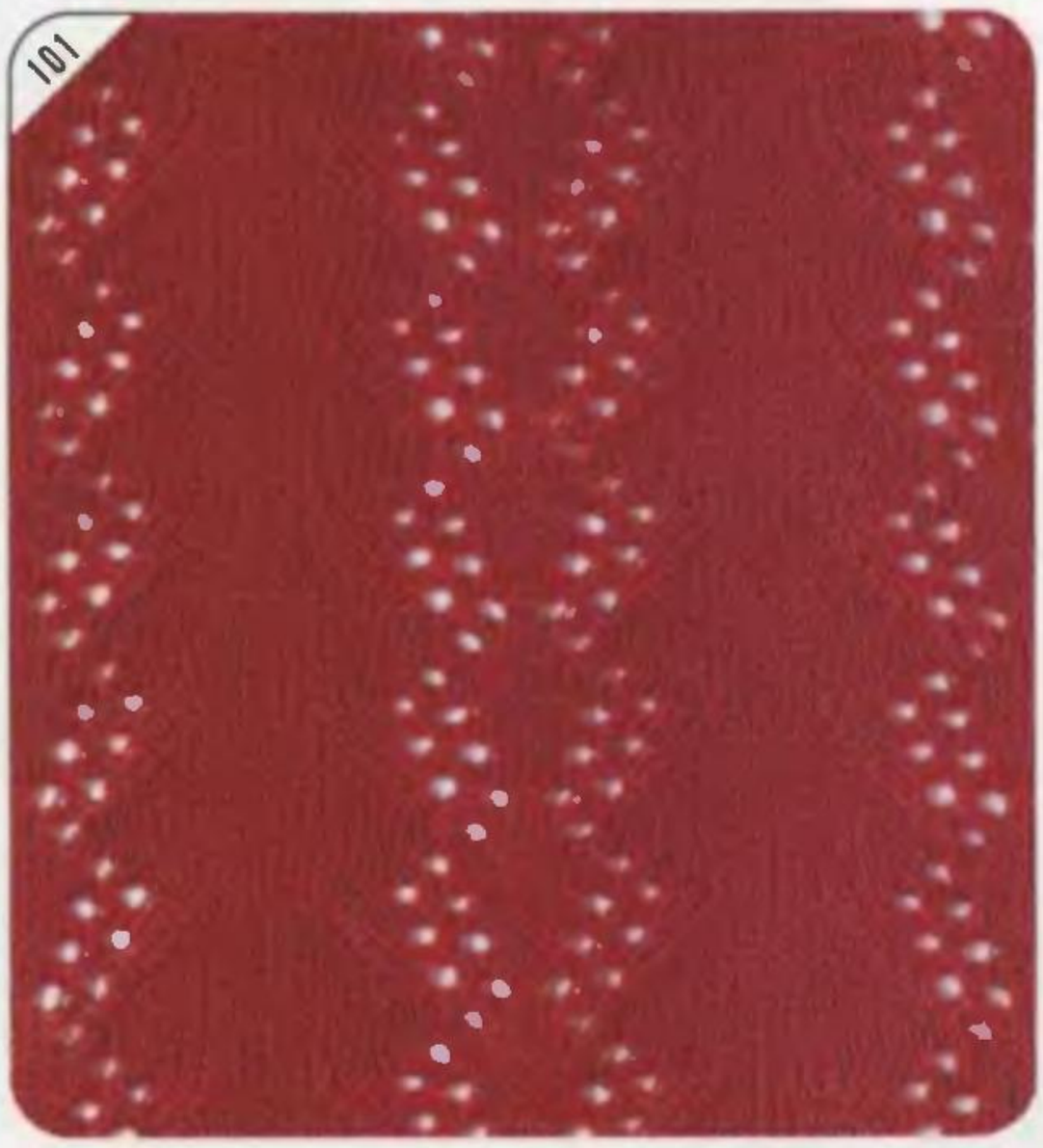

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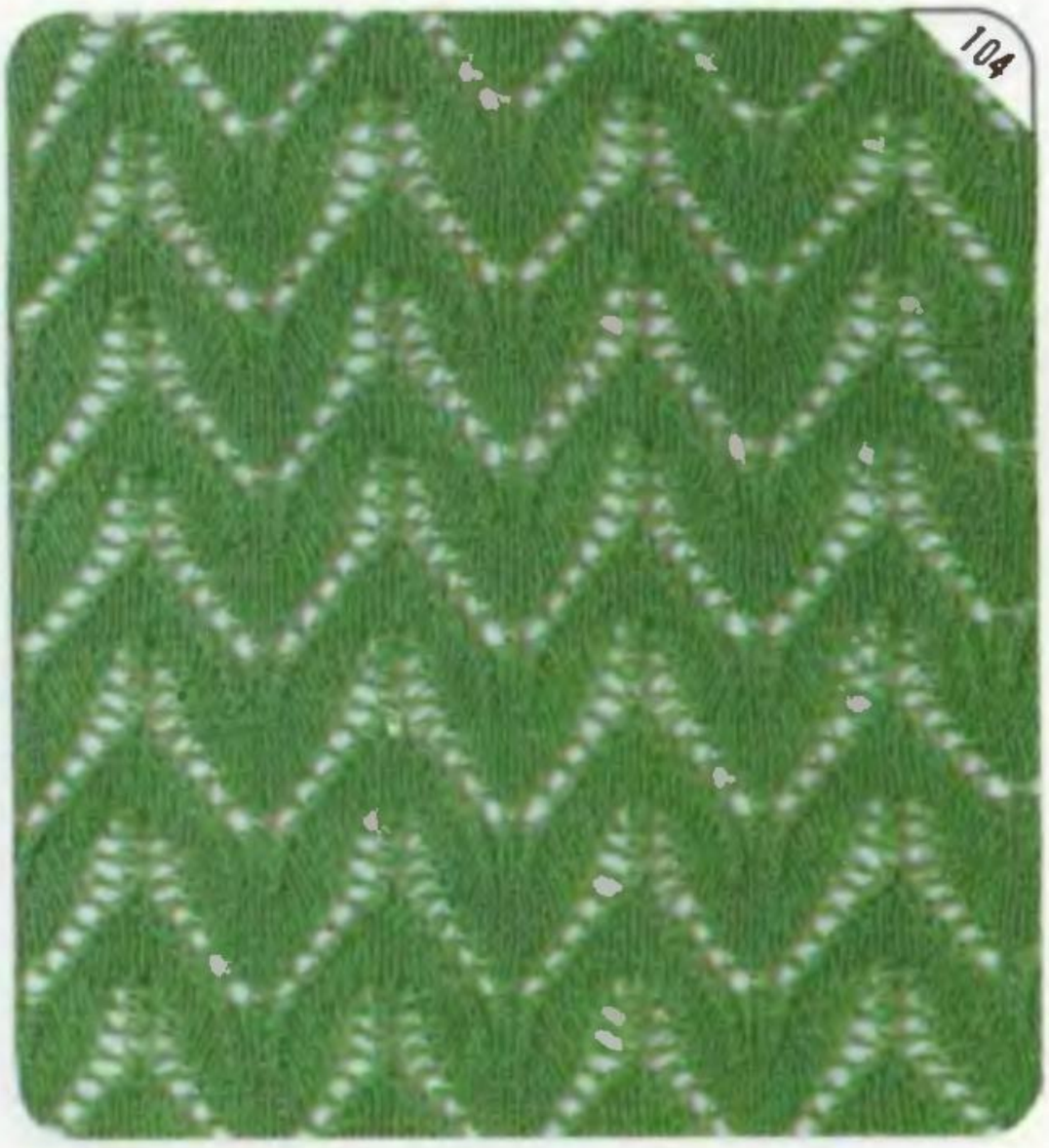
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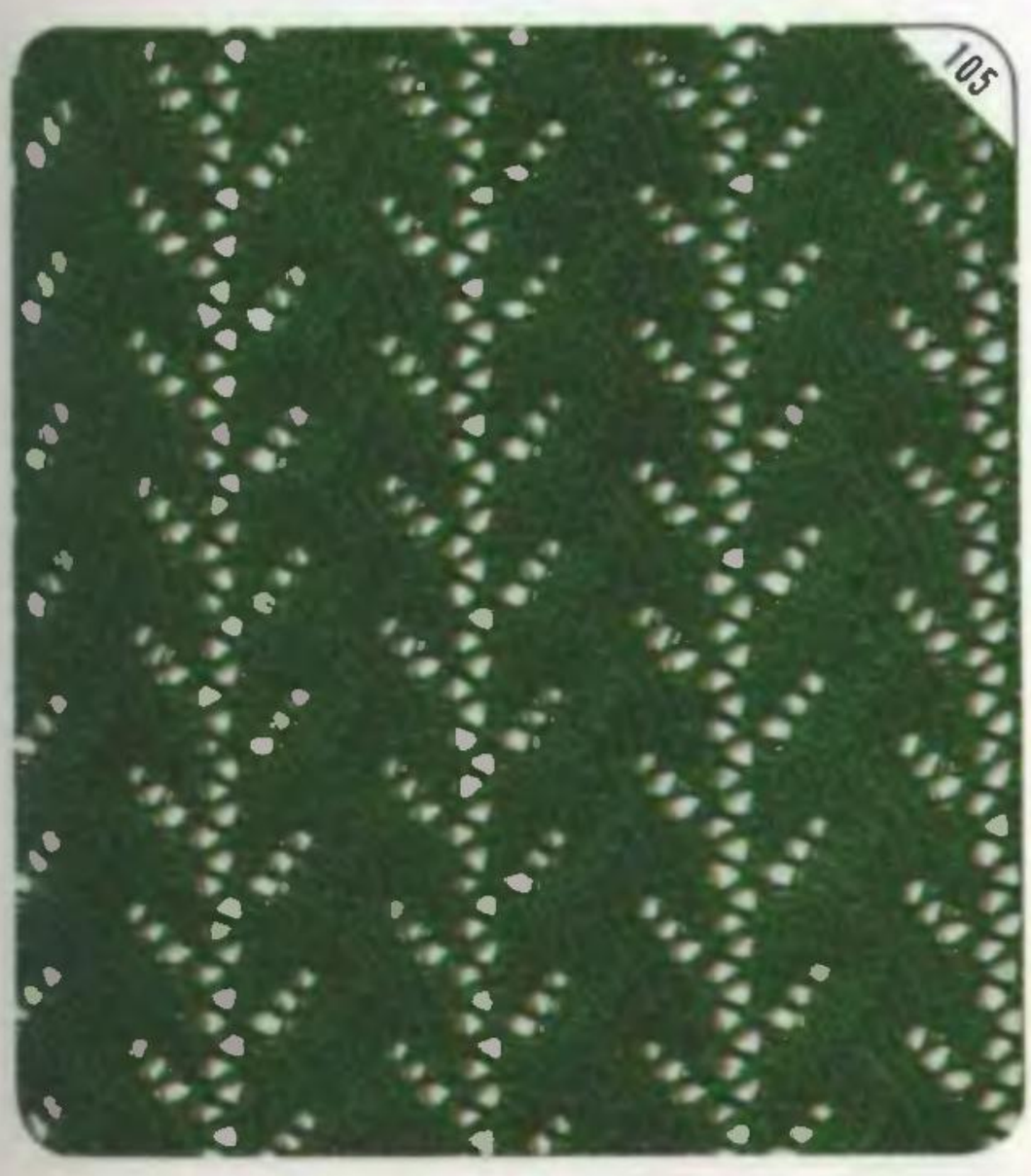
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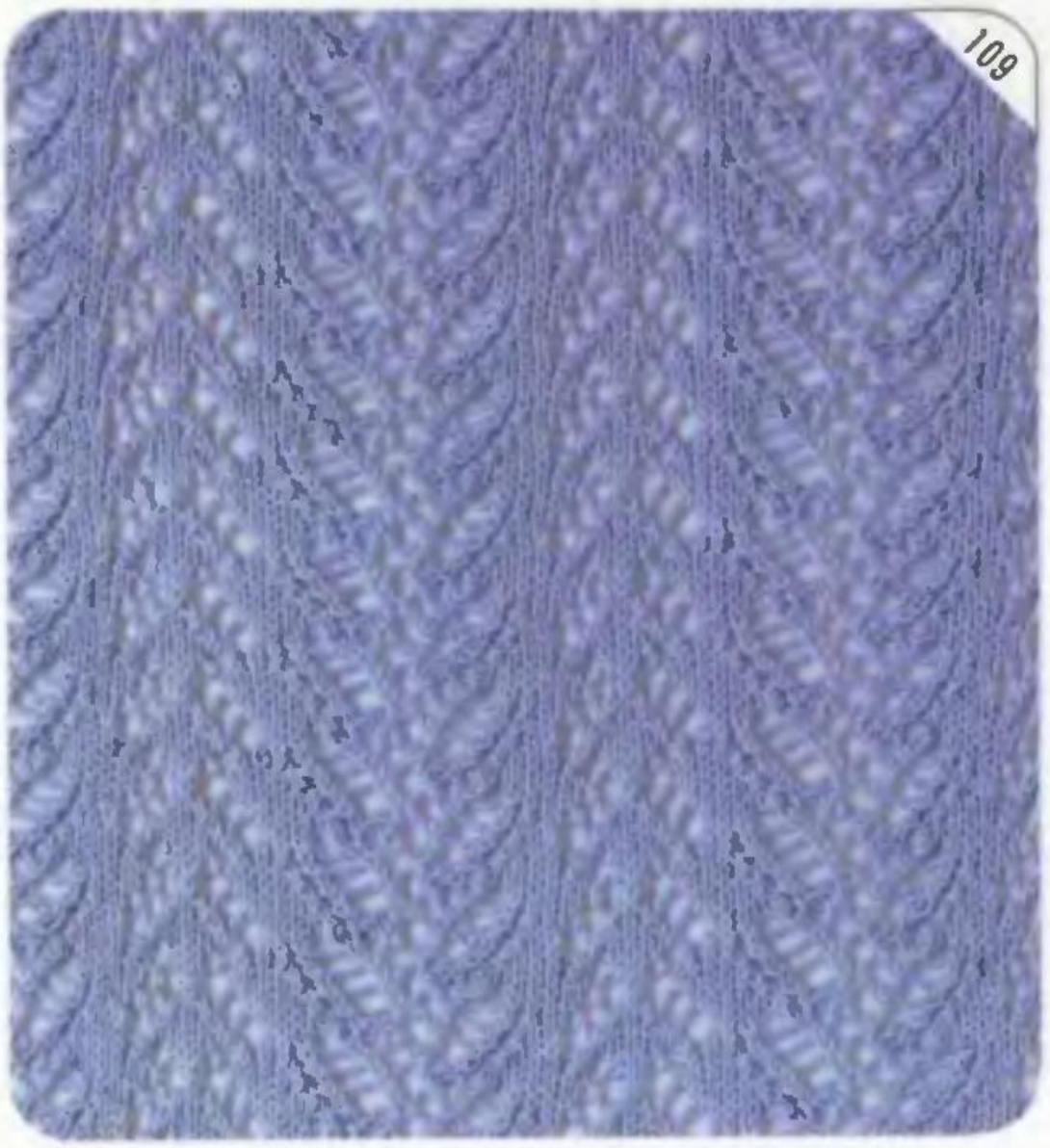
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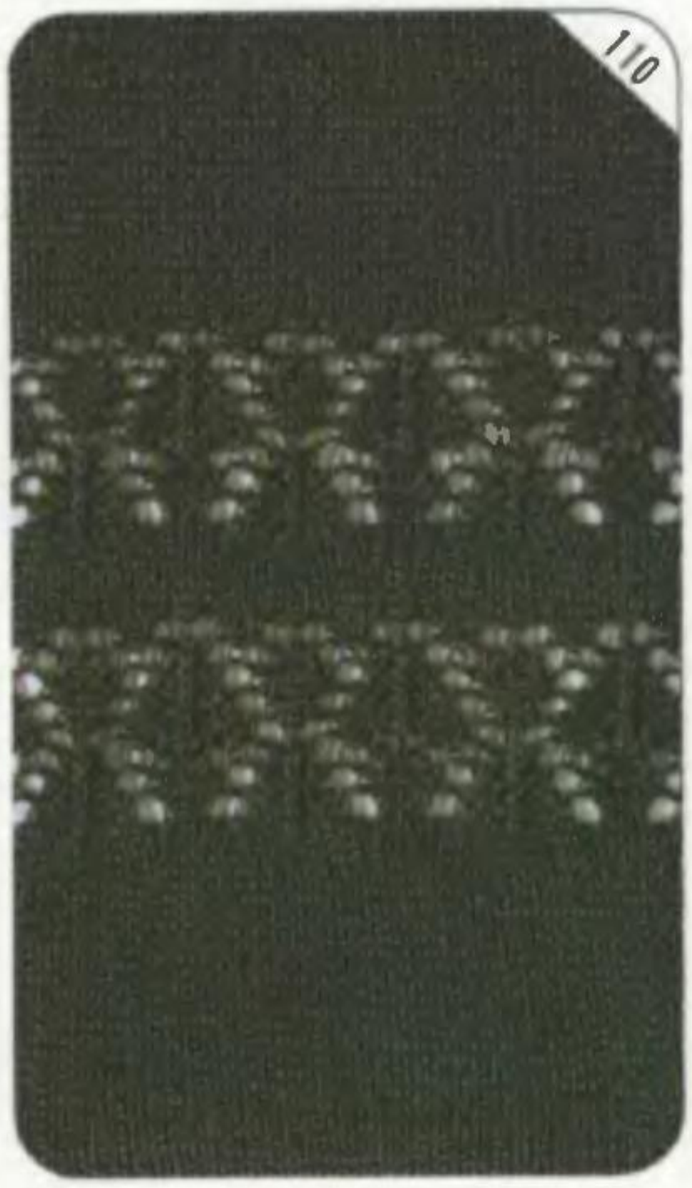
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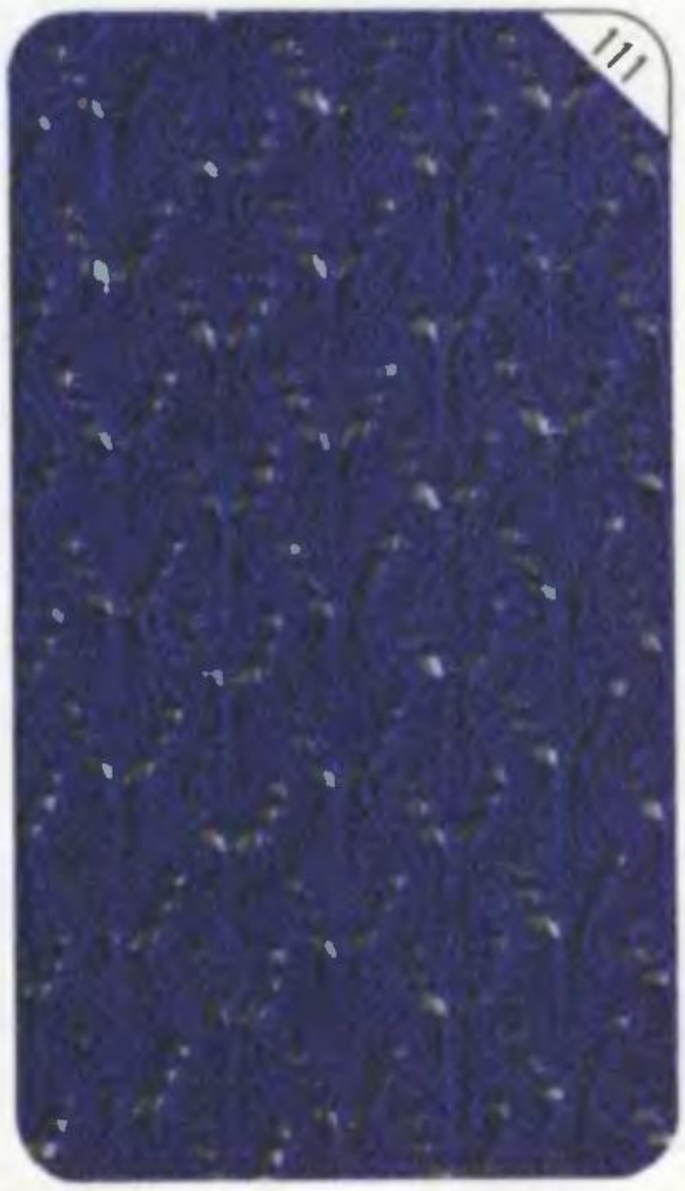
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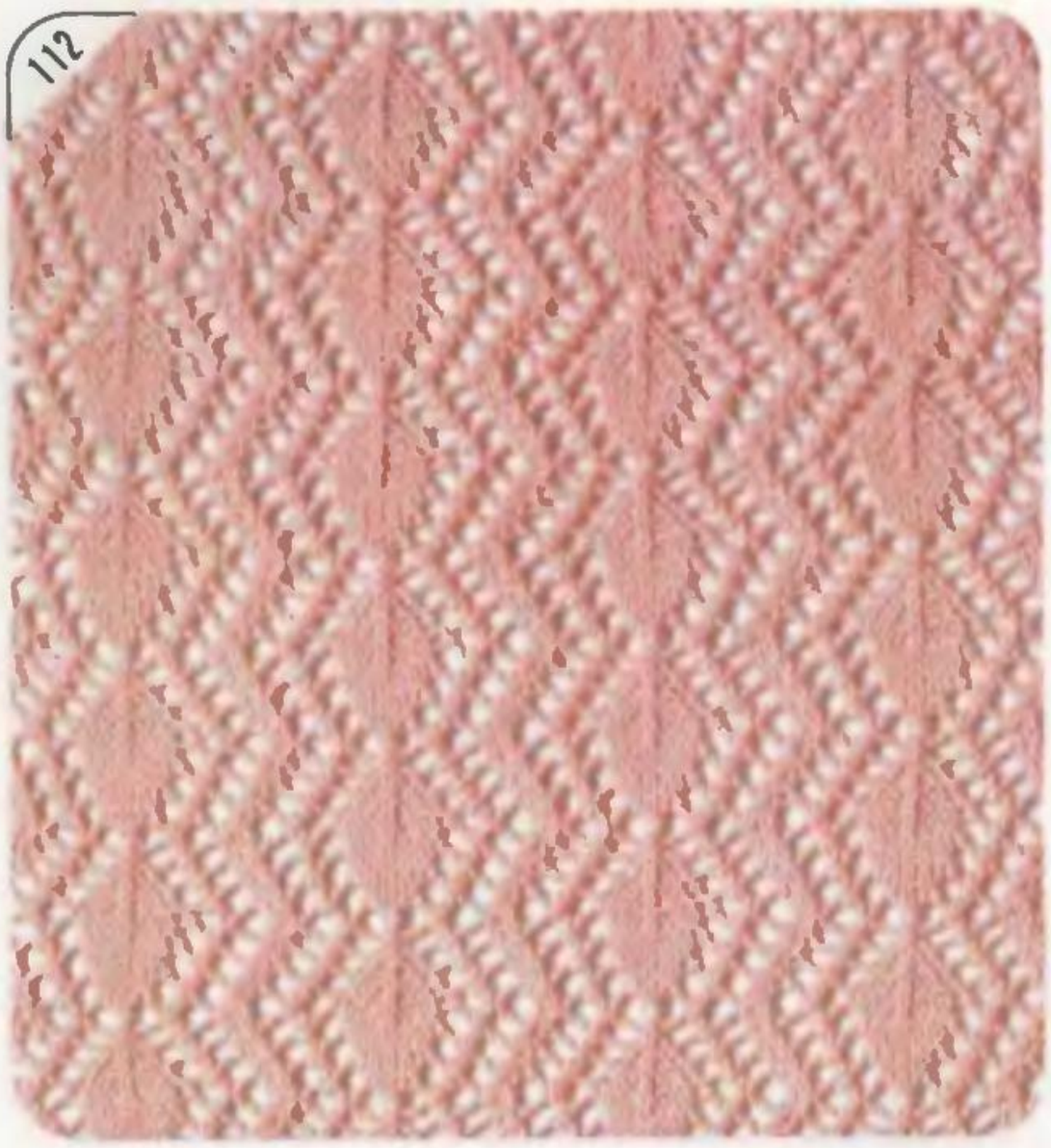
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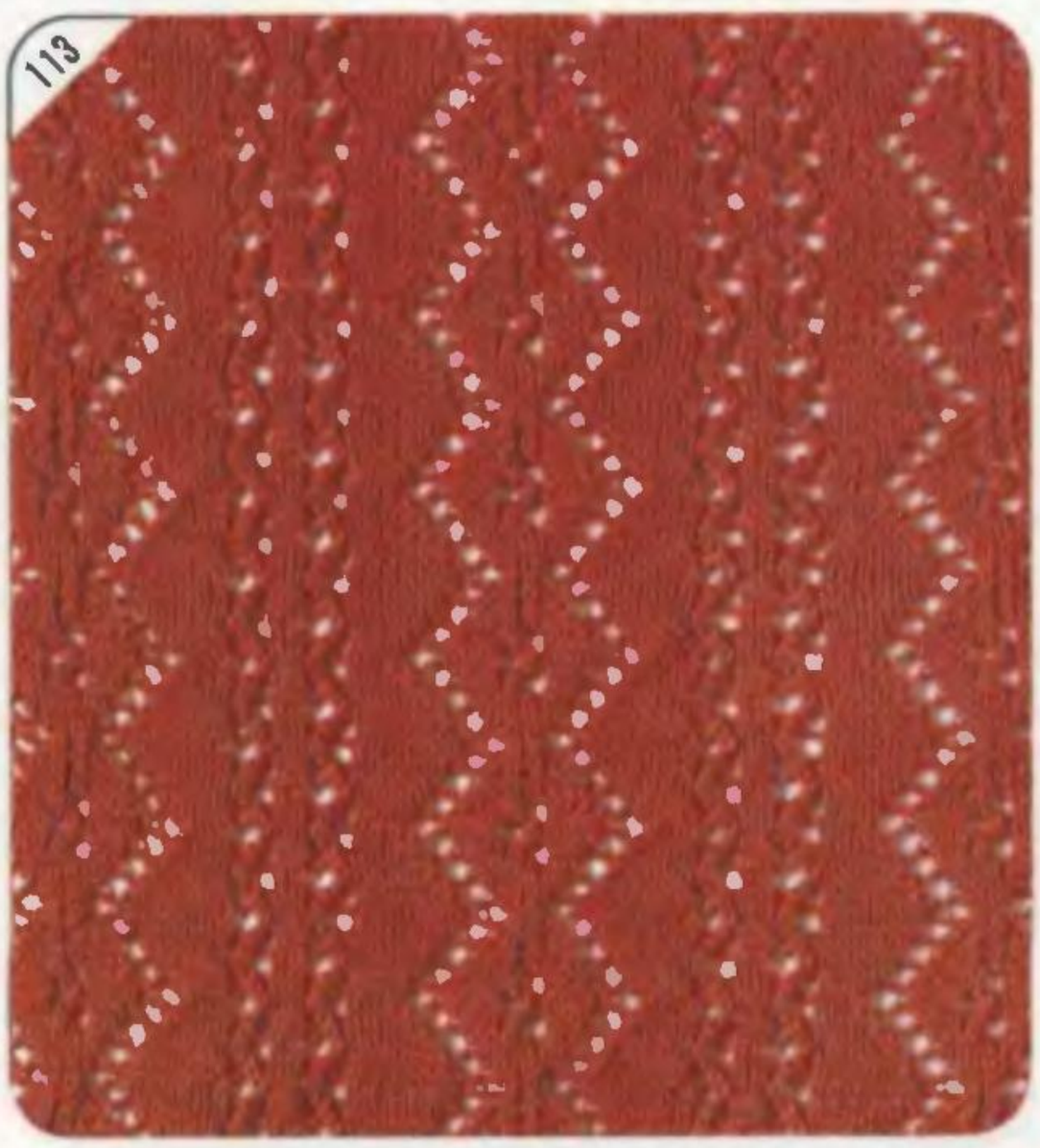
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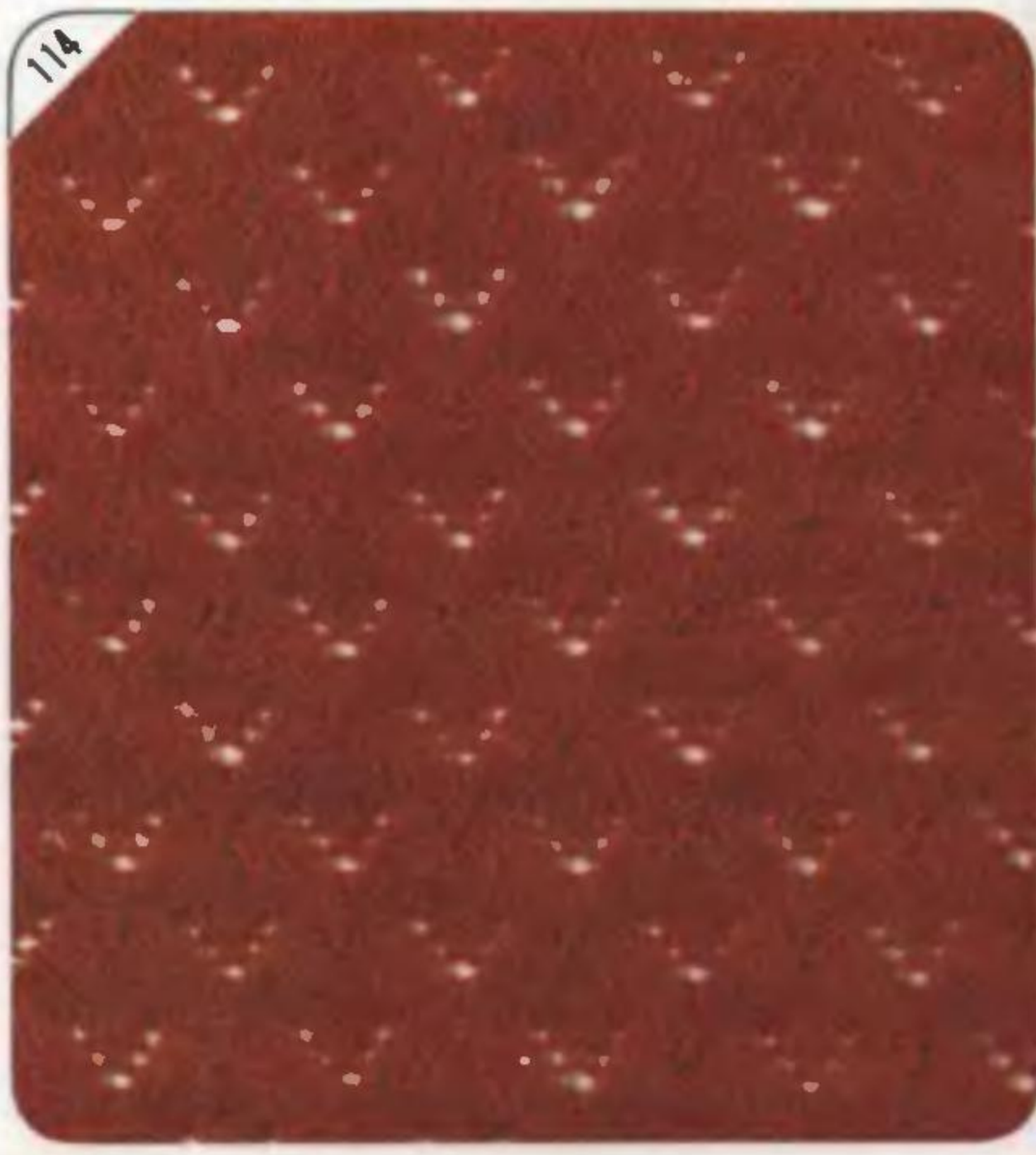
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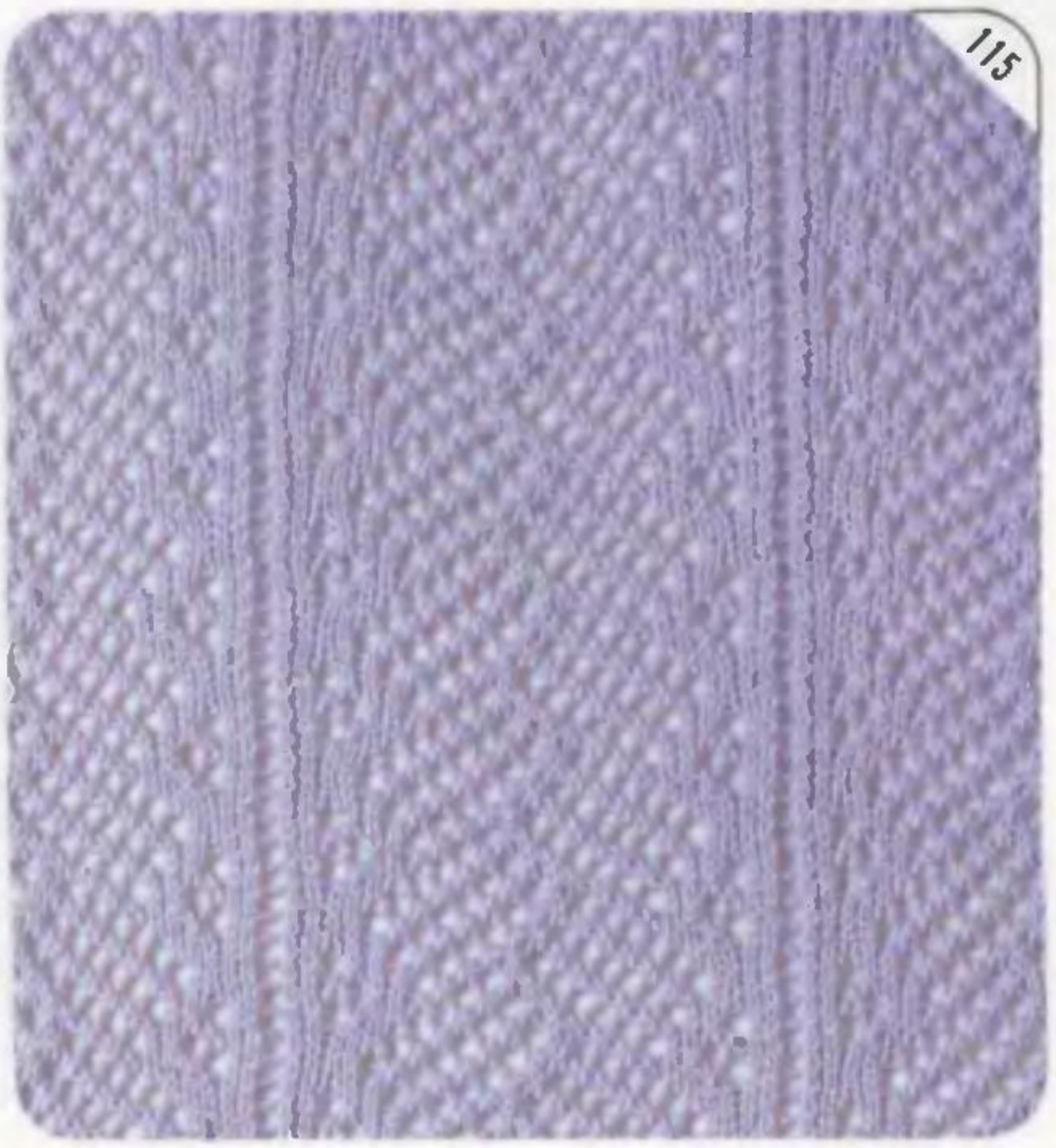
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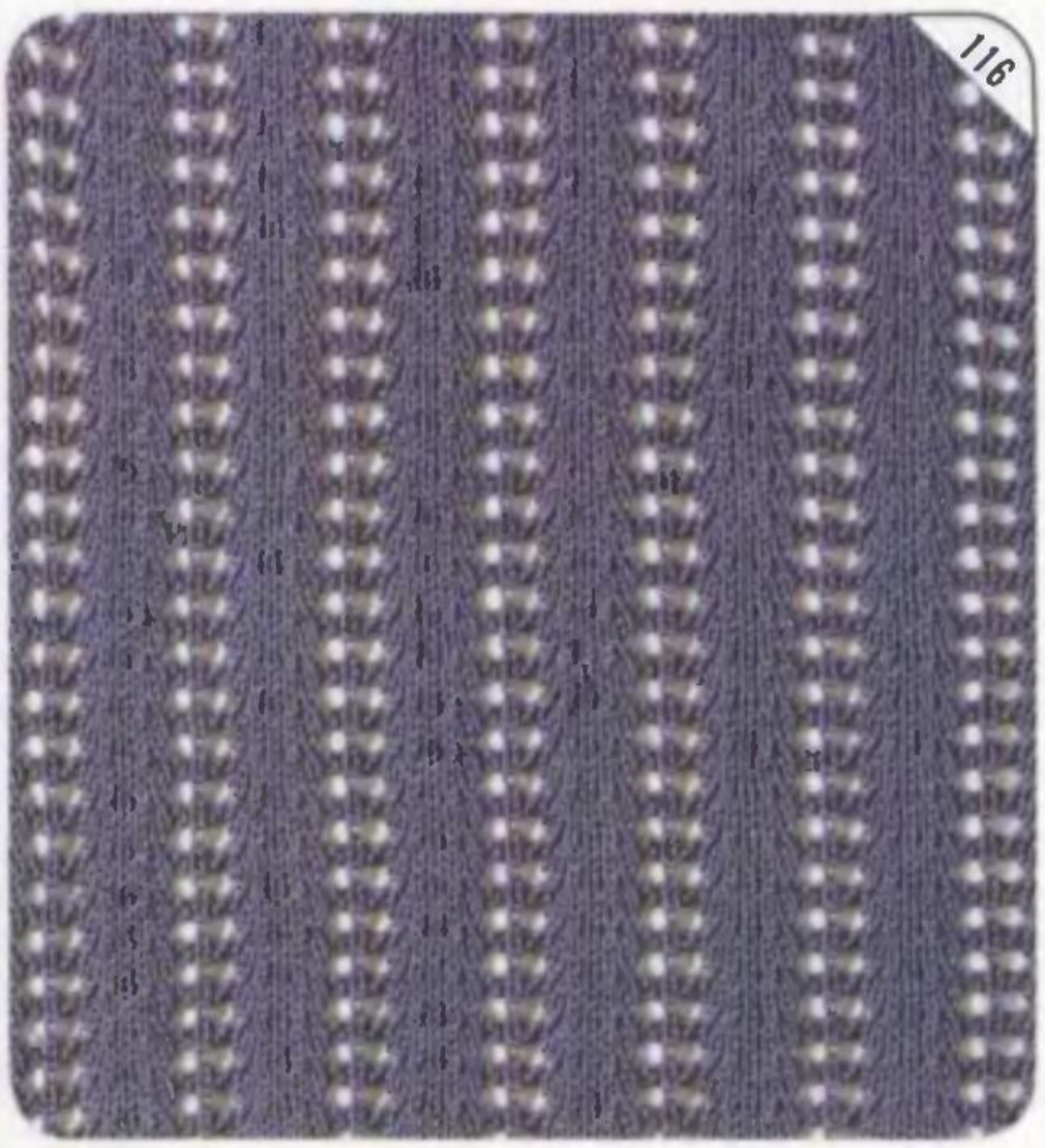
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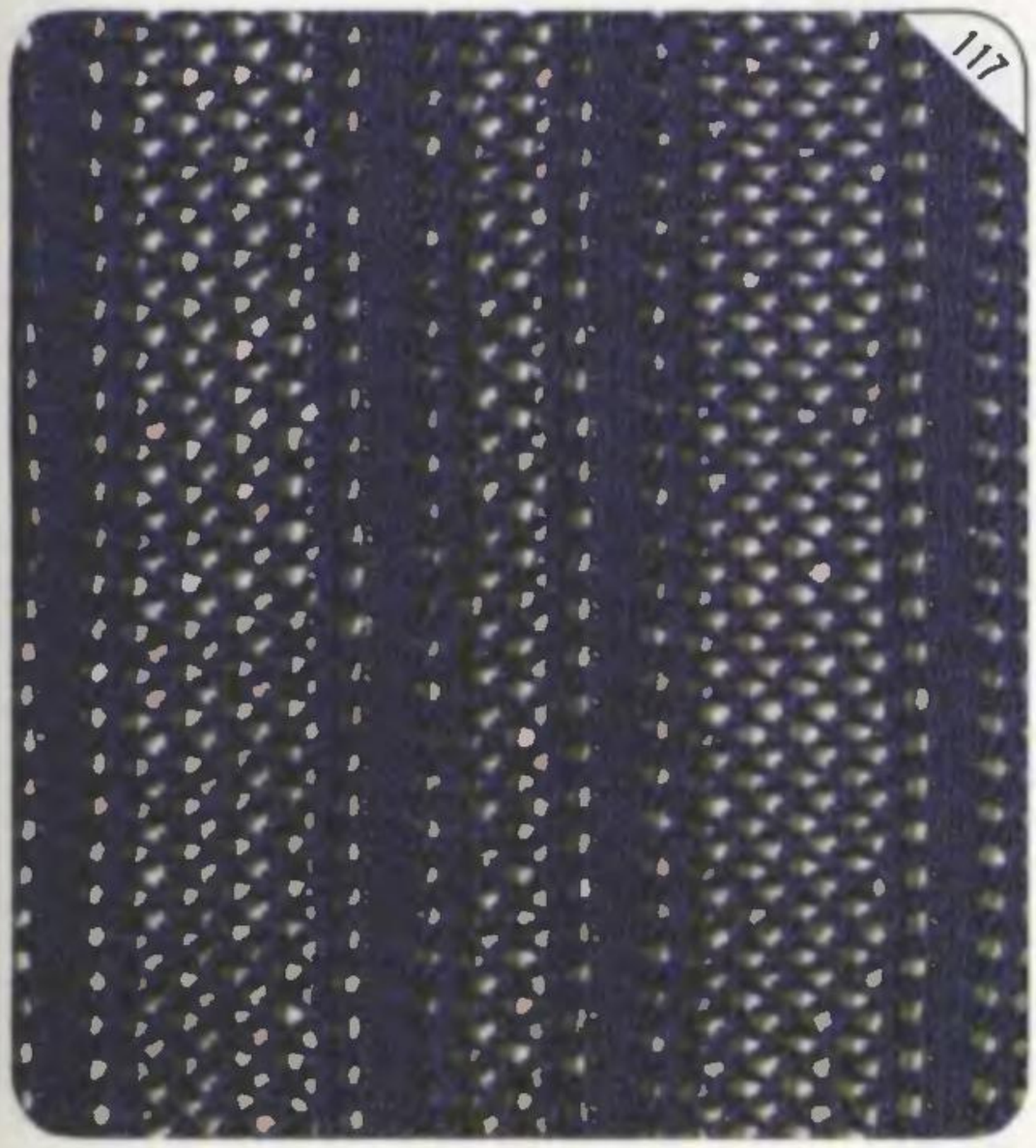
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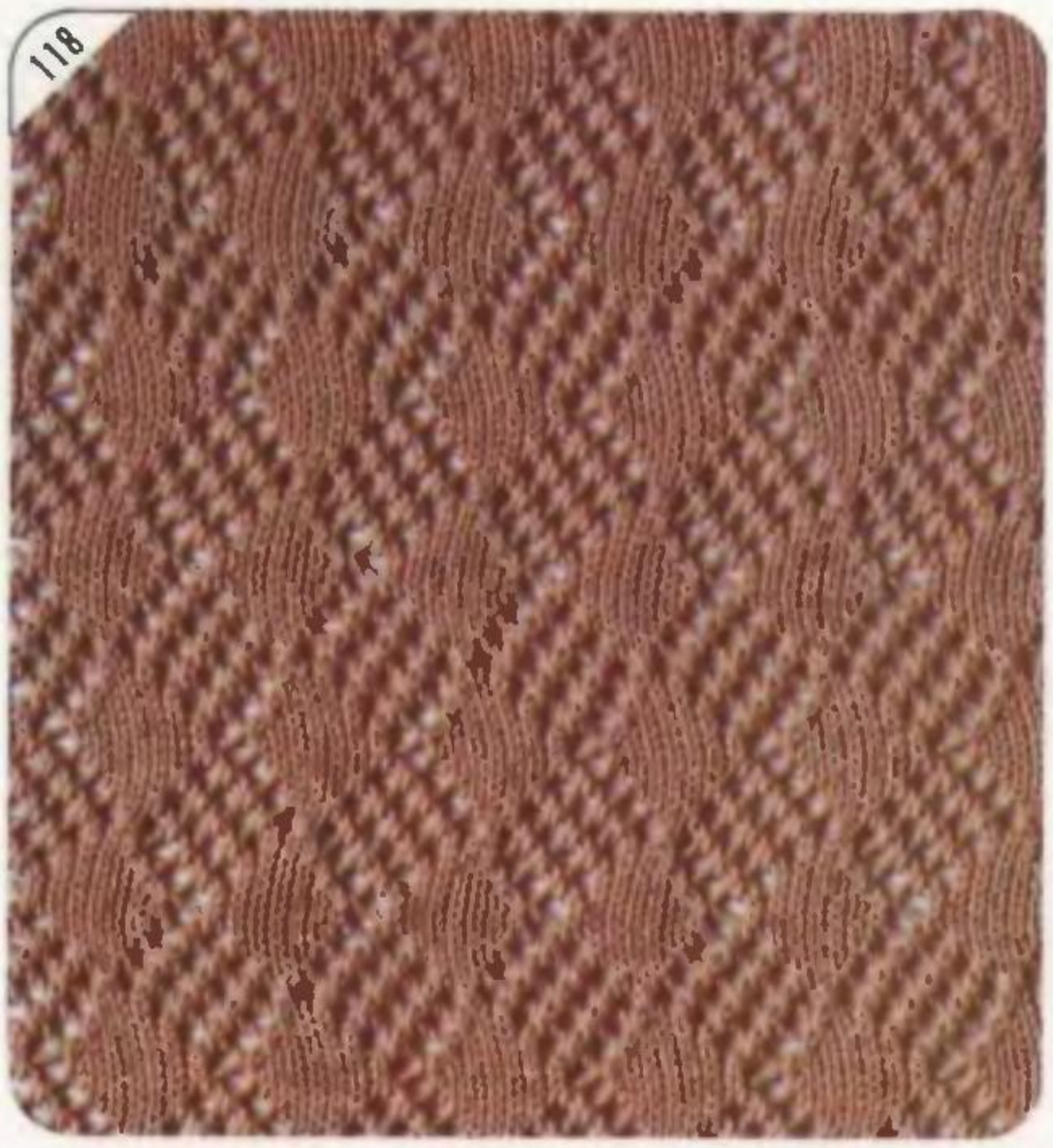

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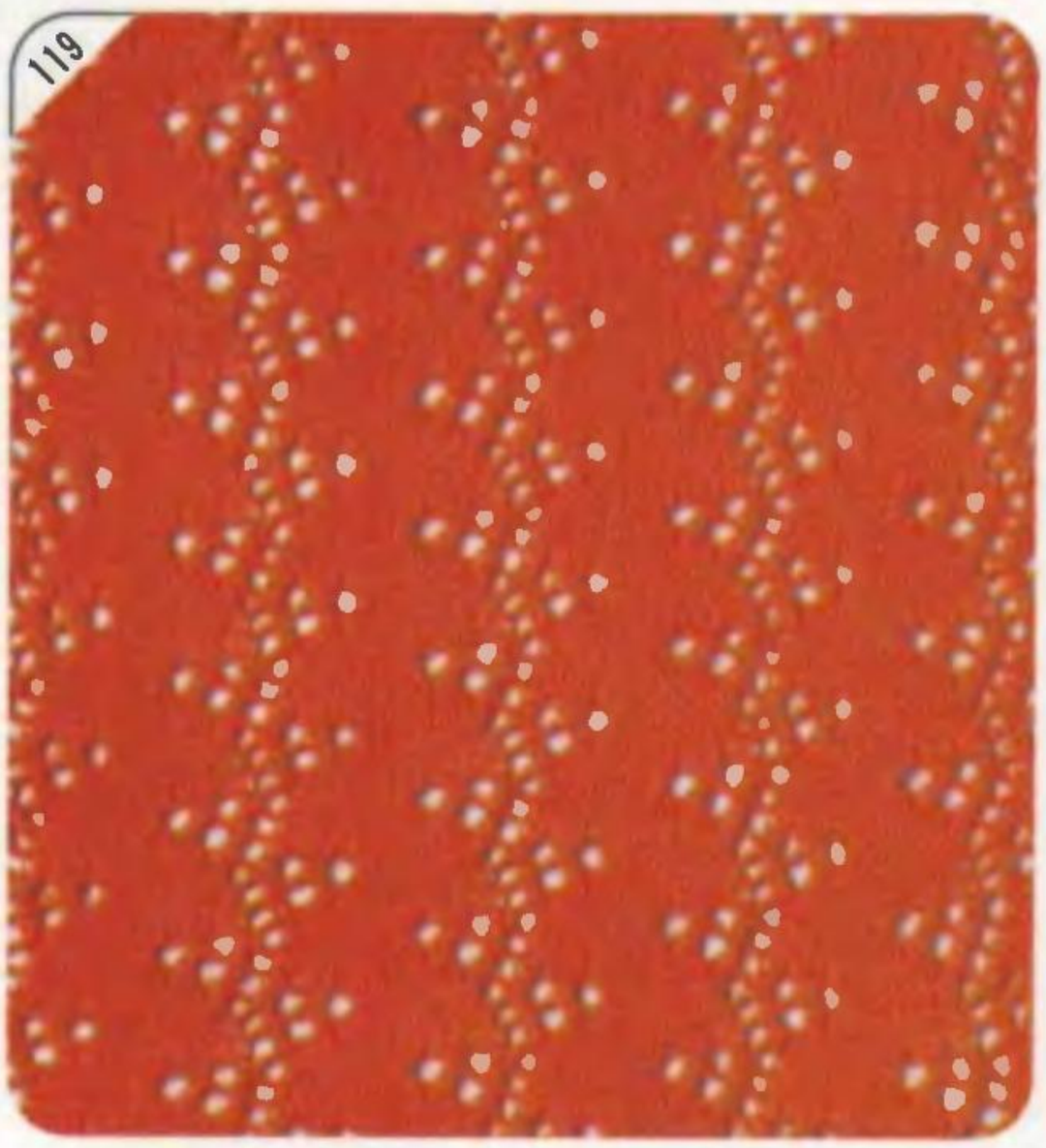

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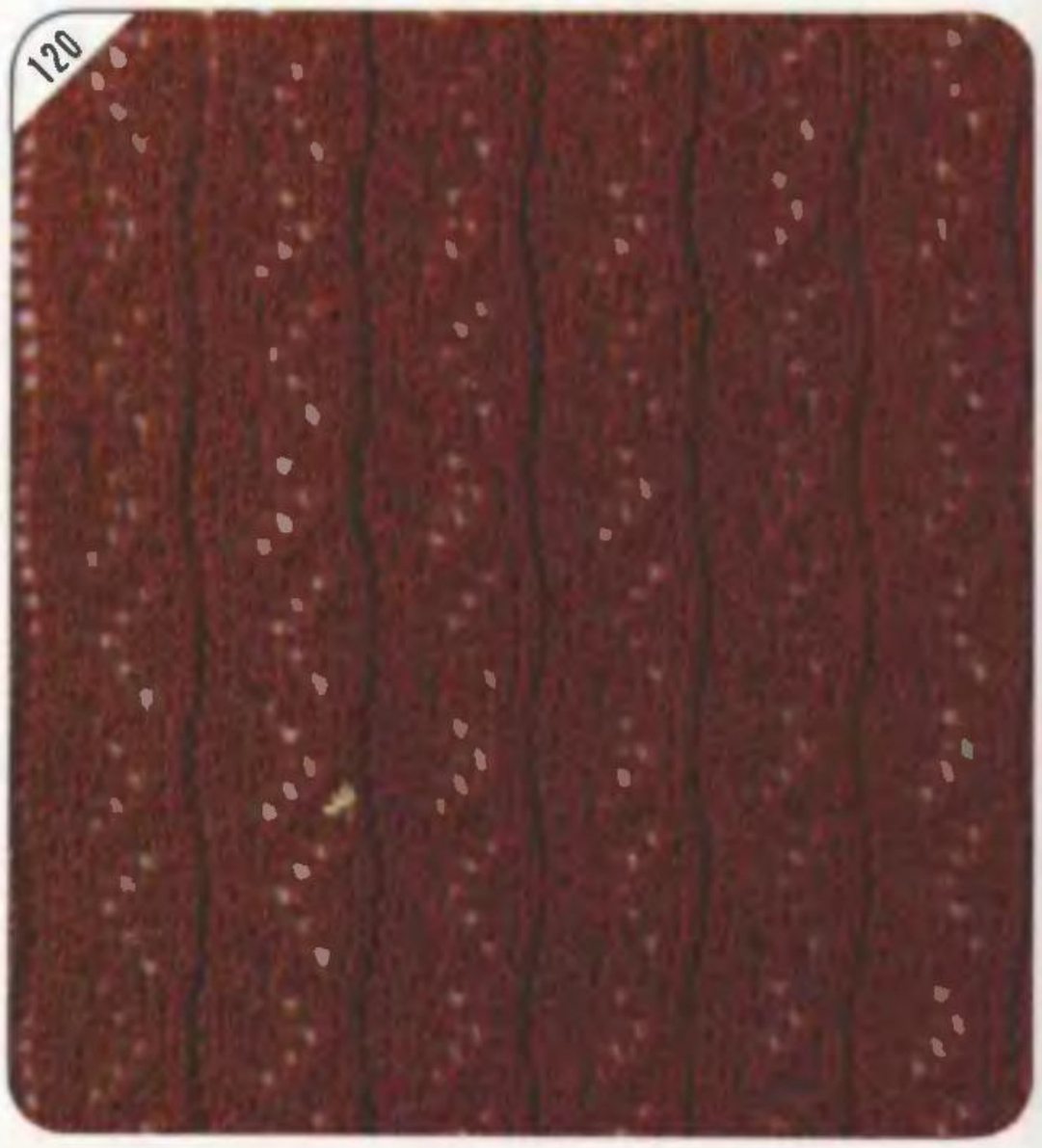

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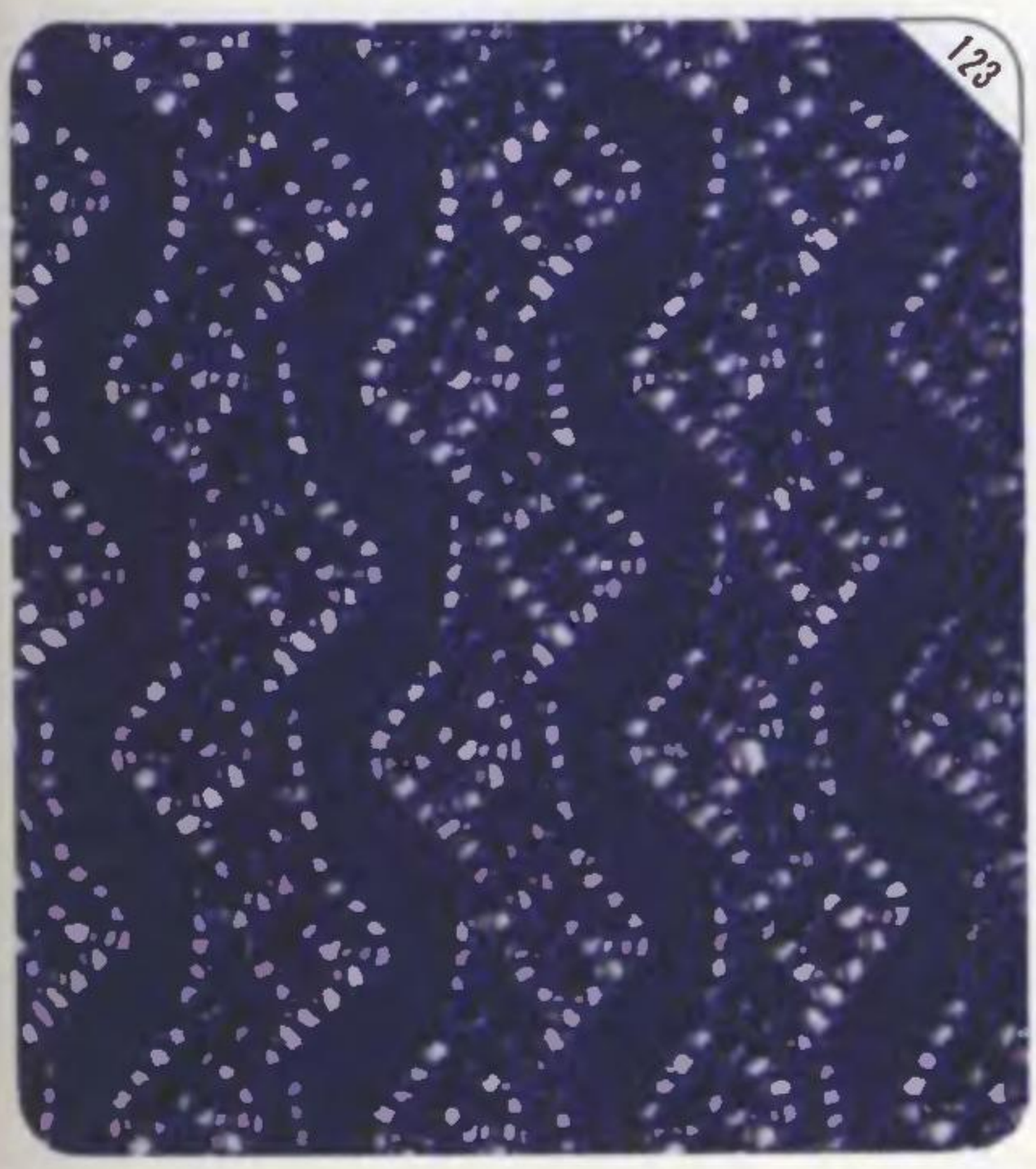
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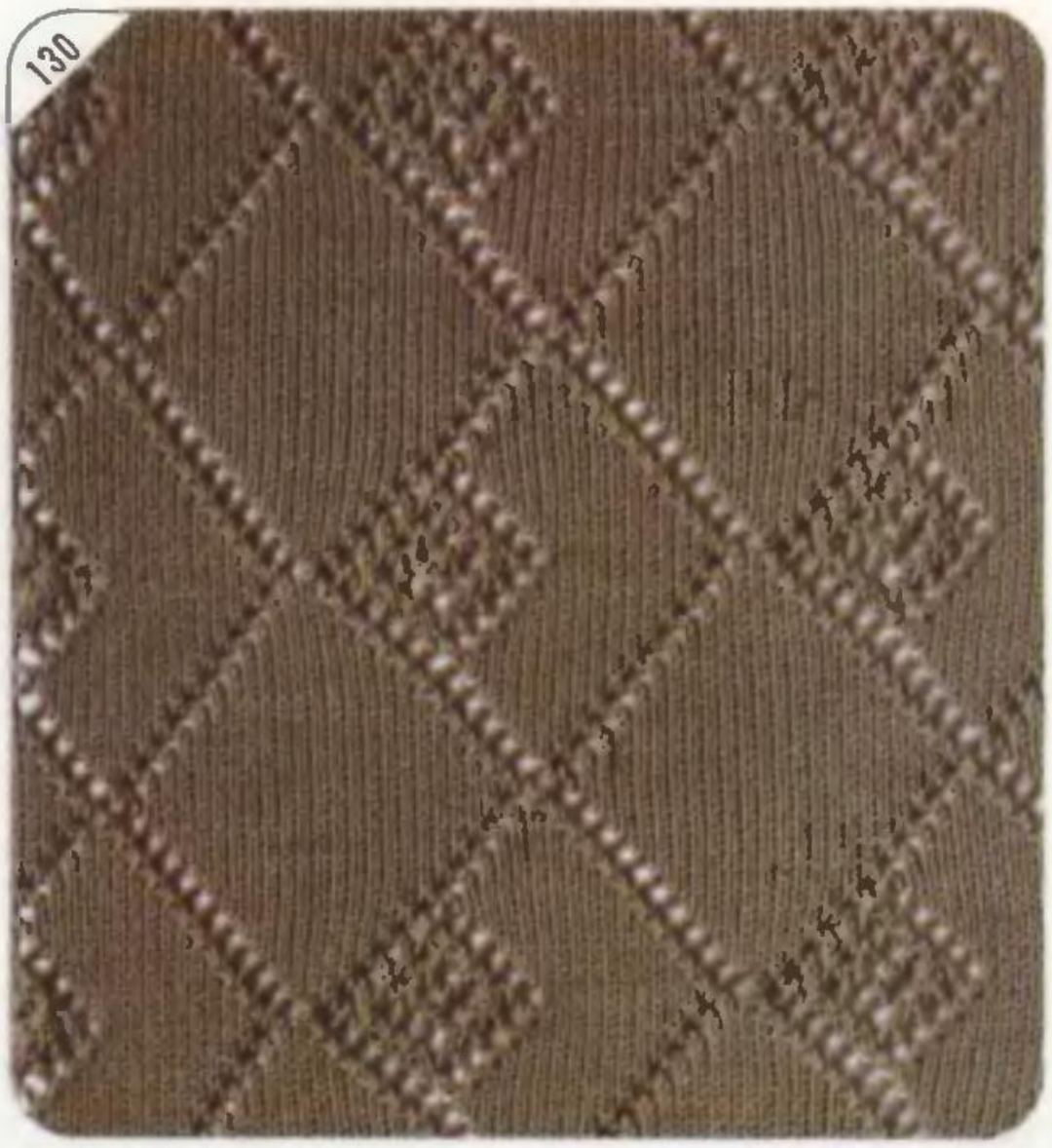

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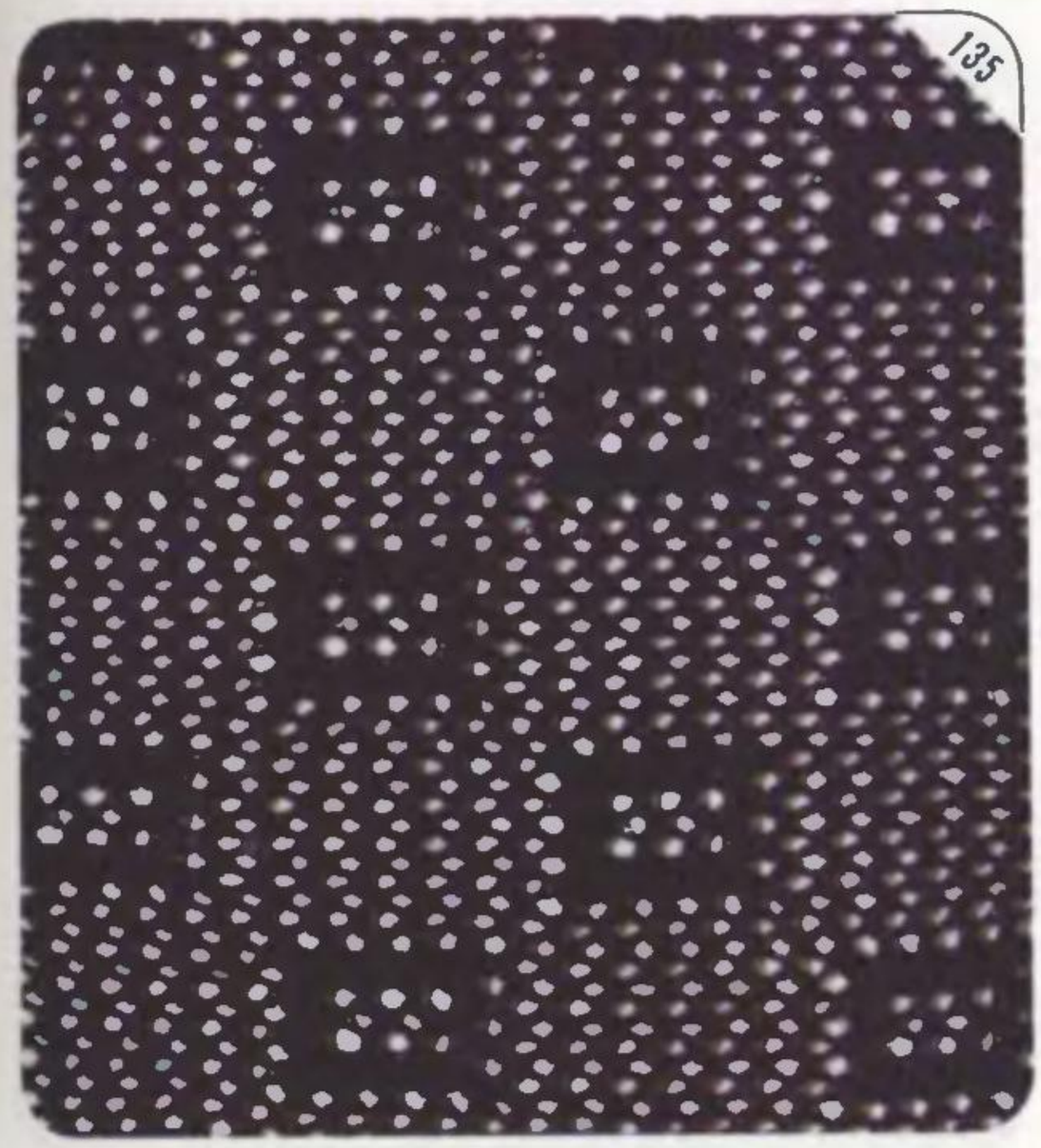
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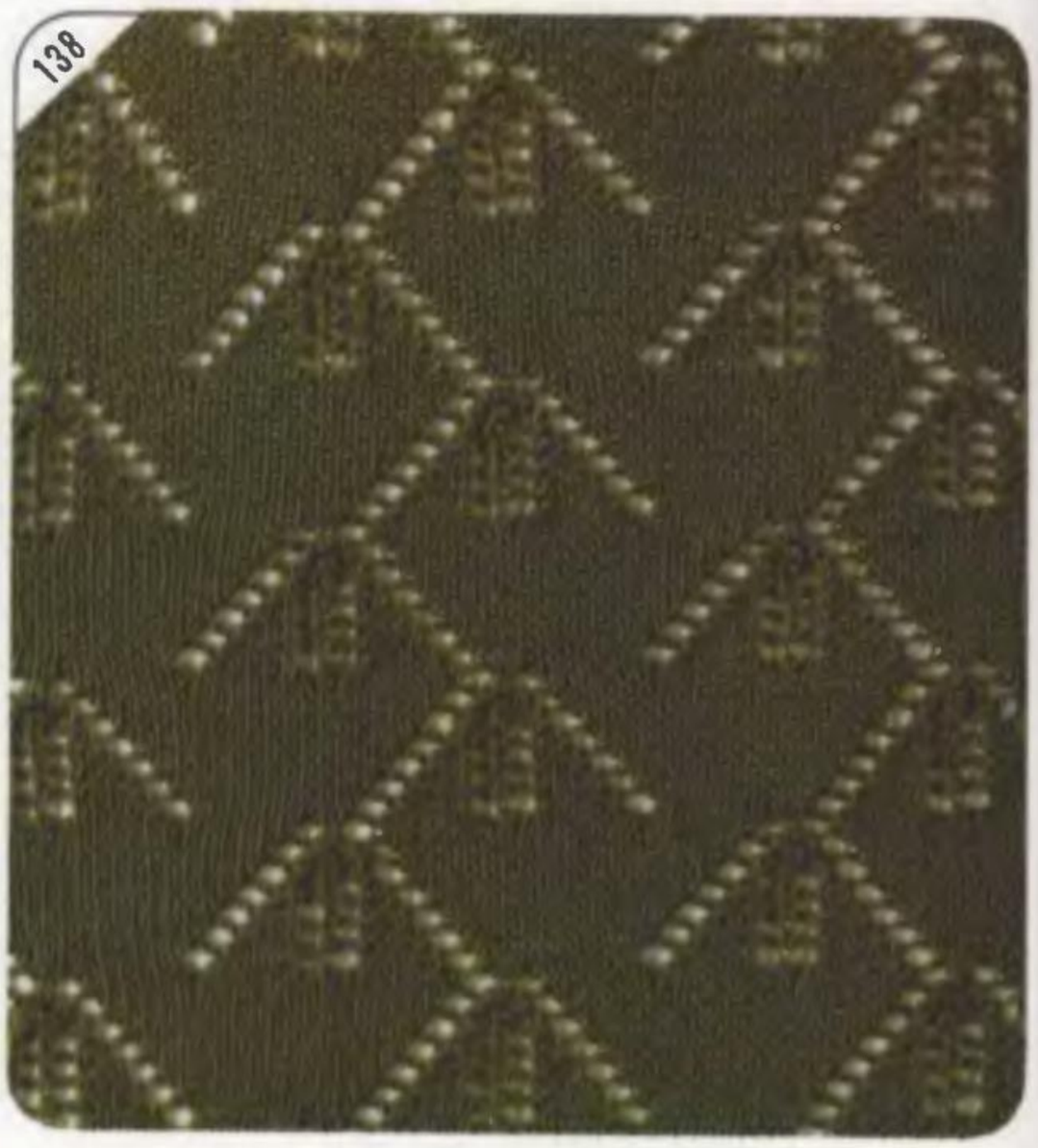

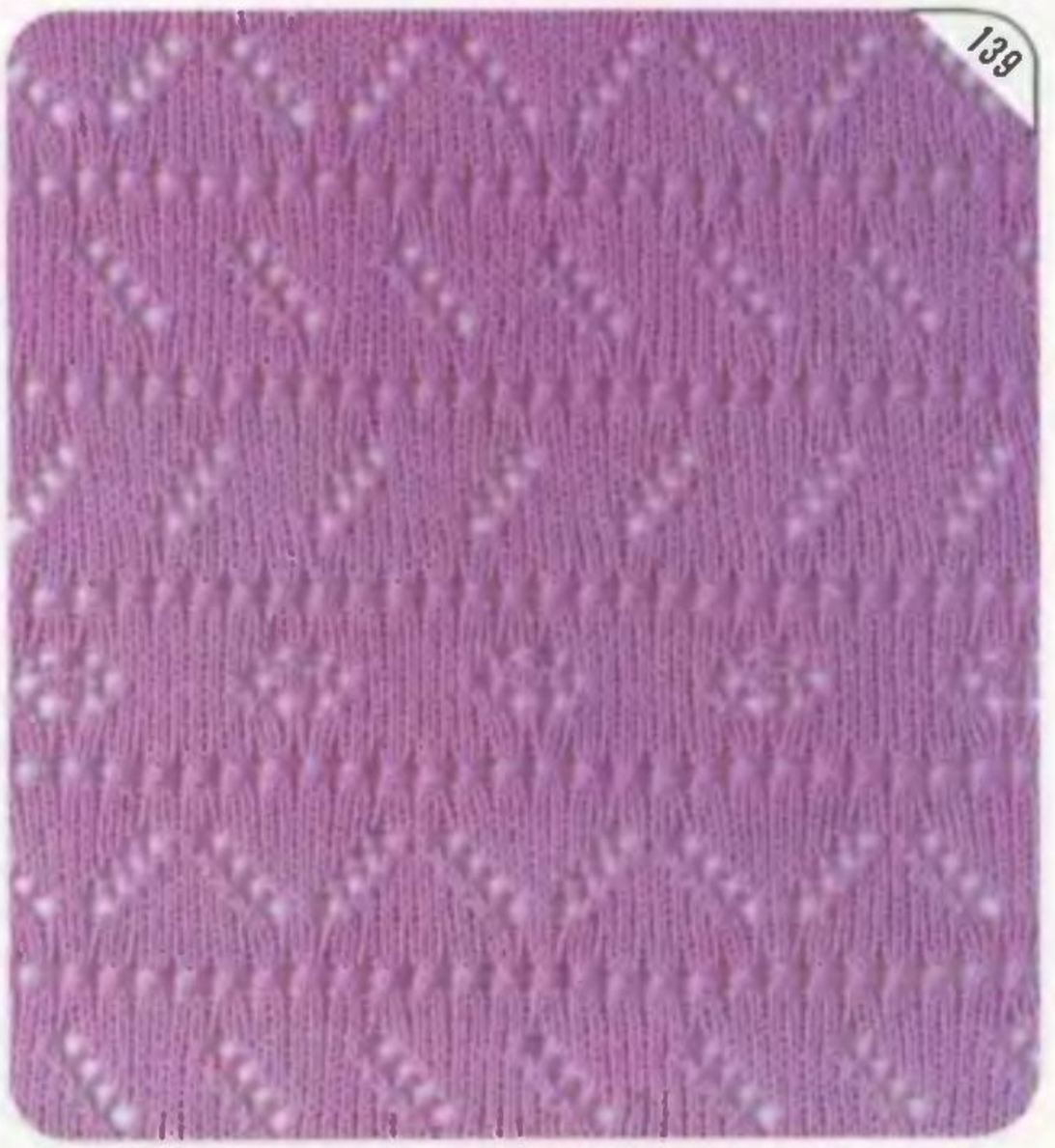
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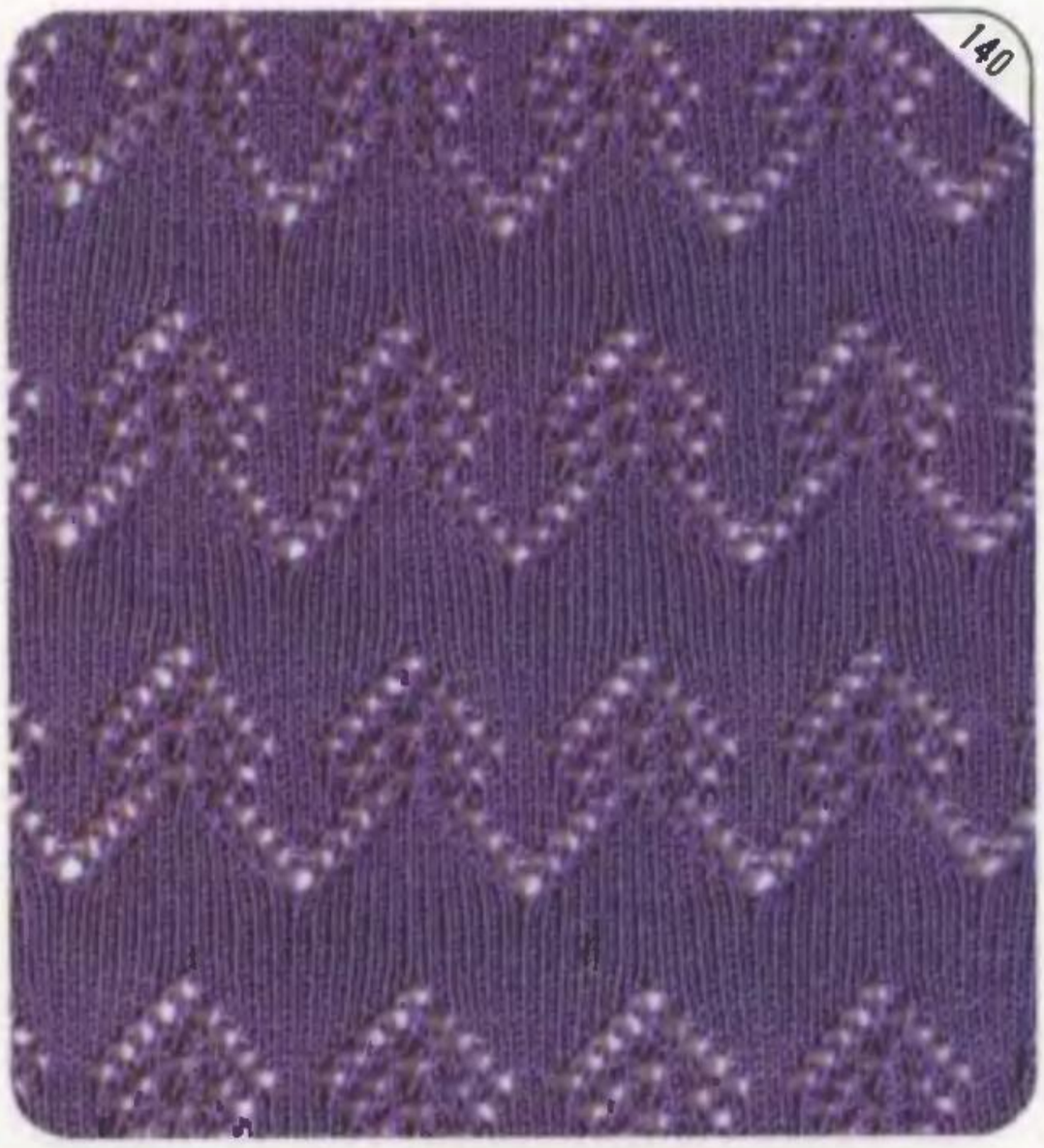
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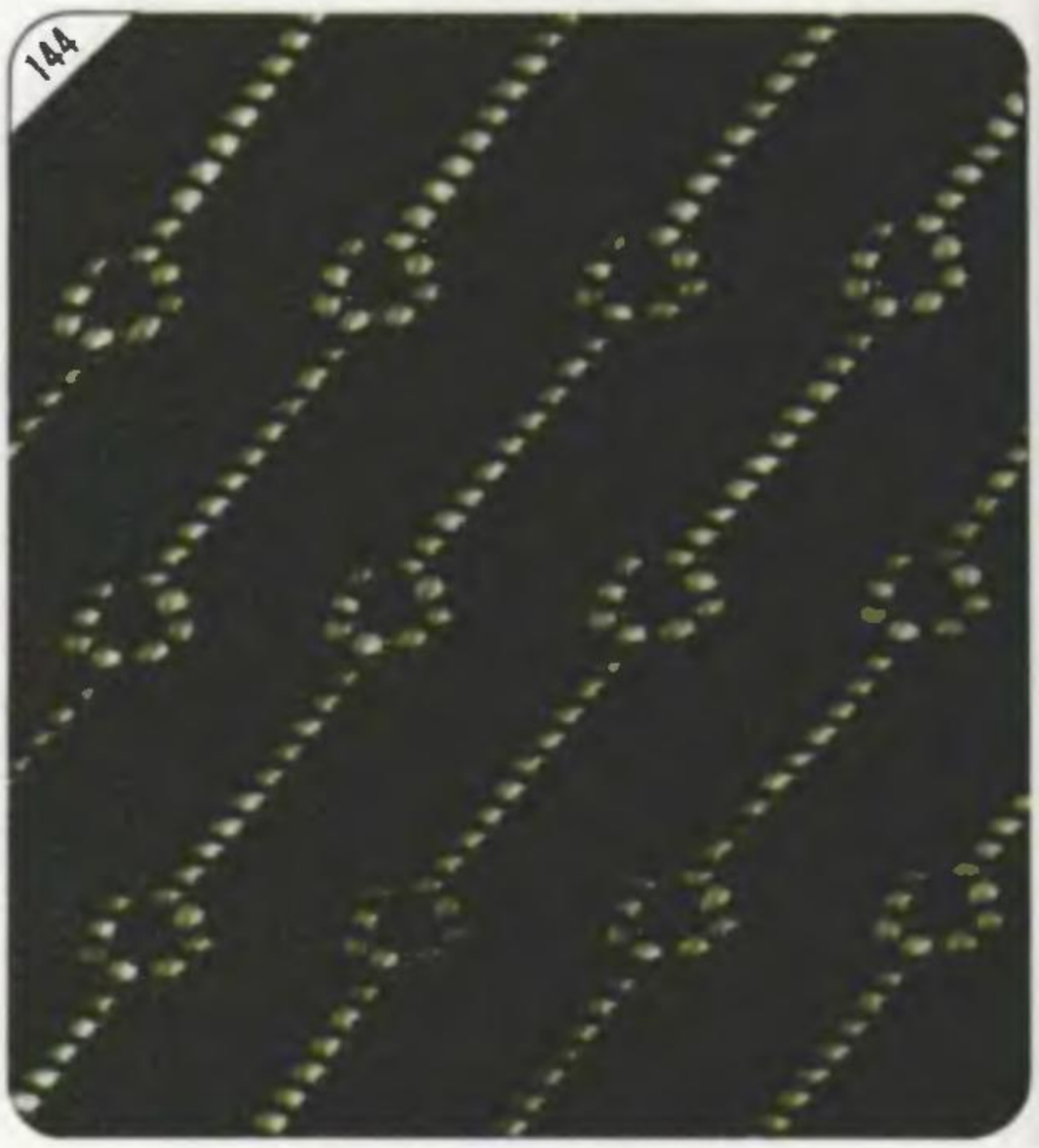

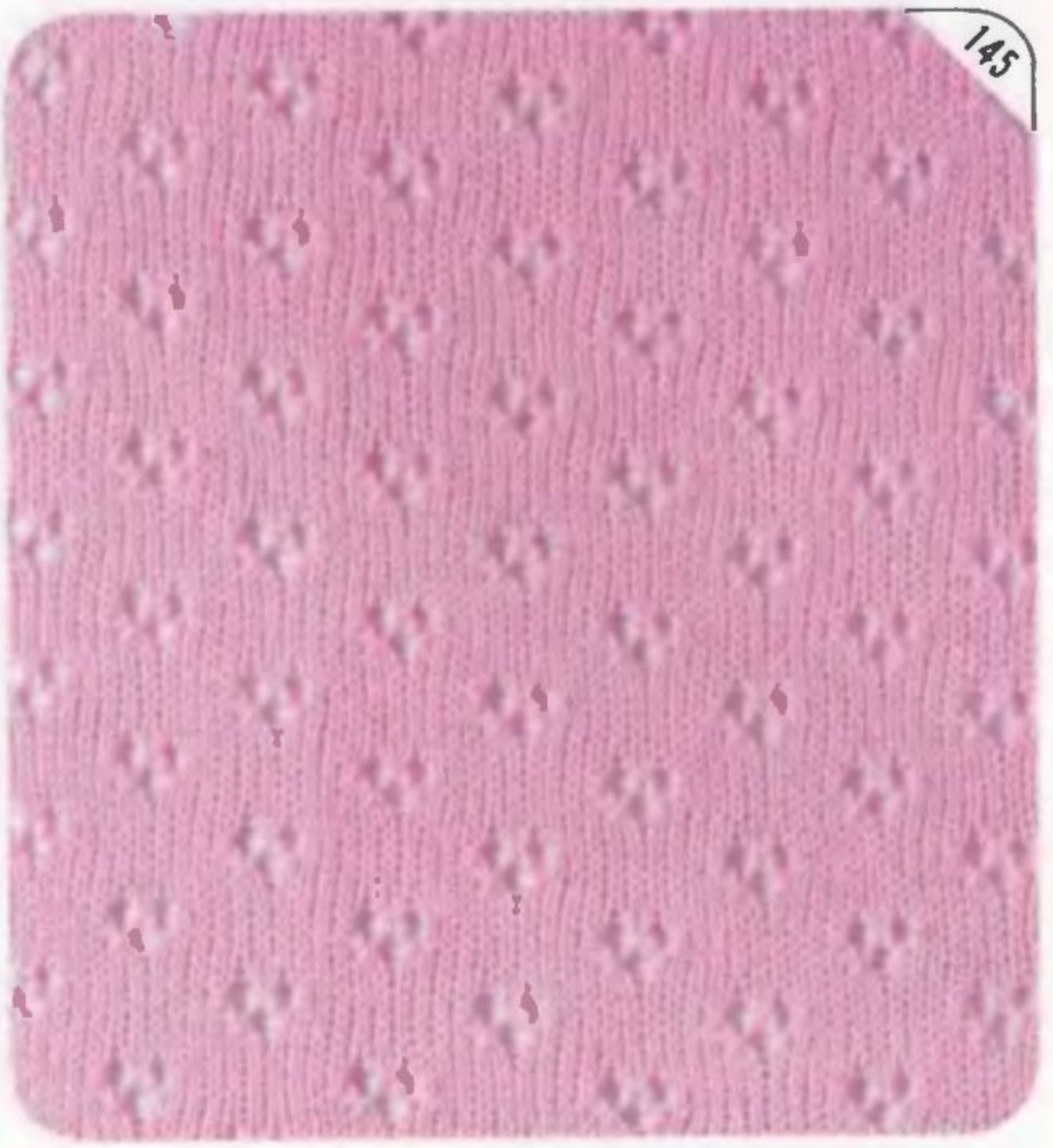
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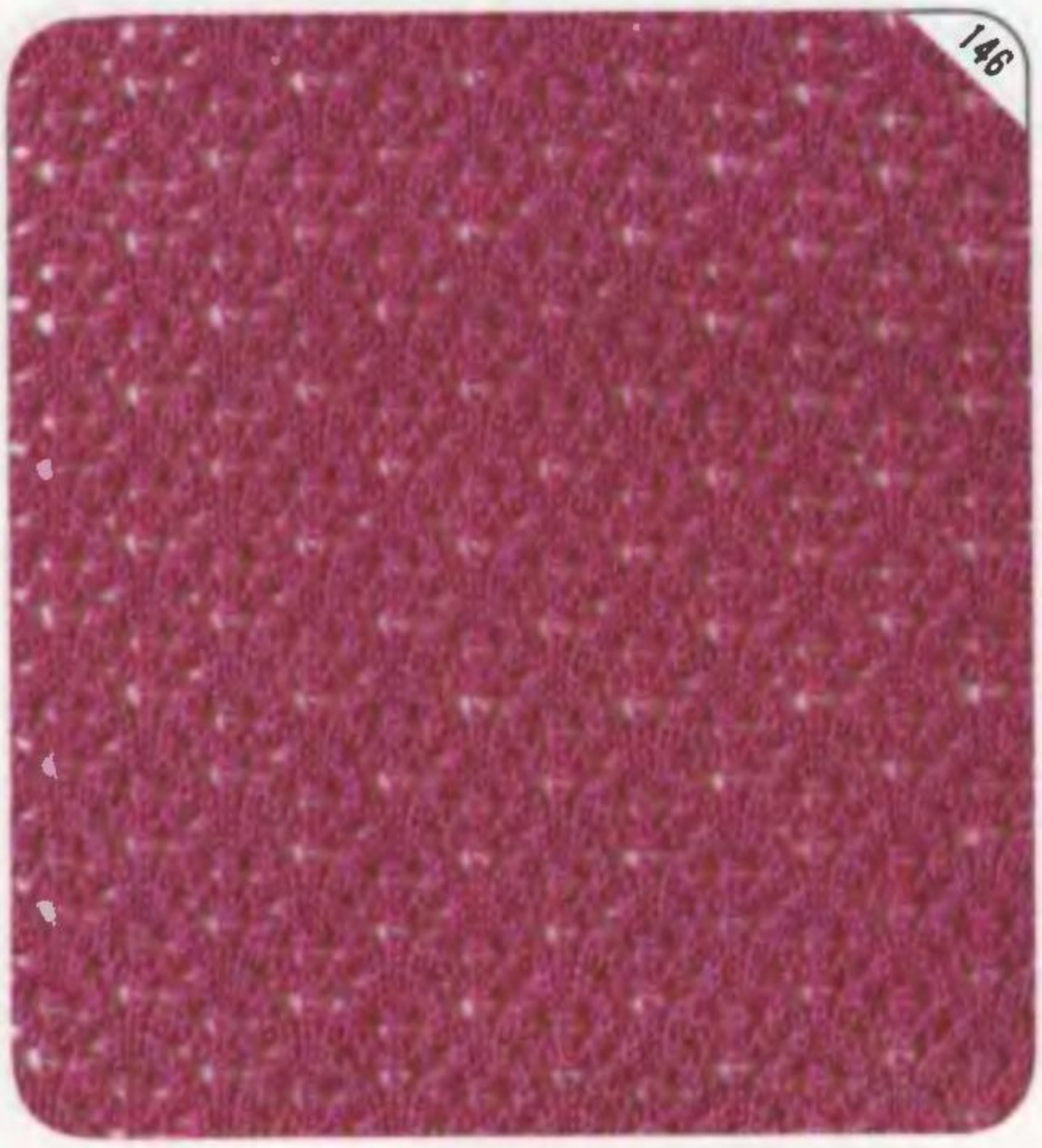
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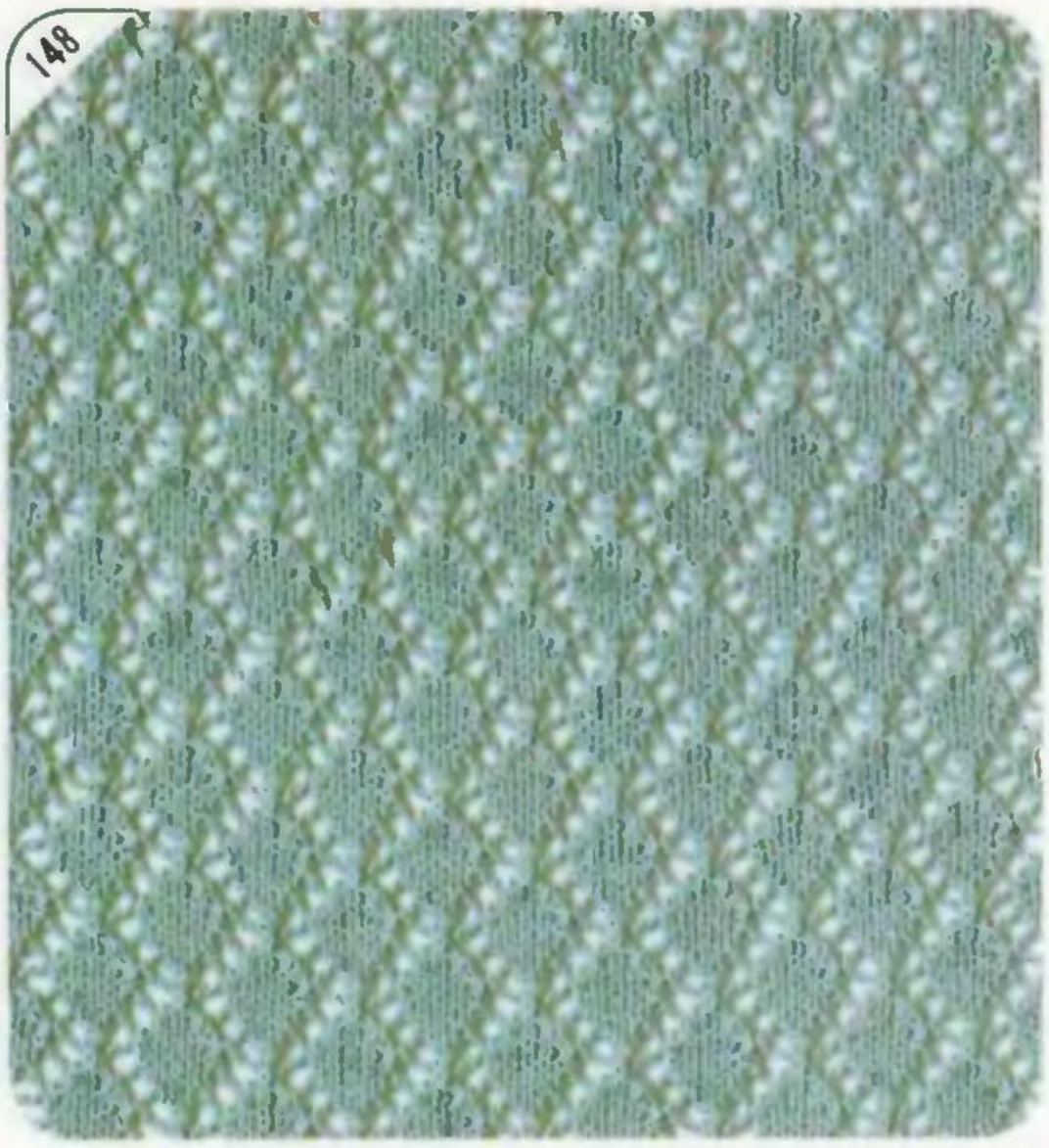

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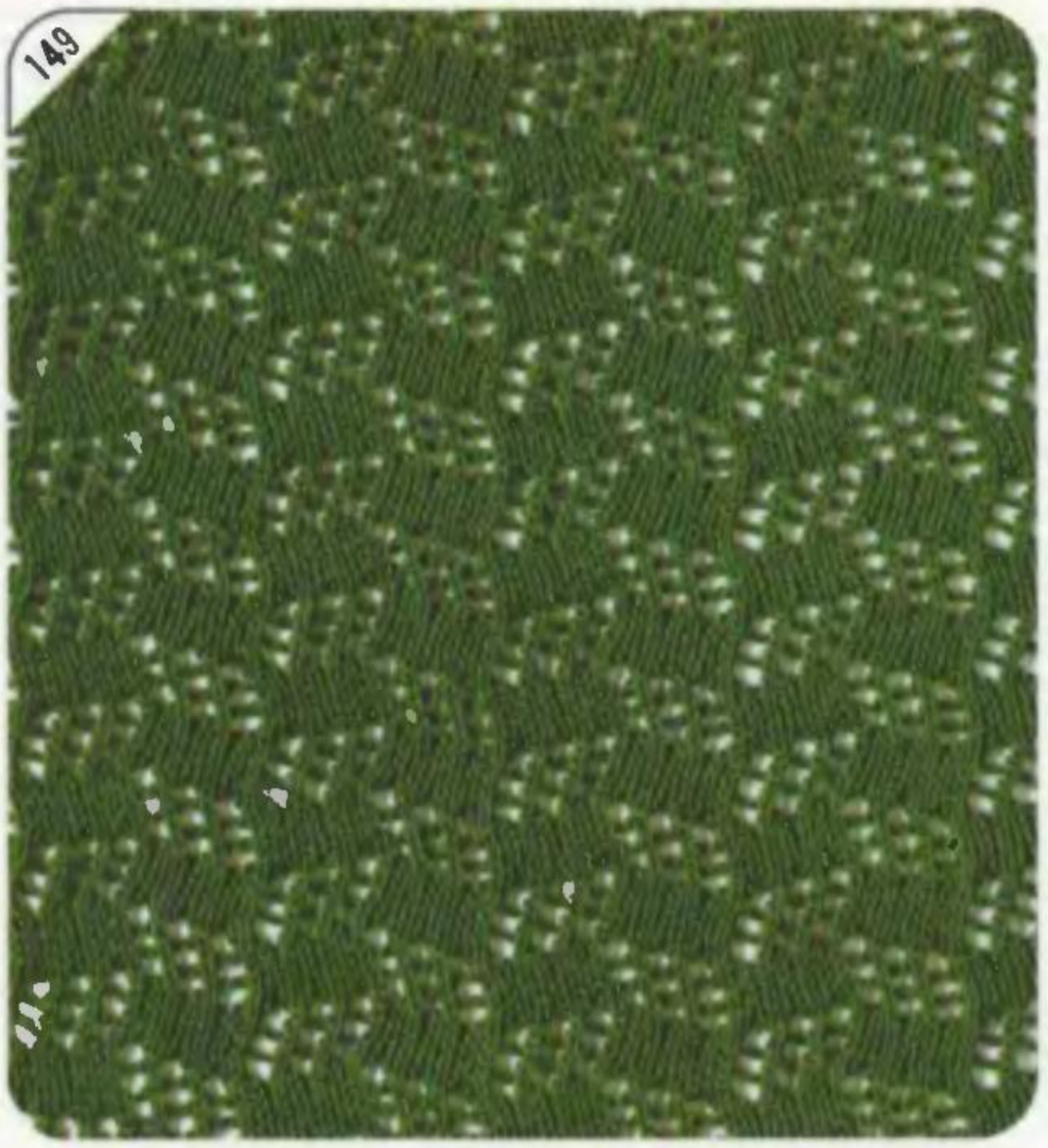

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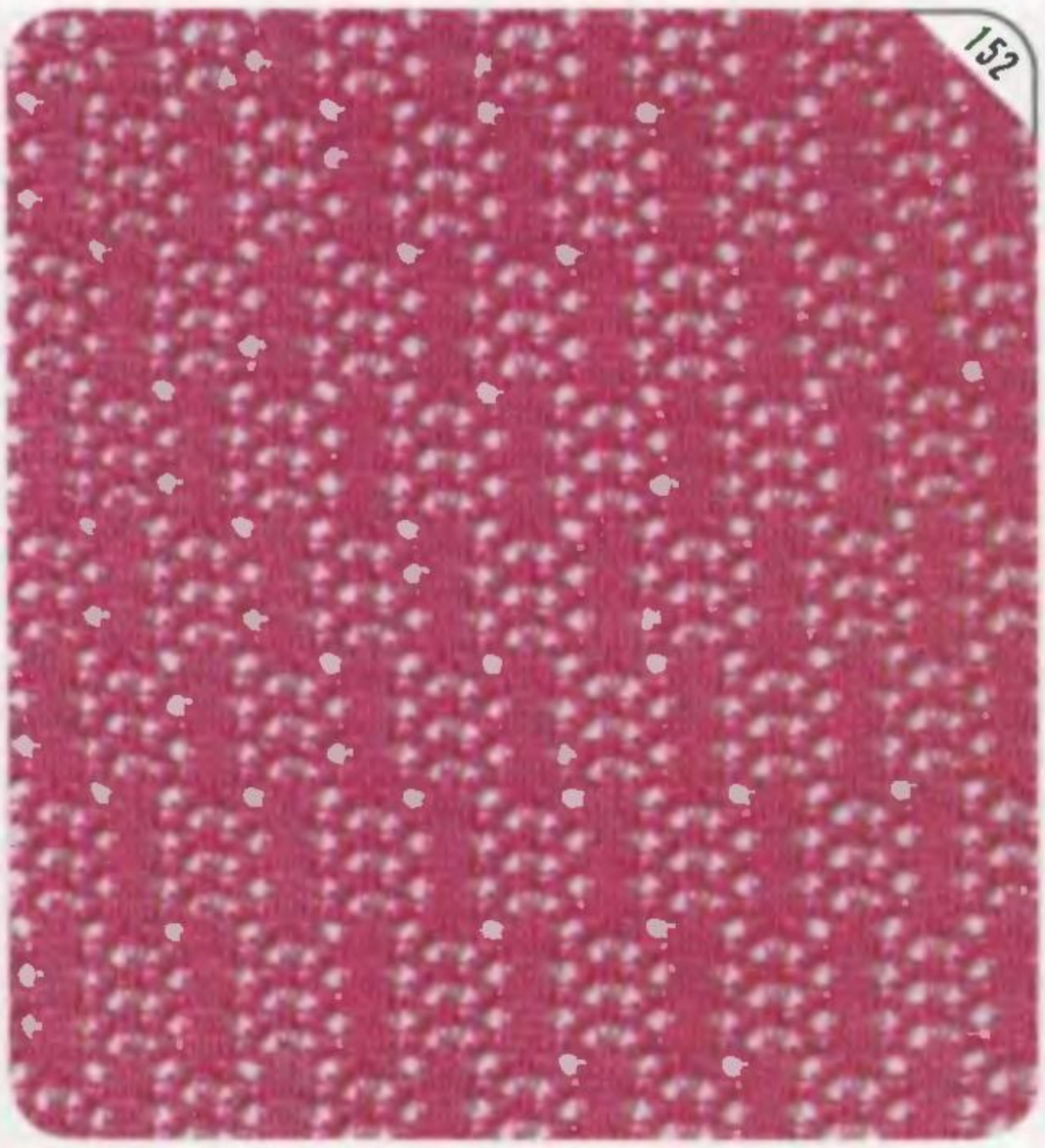
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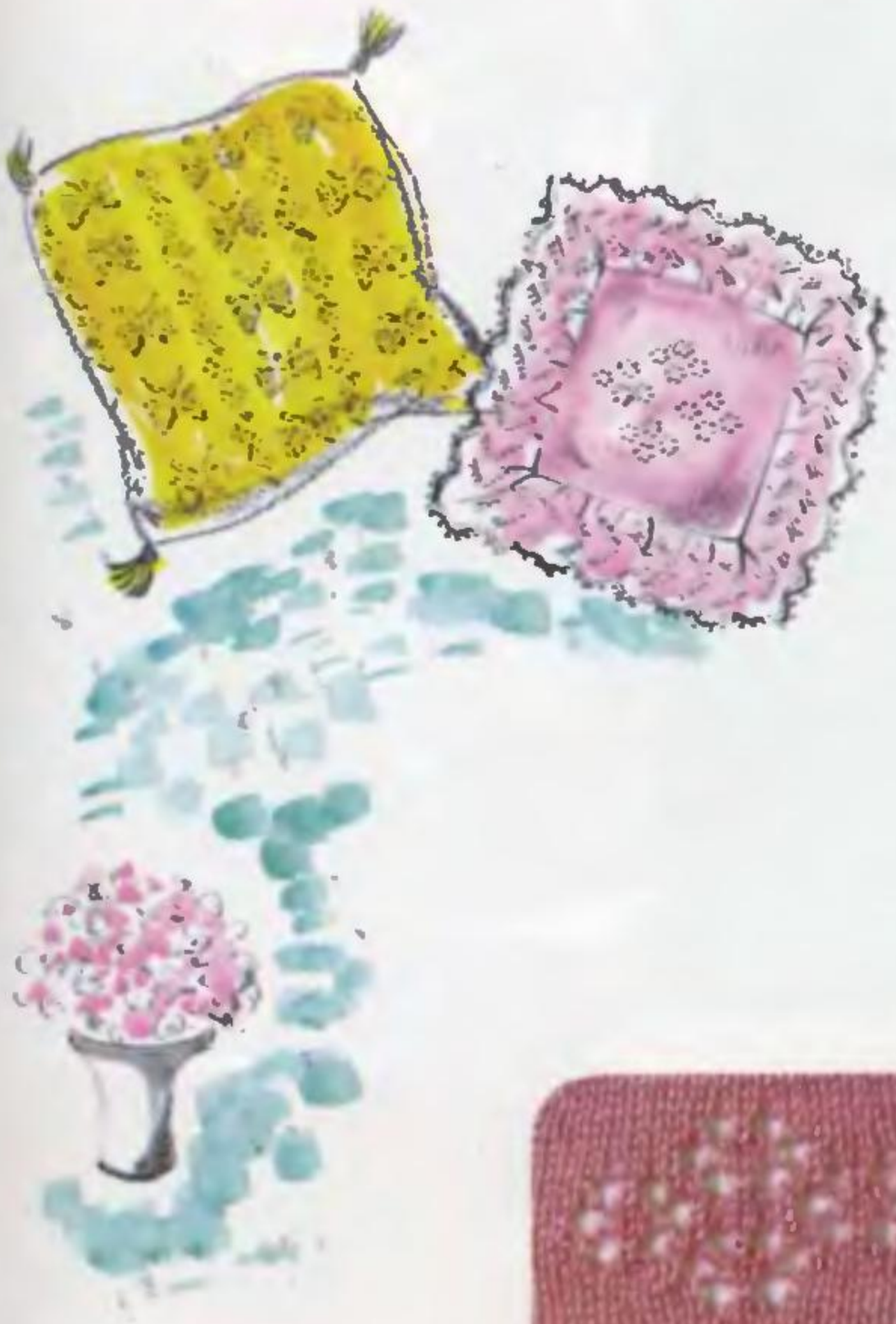

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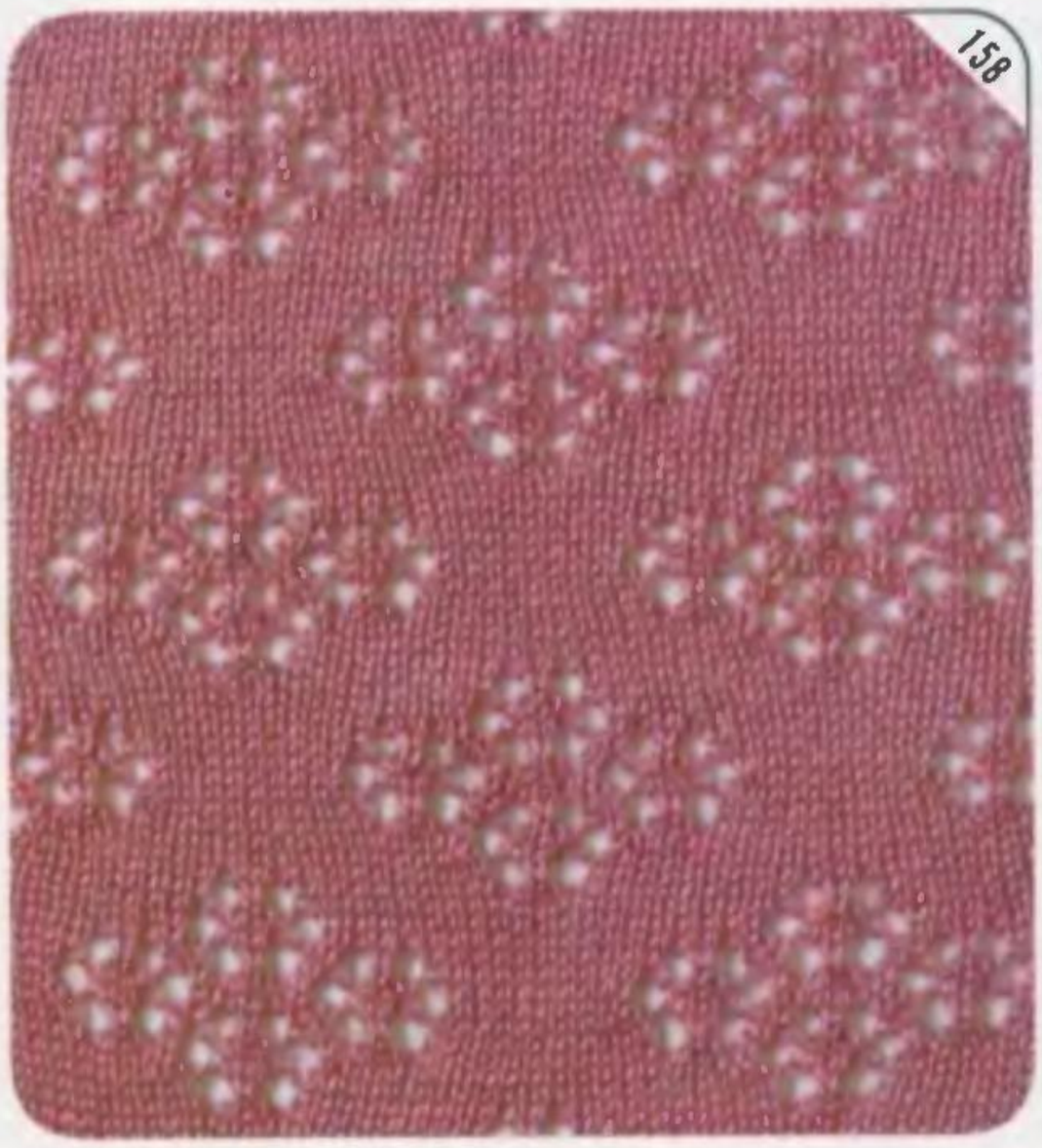
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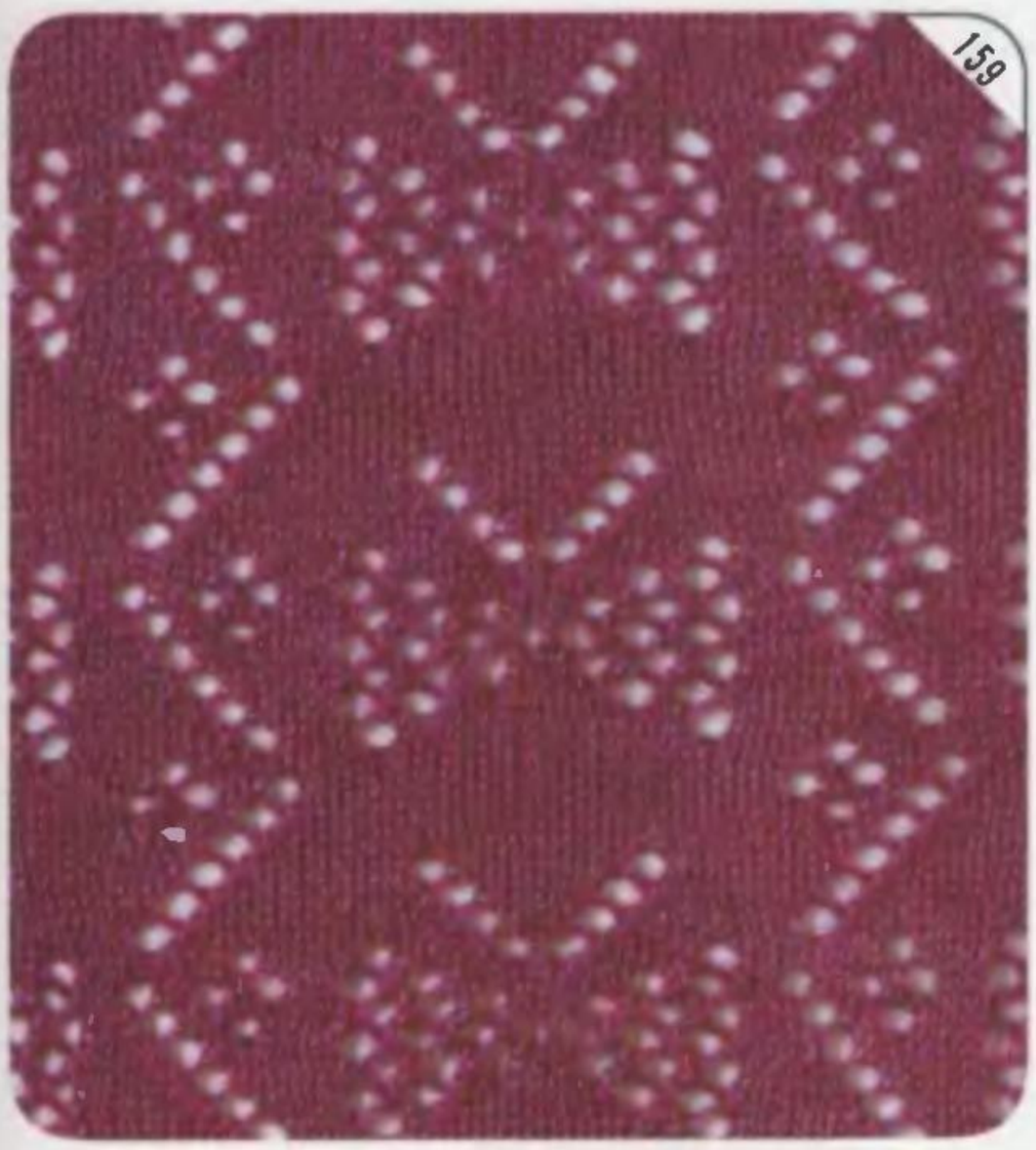
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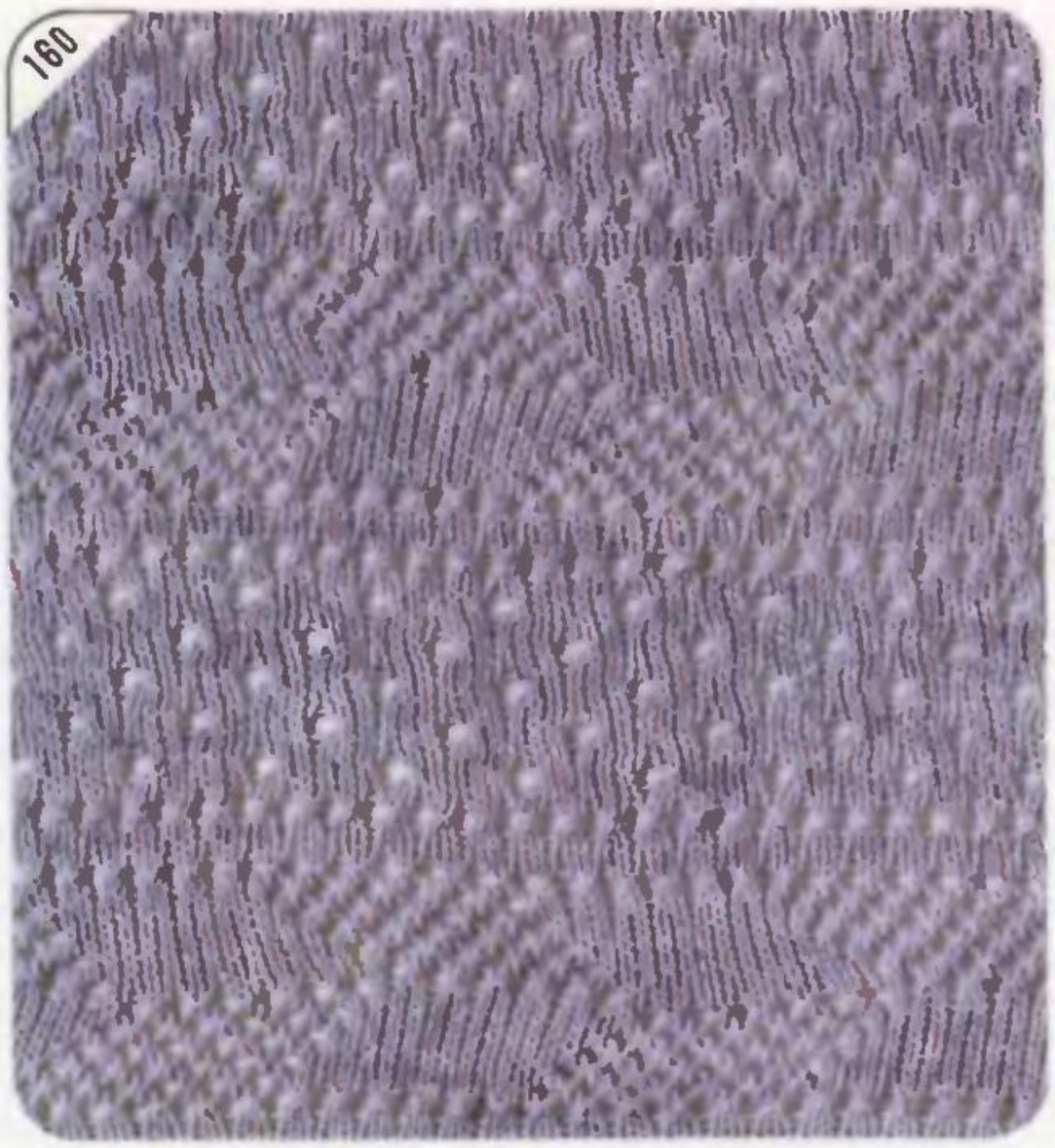

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# TUCK STITCH PATTERNS

## MOTIFS AVEC MAILLE FRONCEE

## FANGMUSTER

## PUNTO TUCK

## MODELOS DE RECOGIDOS

## VANGSTEEK-PATRONEN

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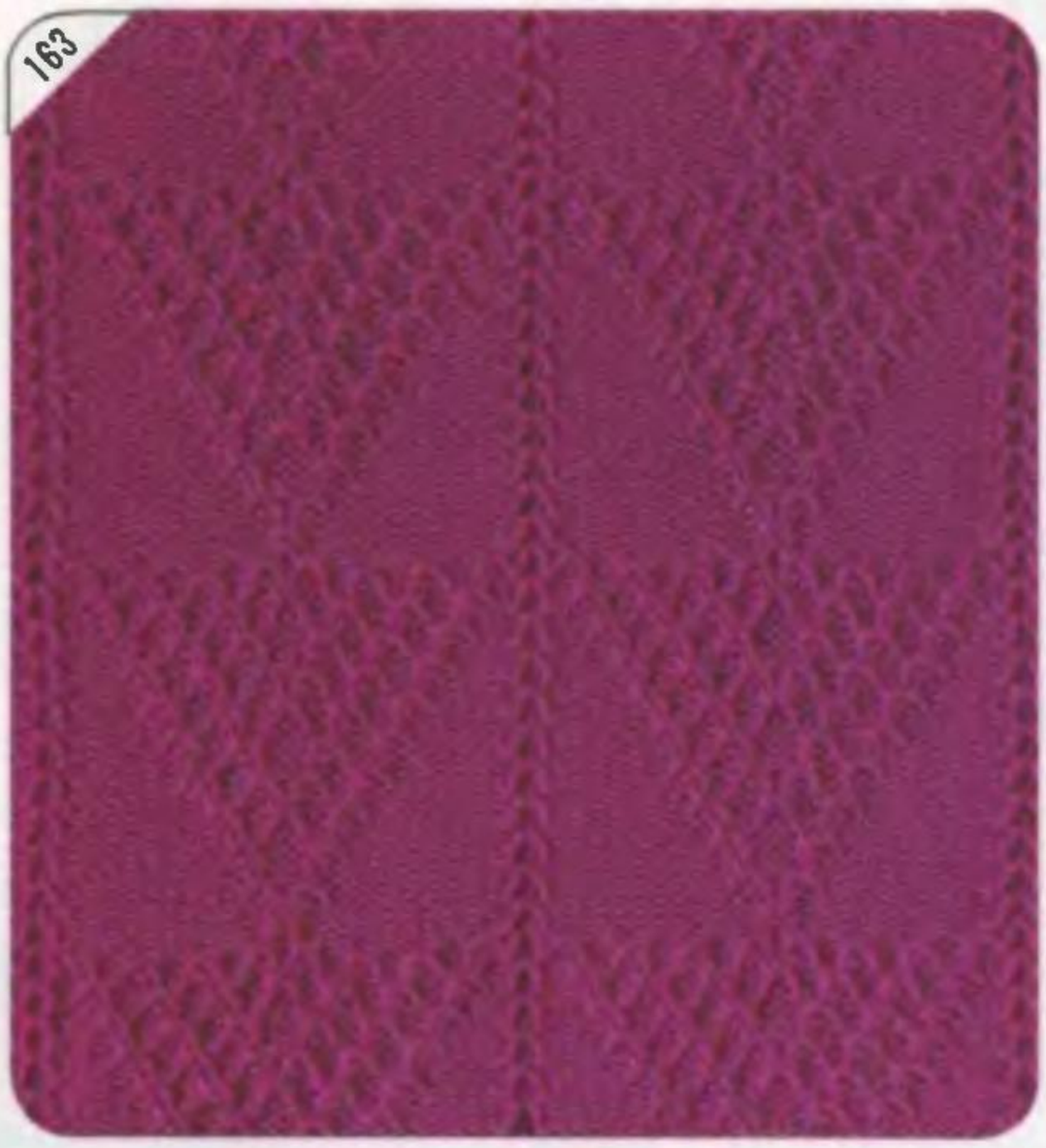

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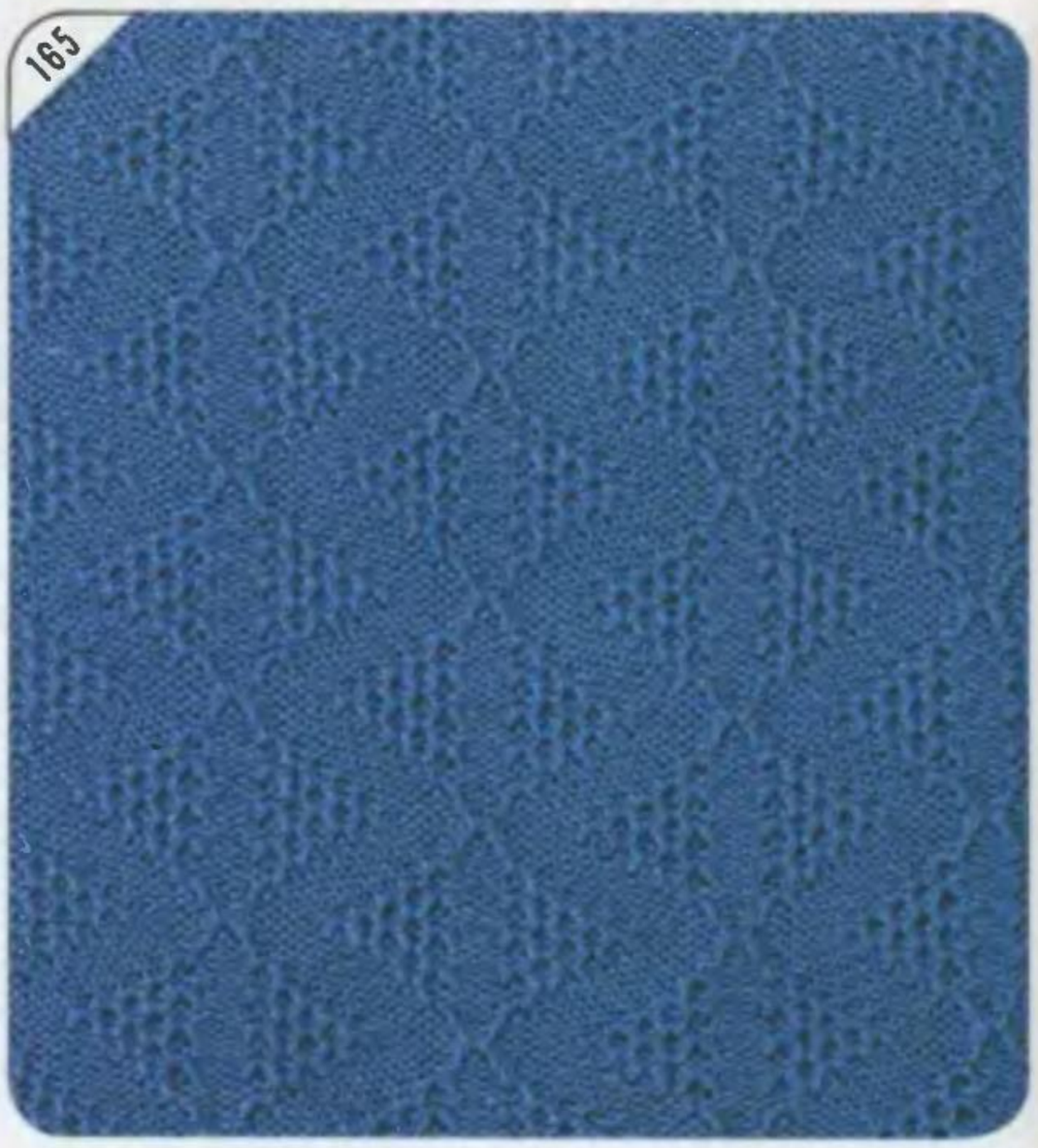

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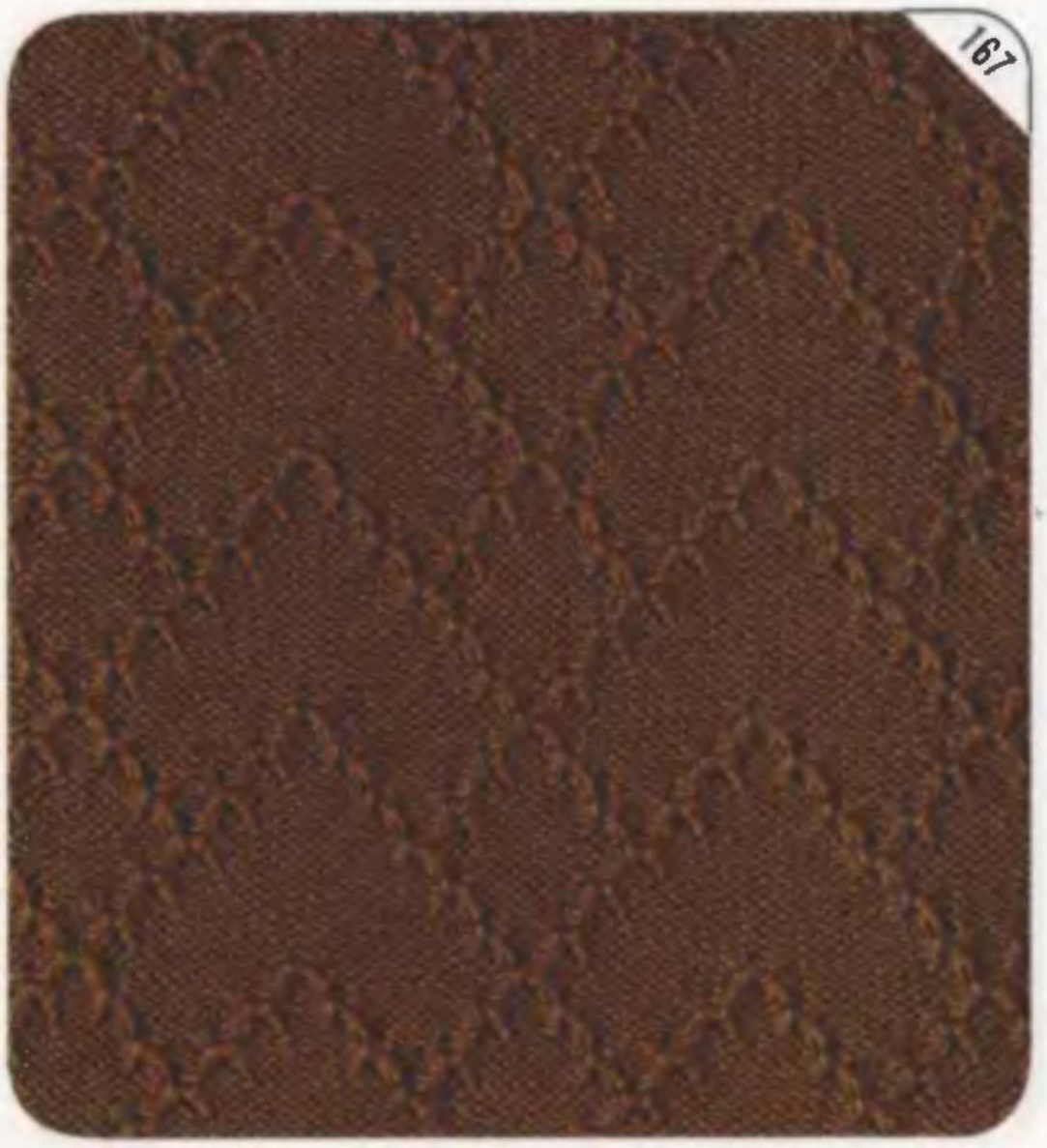

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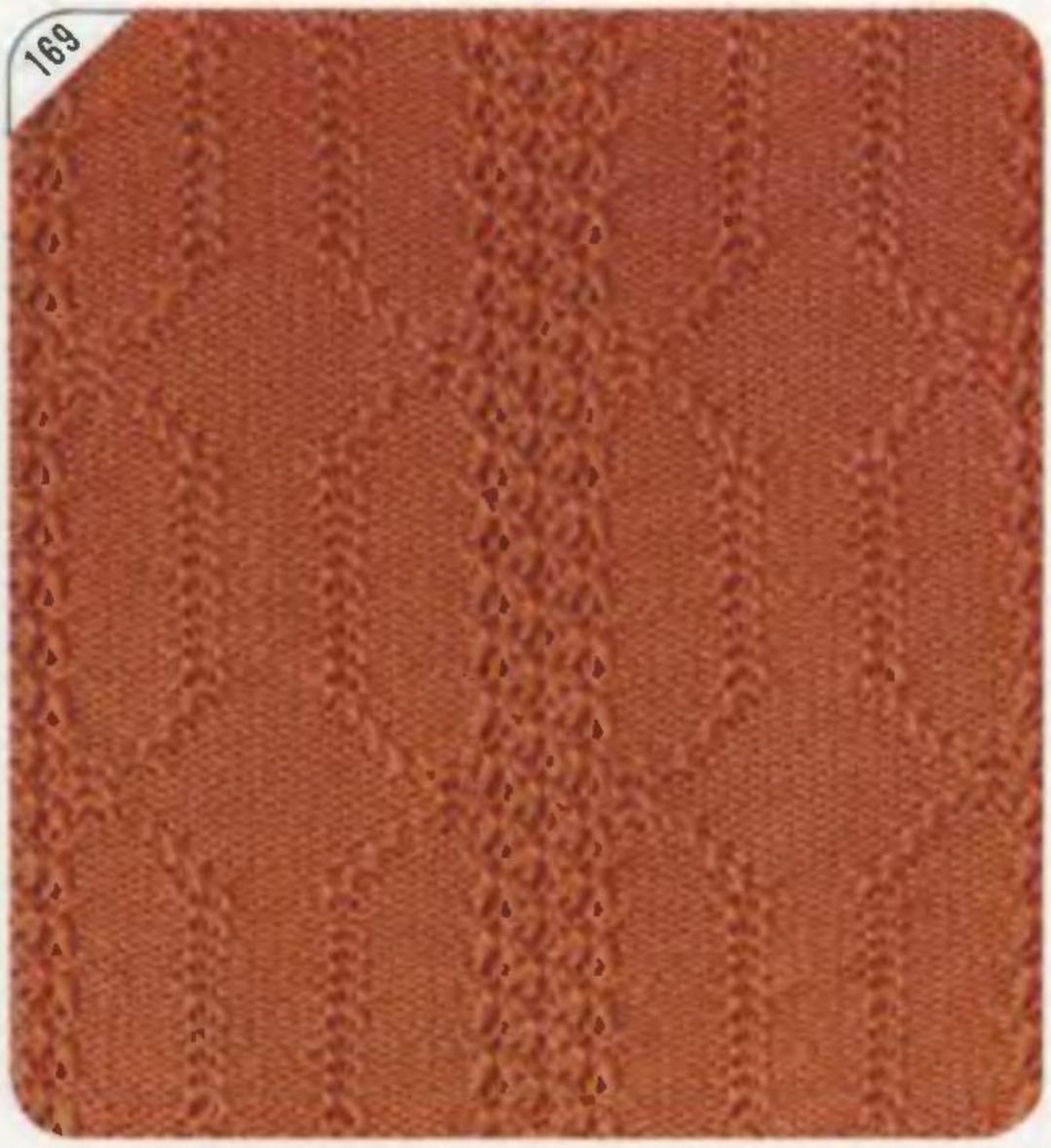

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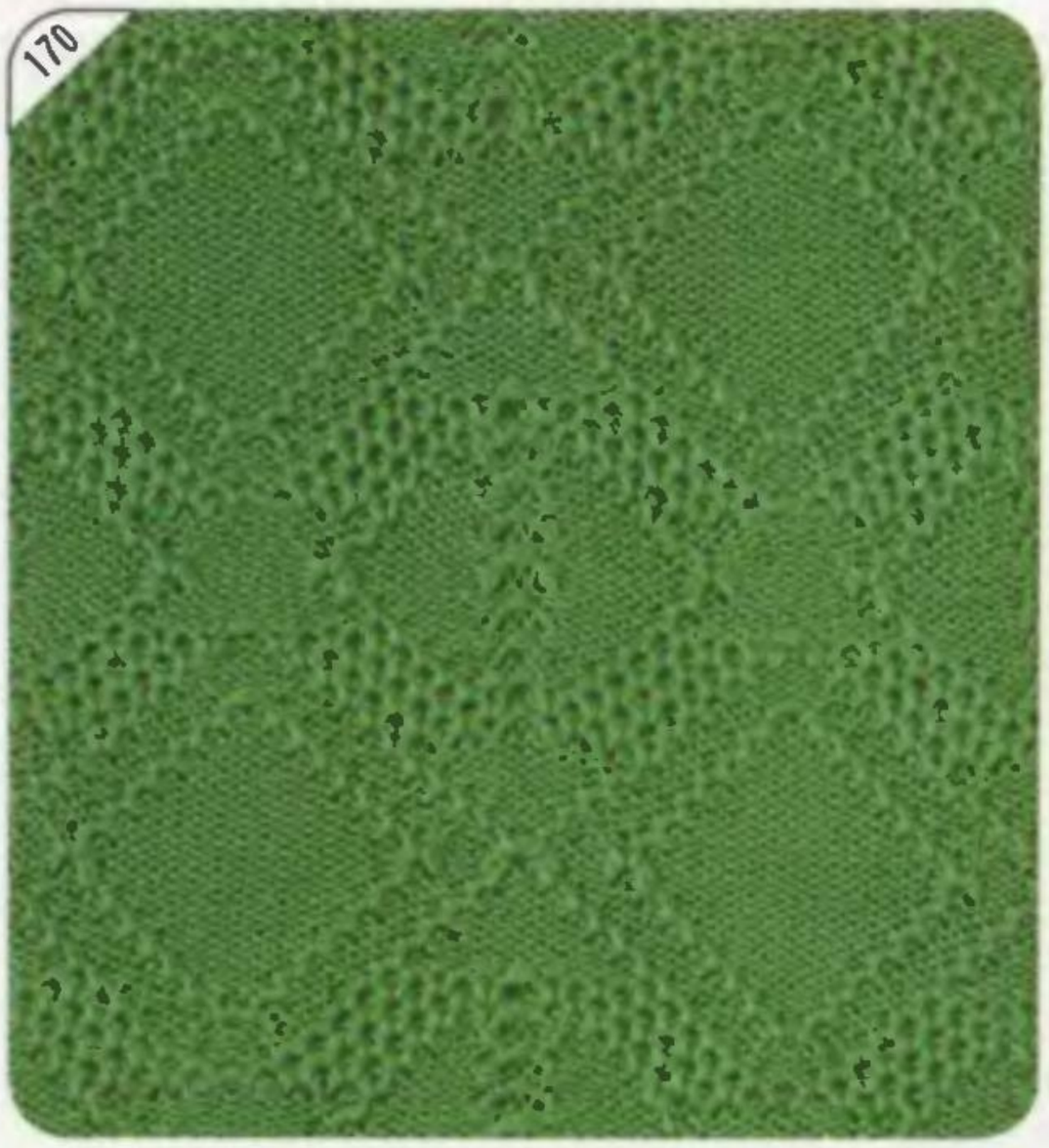

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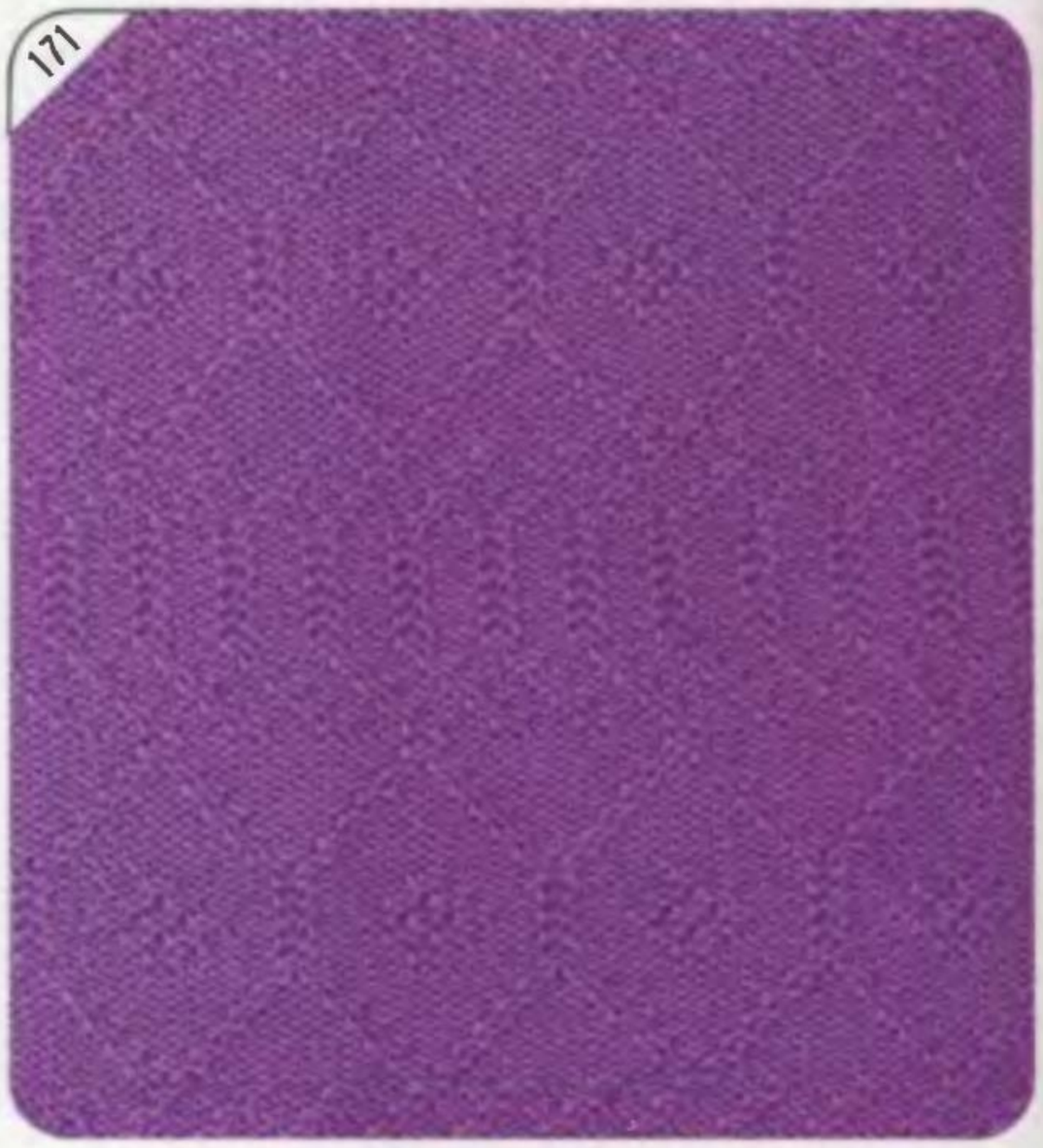

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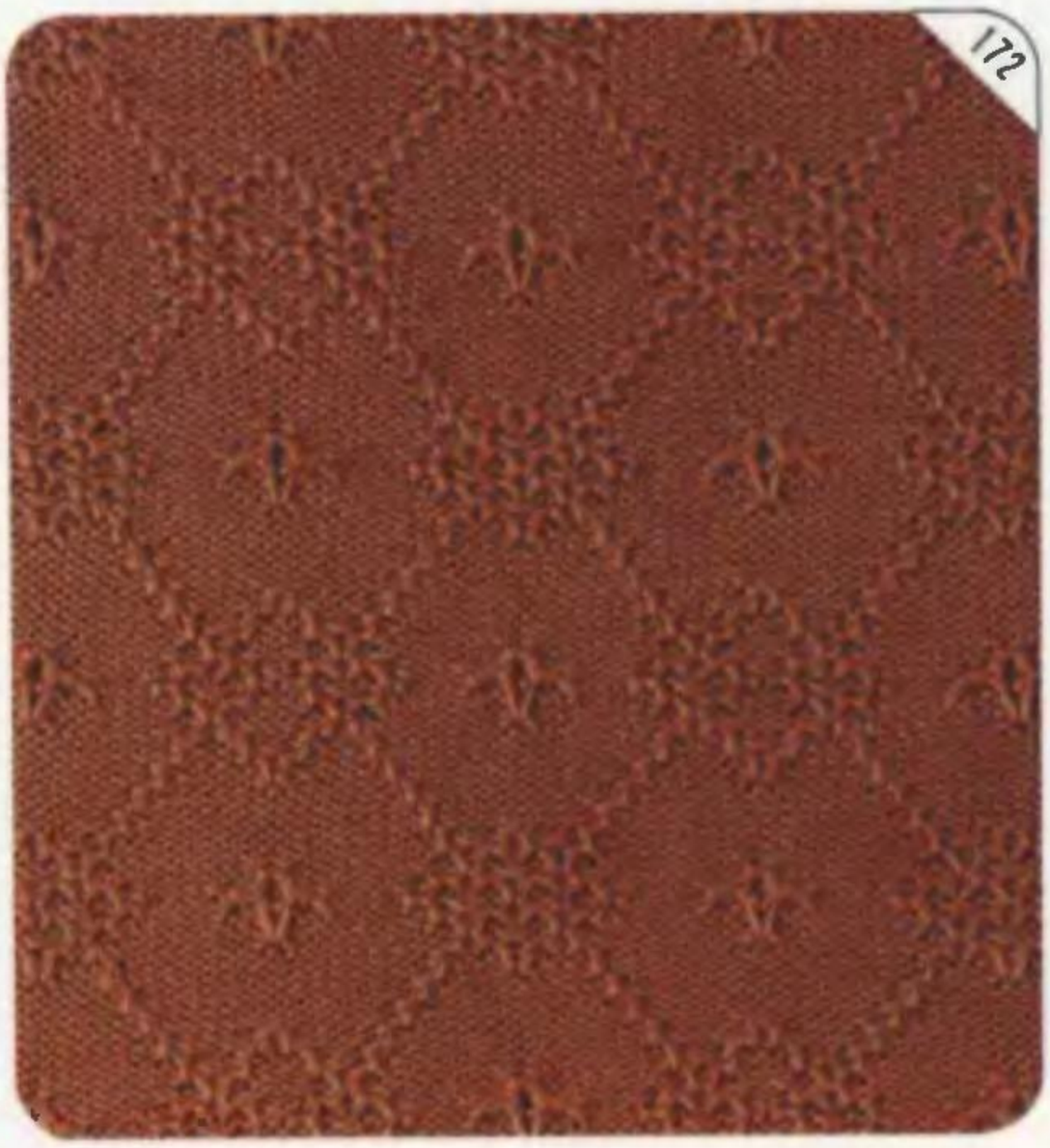
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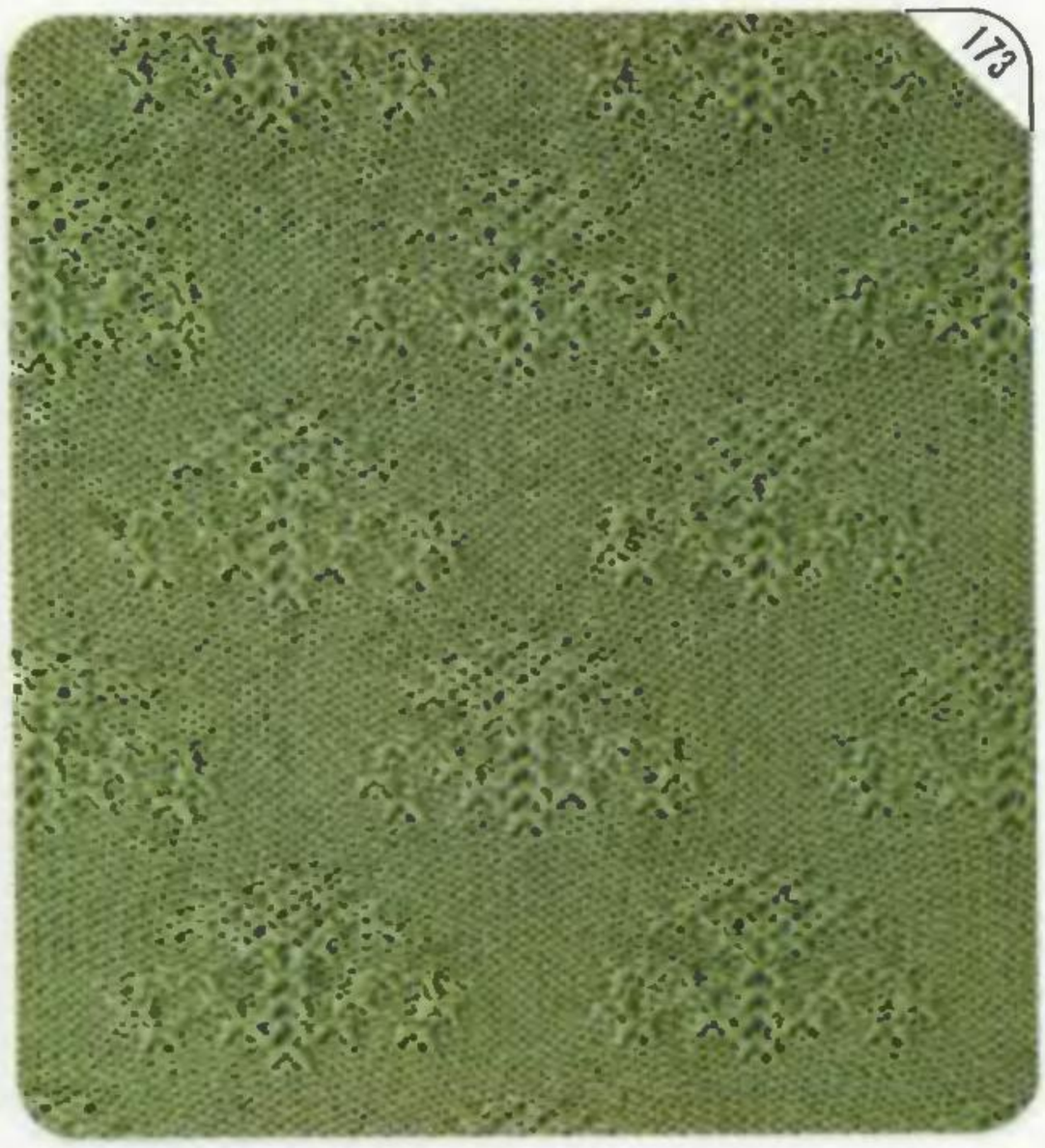
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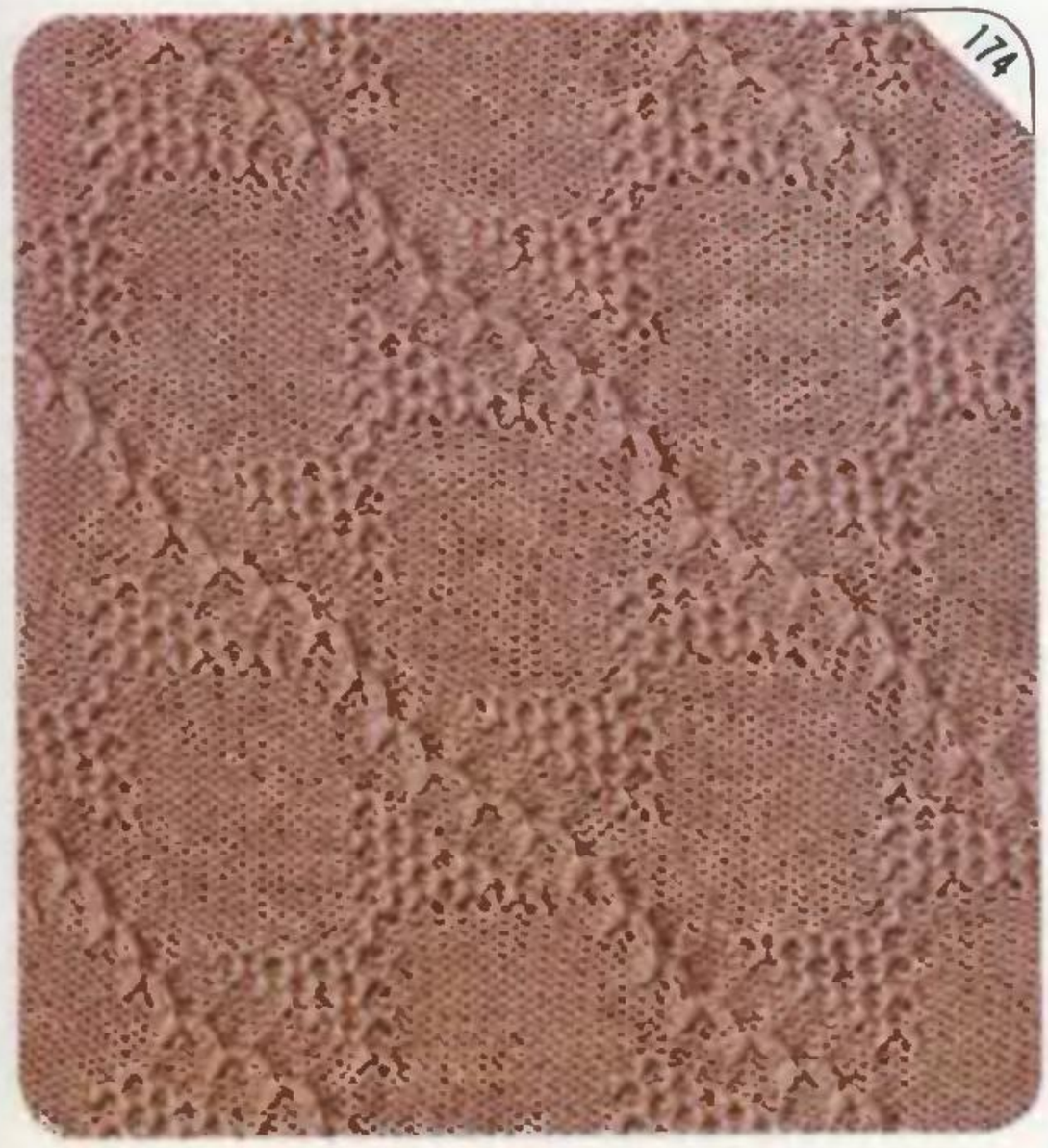
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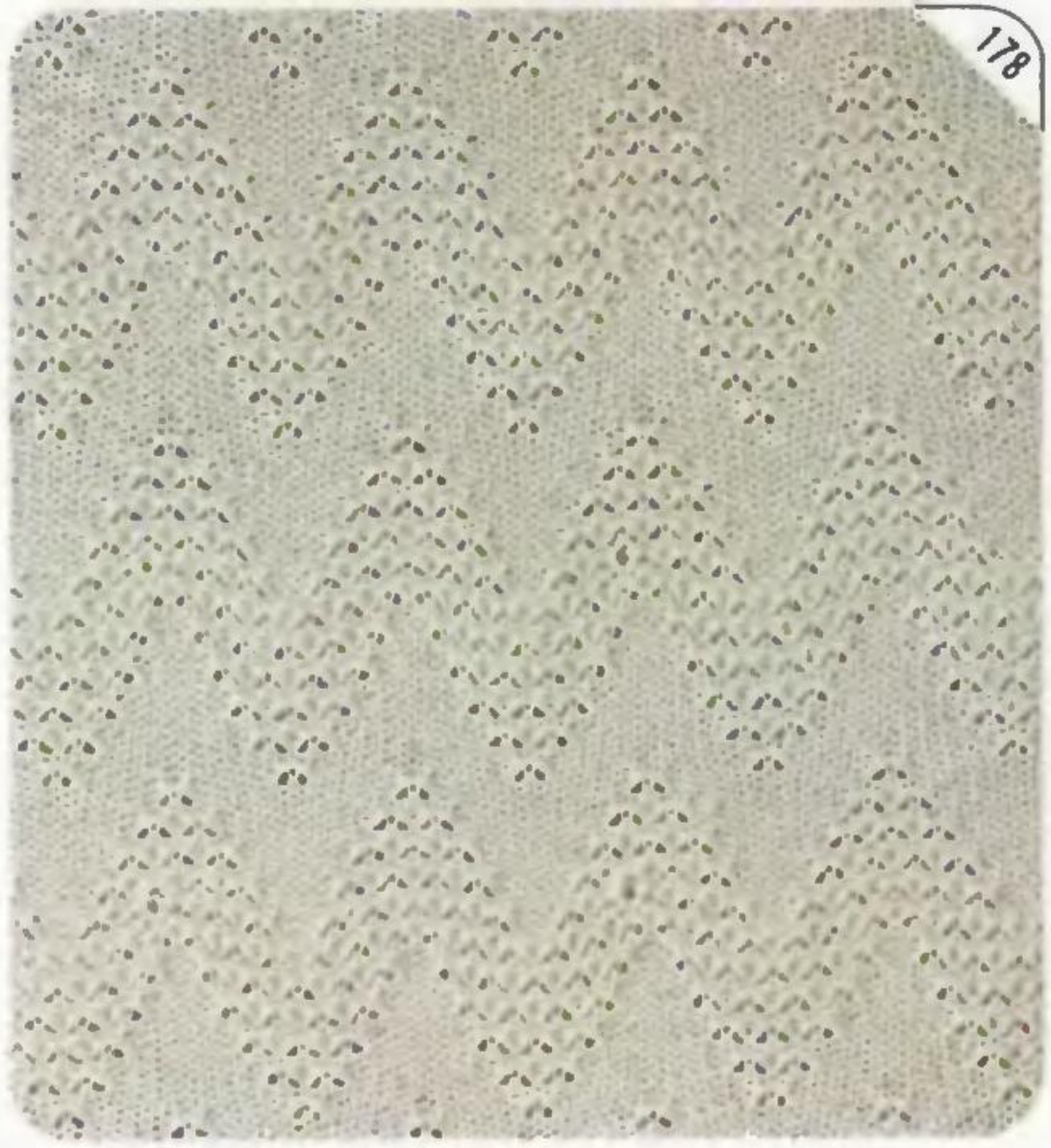
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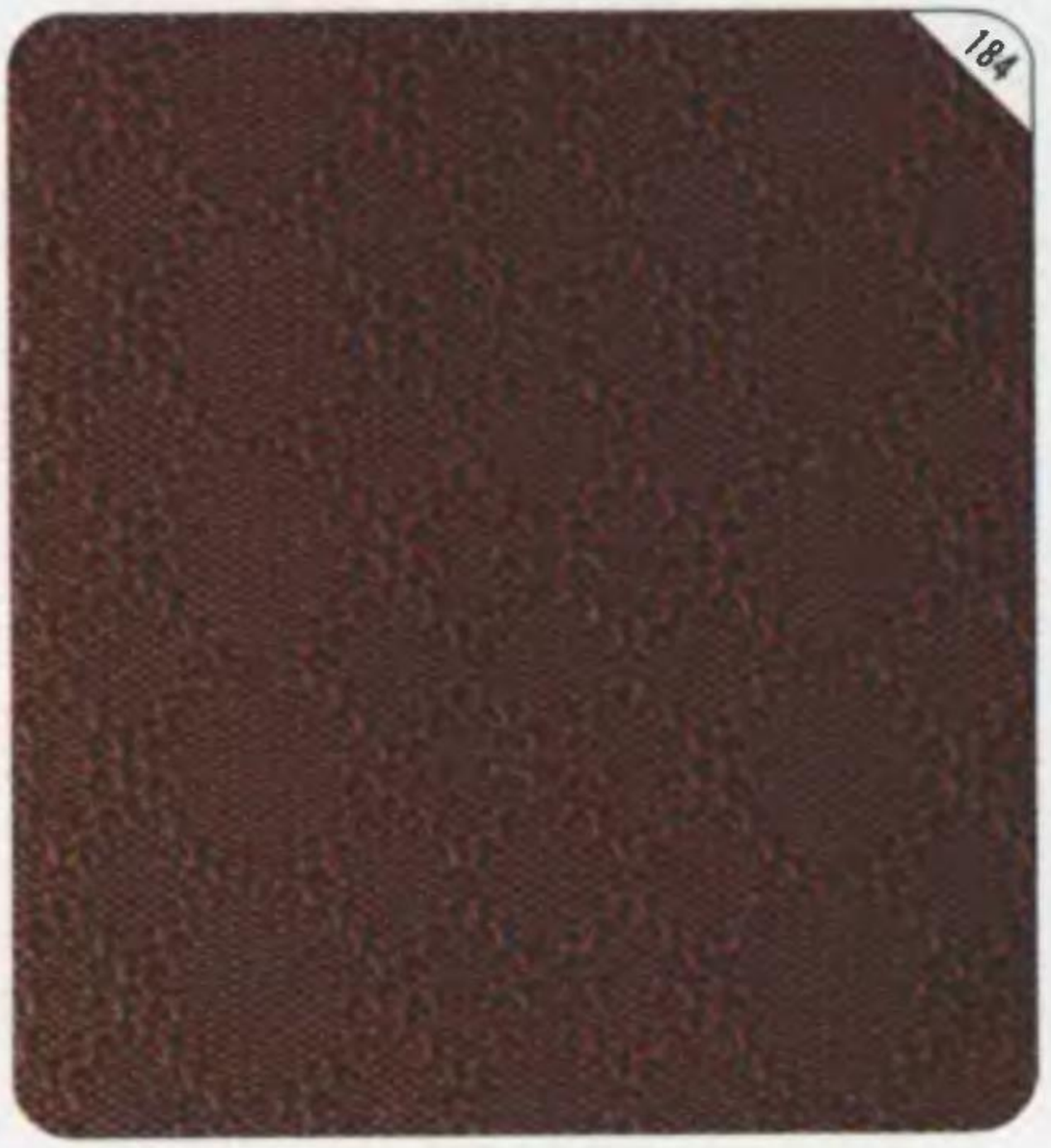
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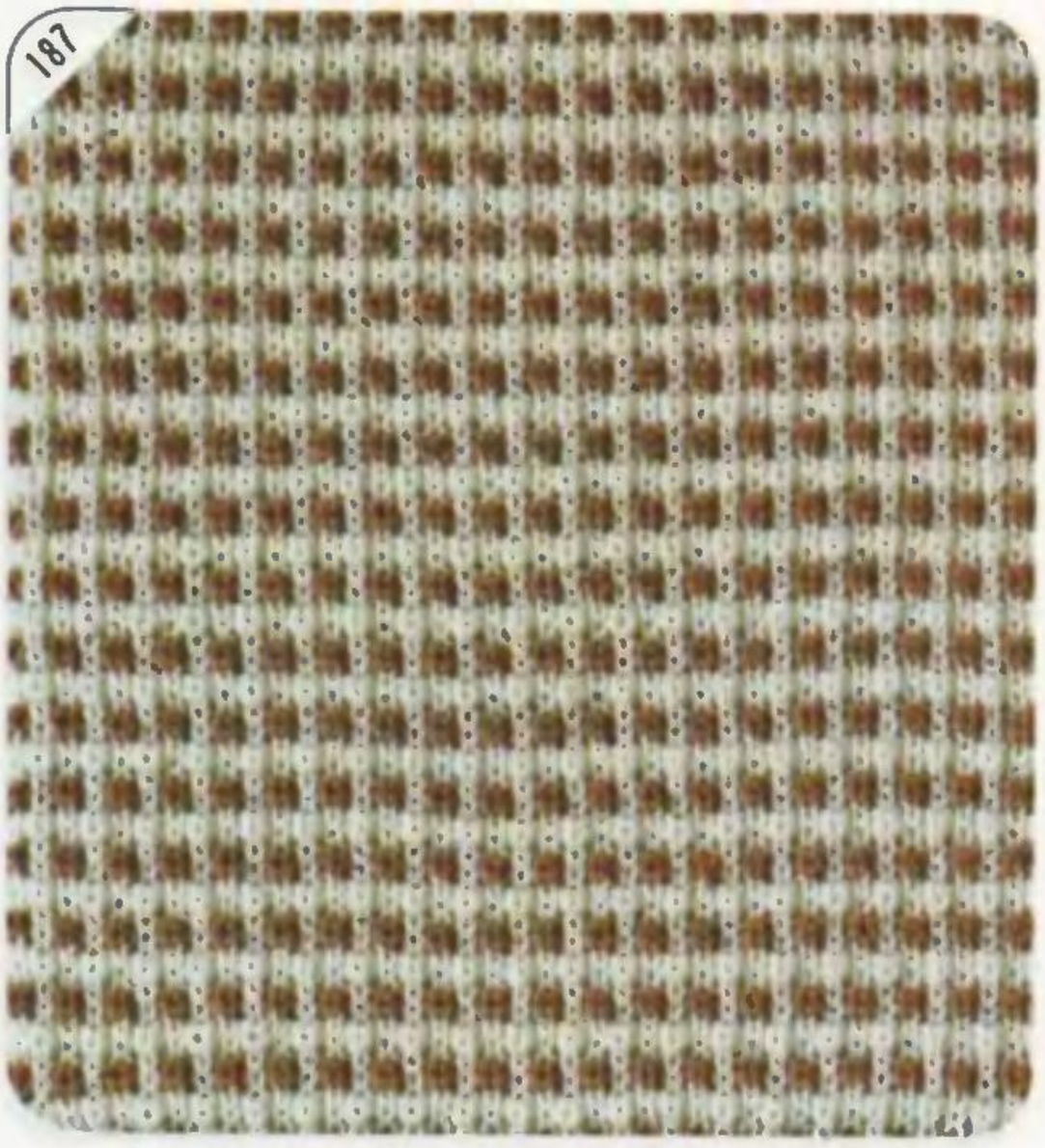

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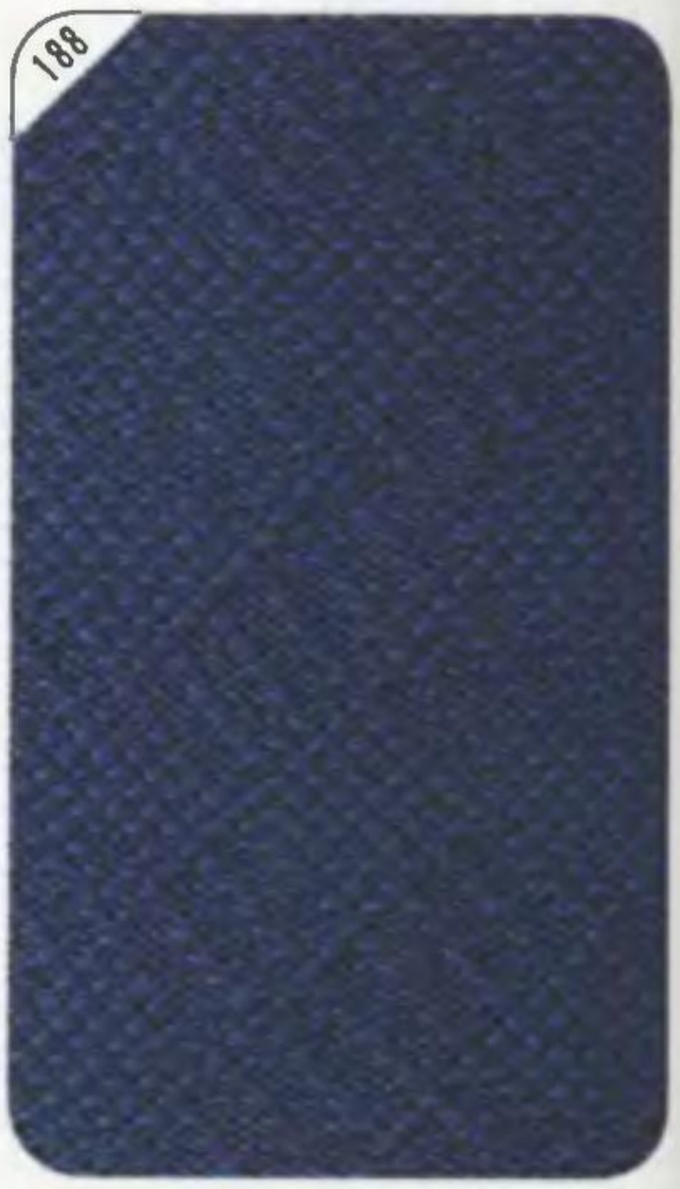

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# WEAVING PATTERNS

## EFFET DE TISSAGE
## WEBMUSTER
## PUNTO TESSUTO
## MODELOS DE ALFORZAS
## WEEFPATRONEN

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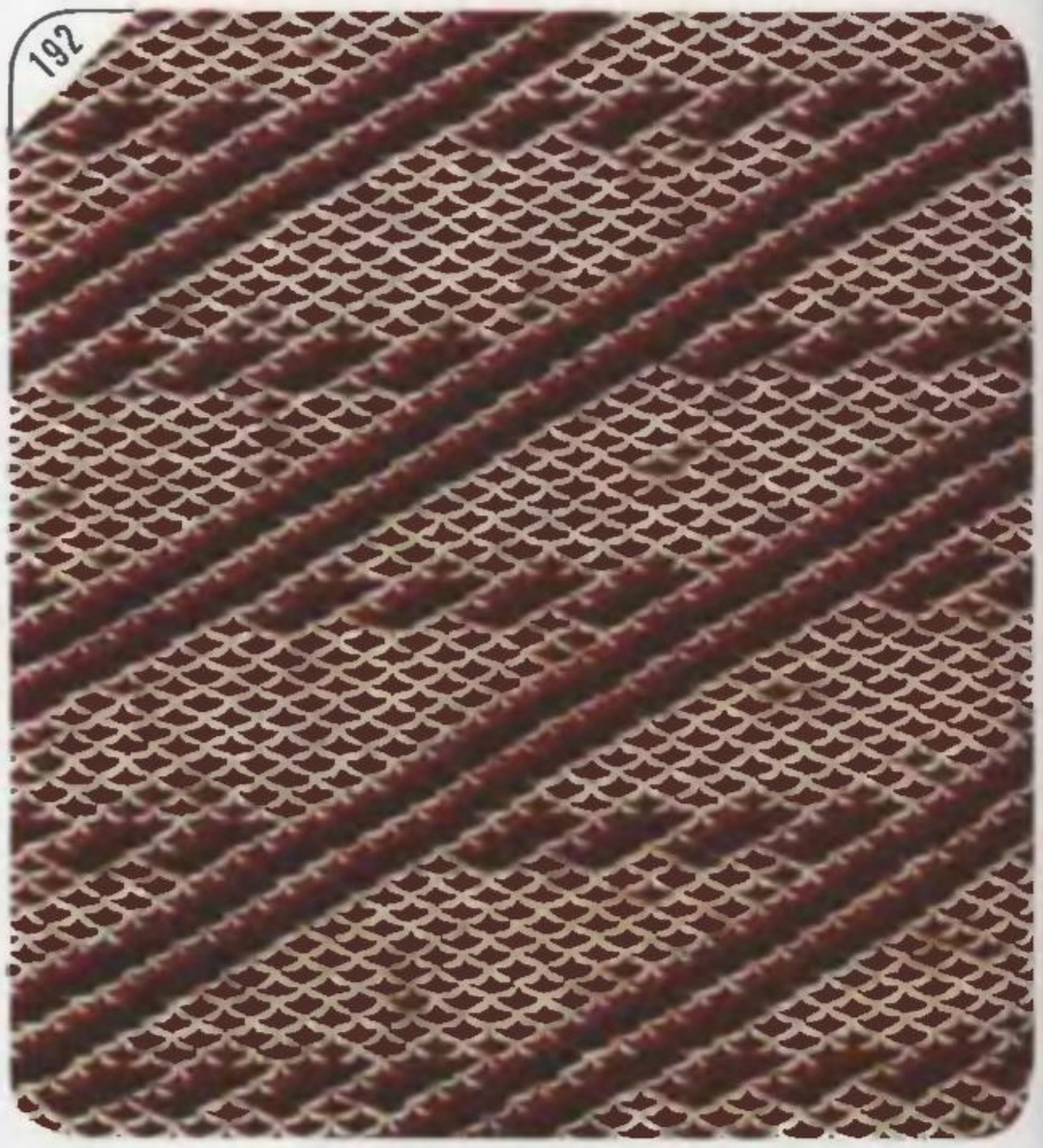

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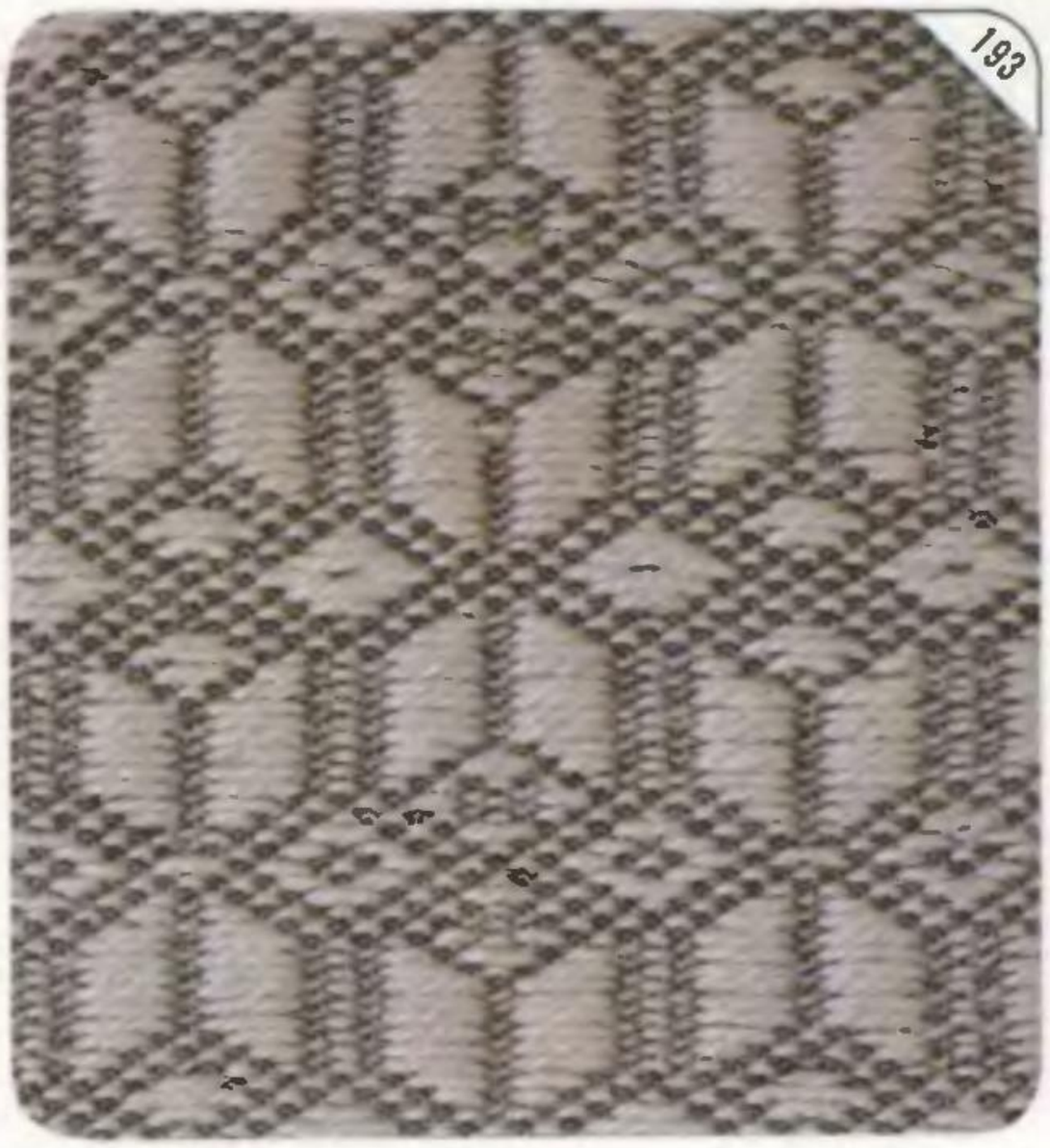
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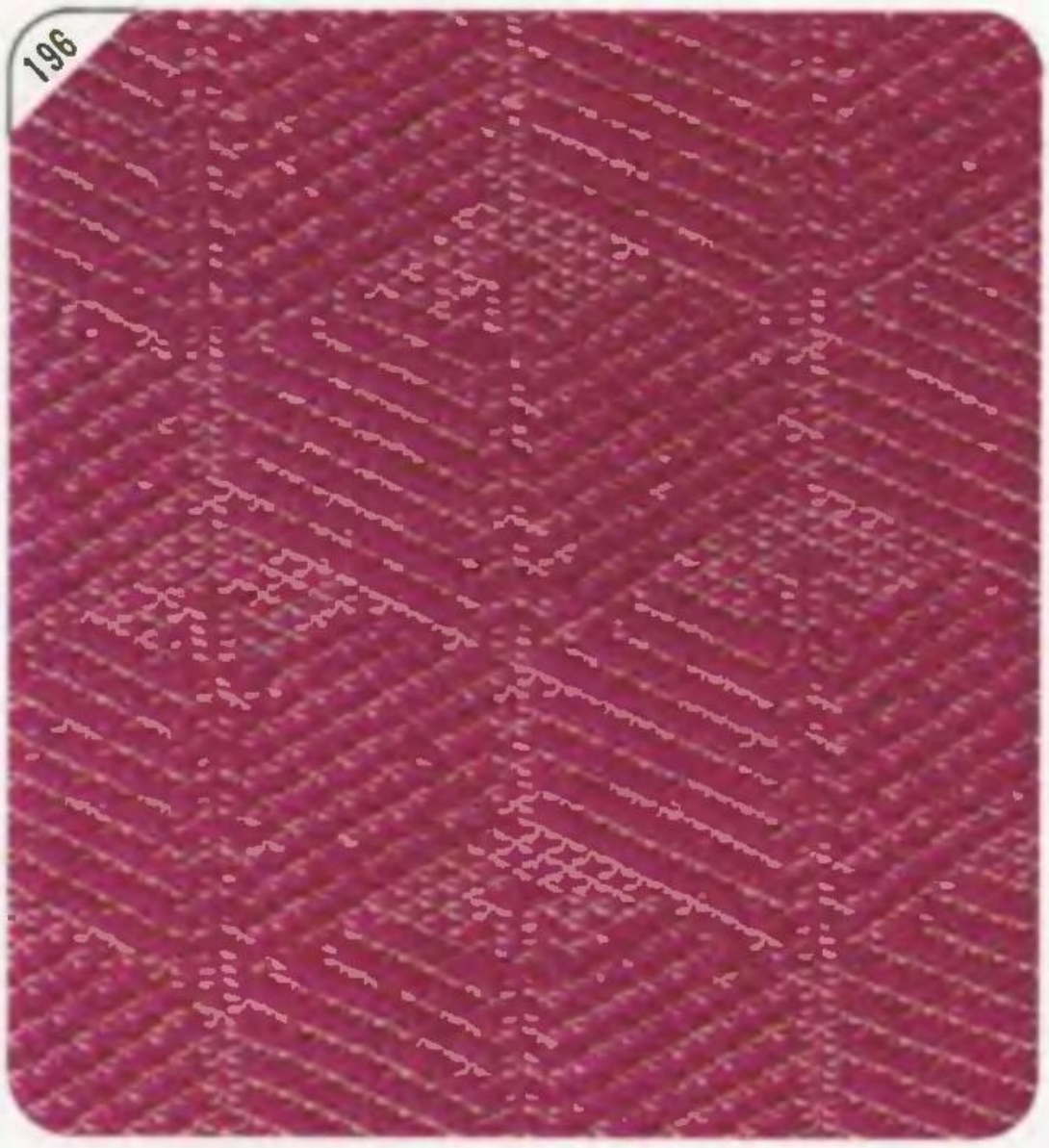

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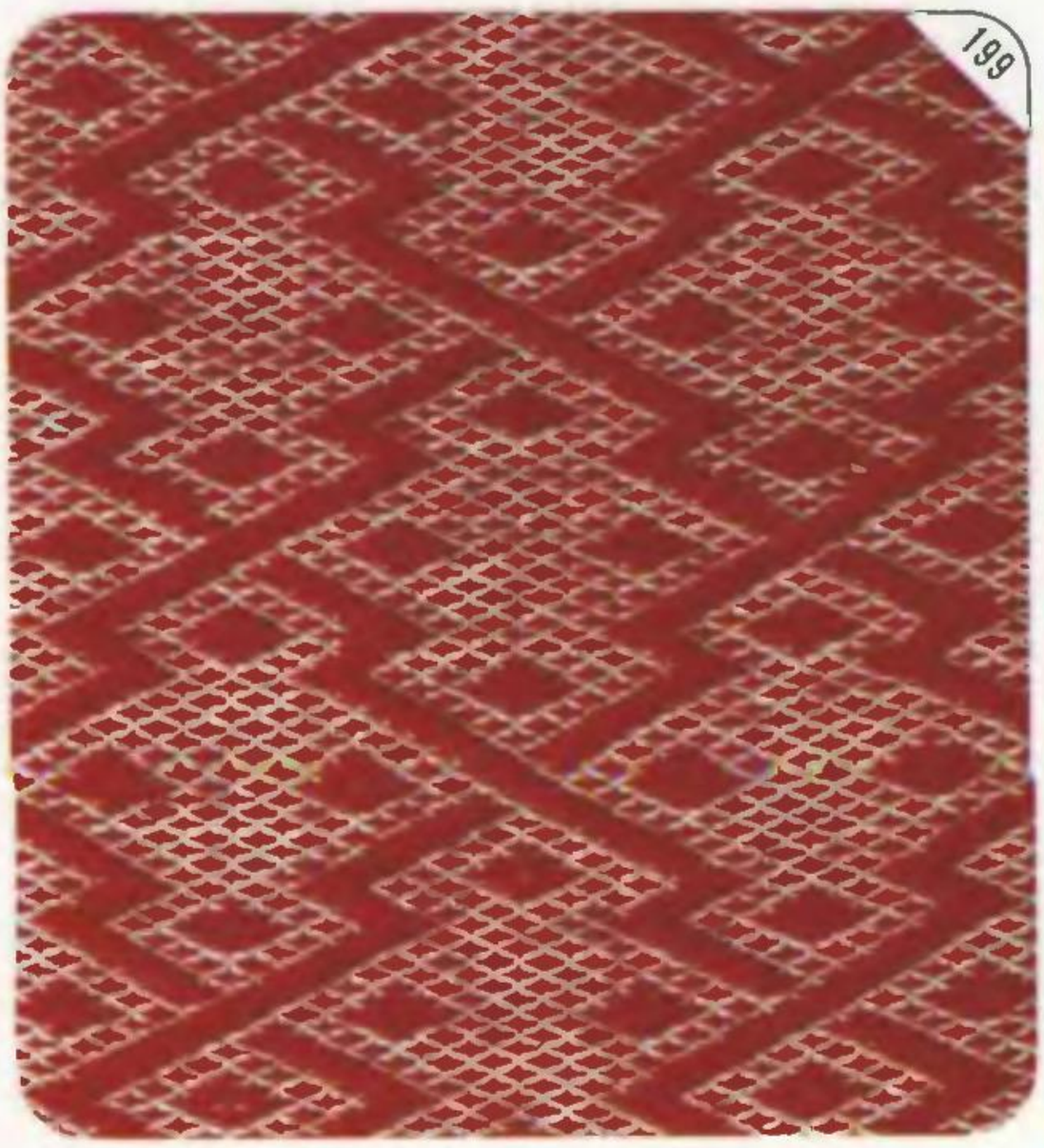
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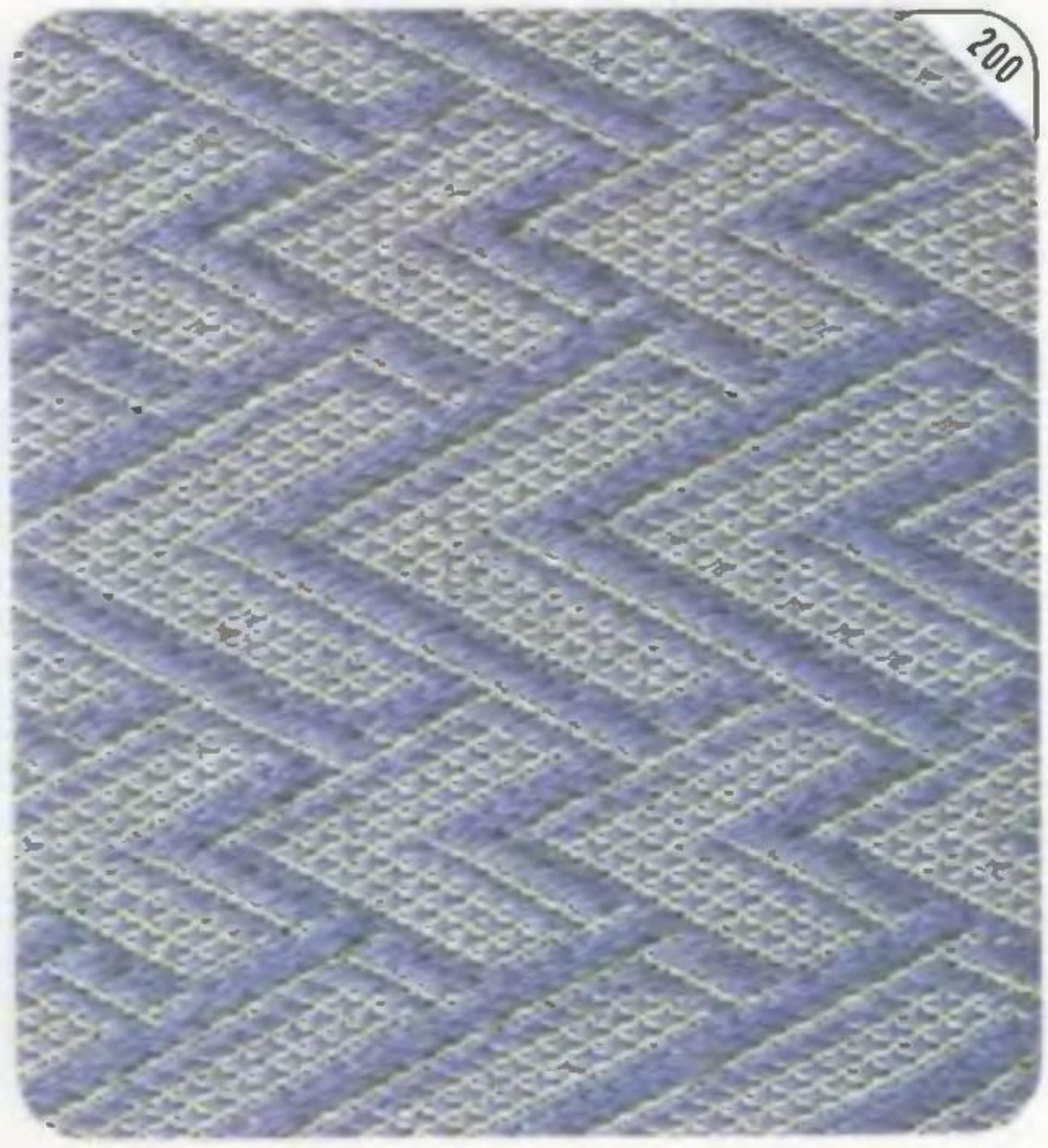
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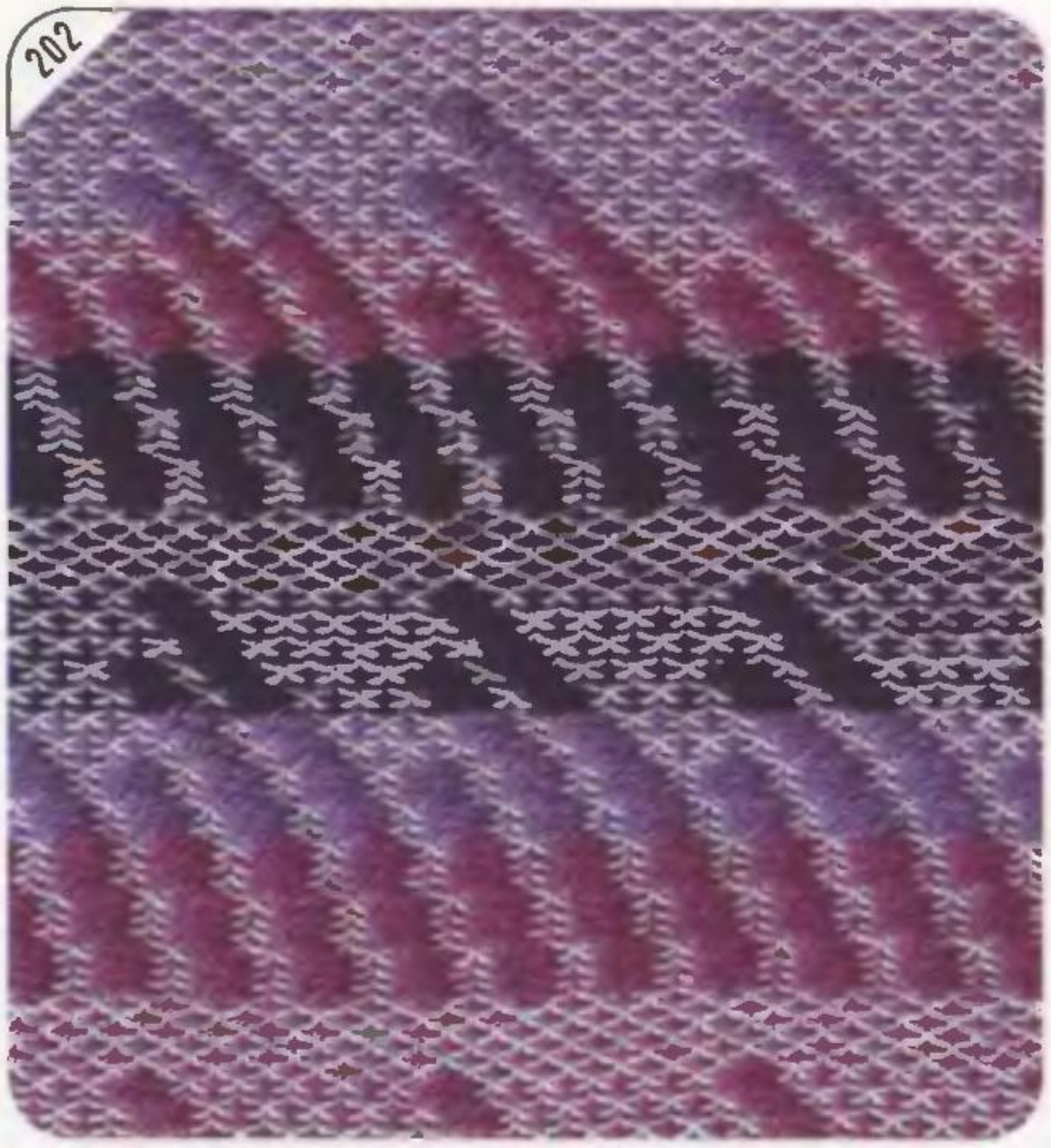

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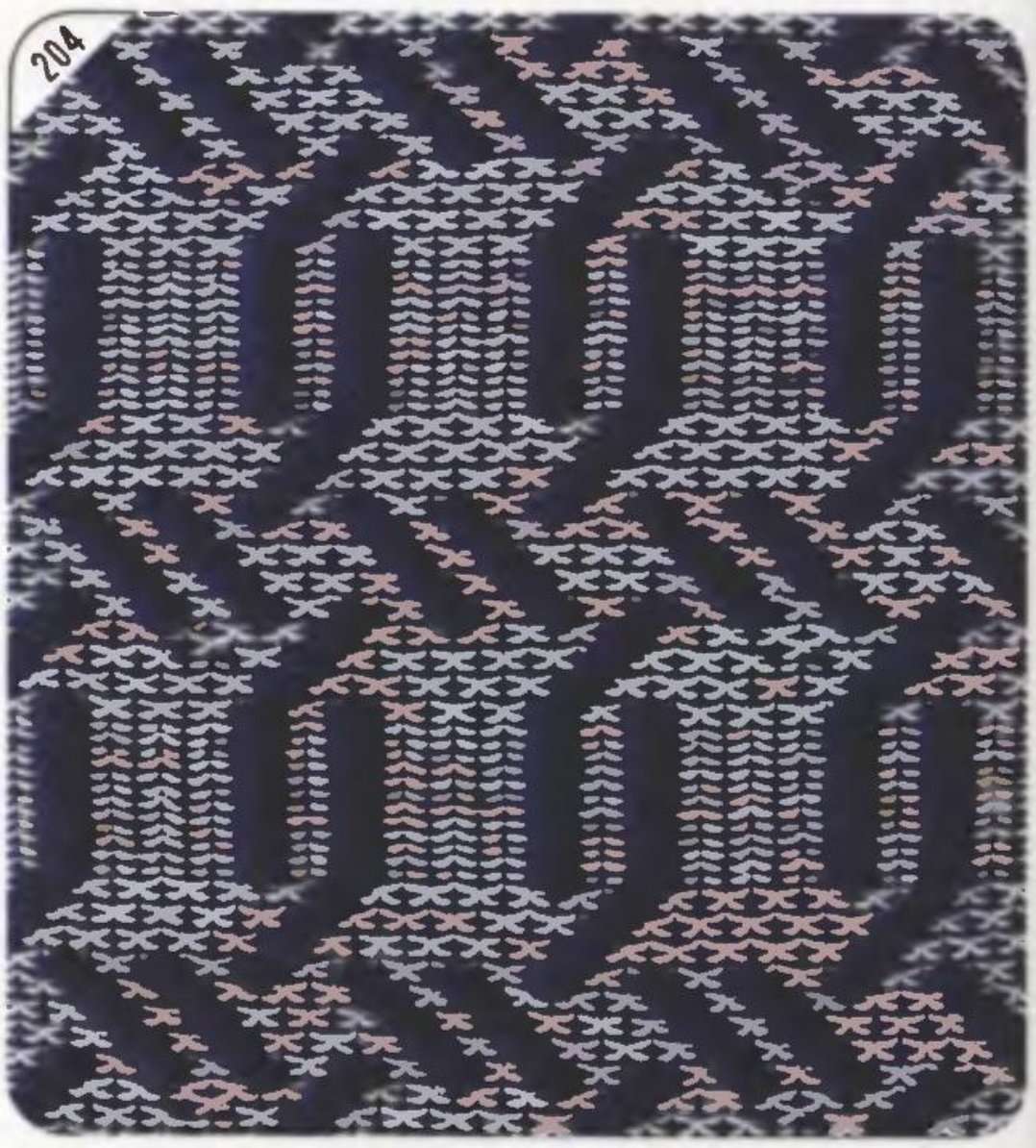

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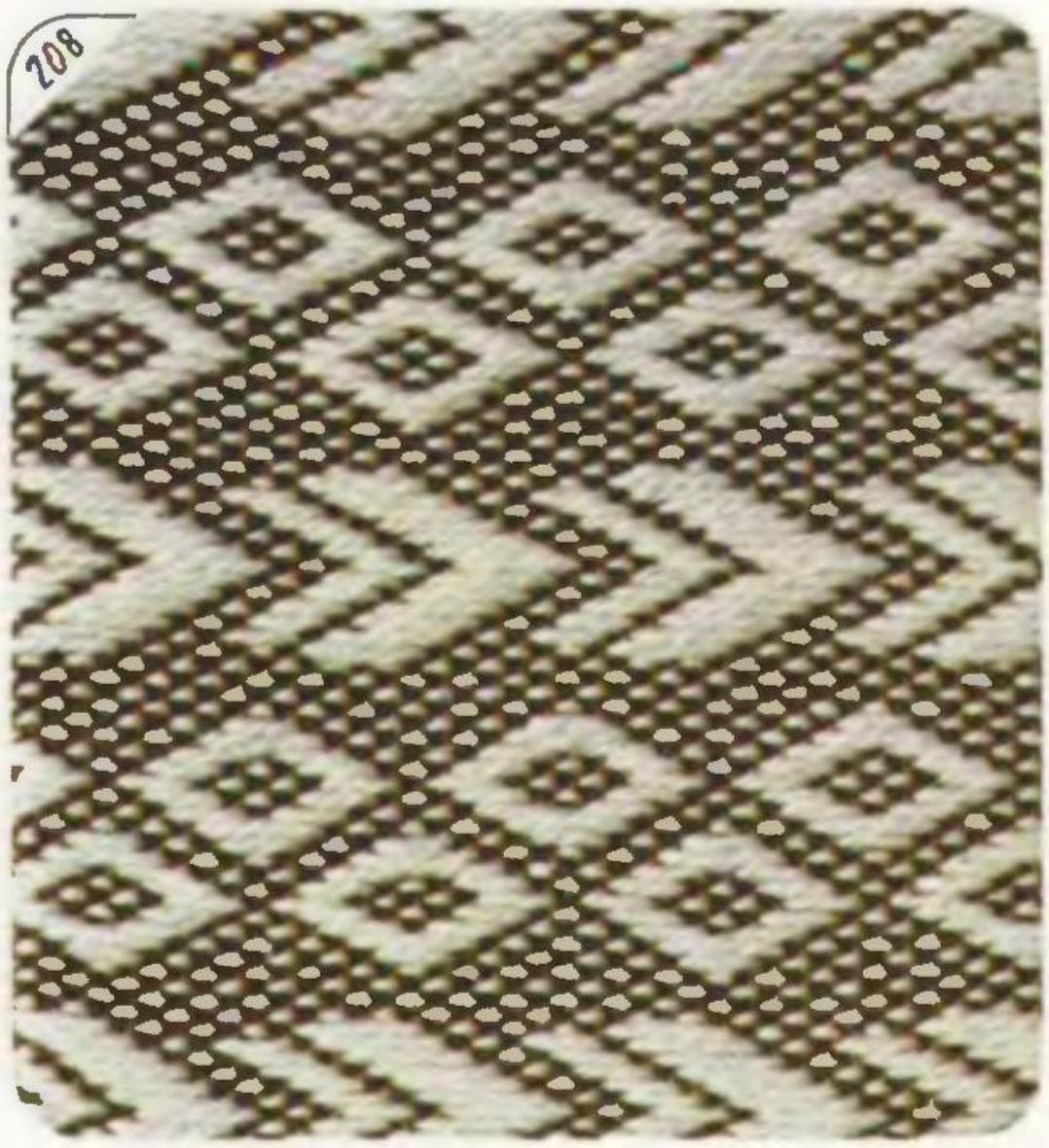

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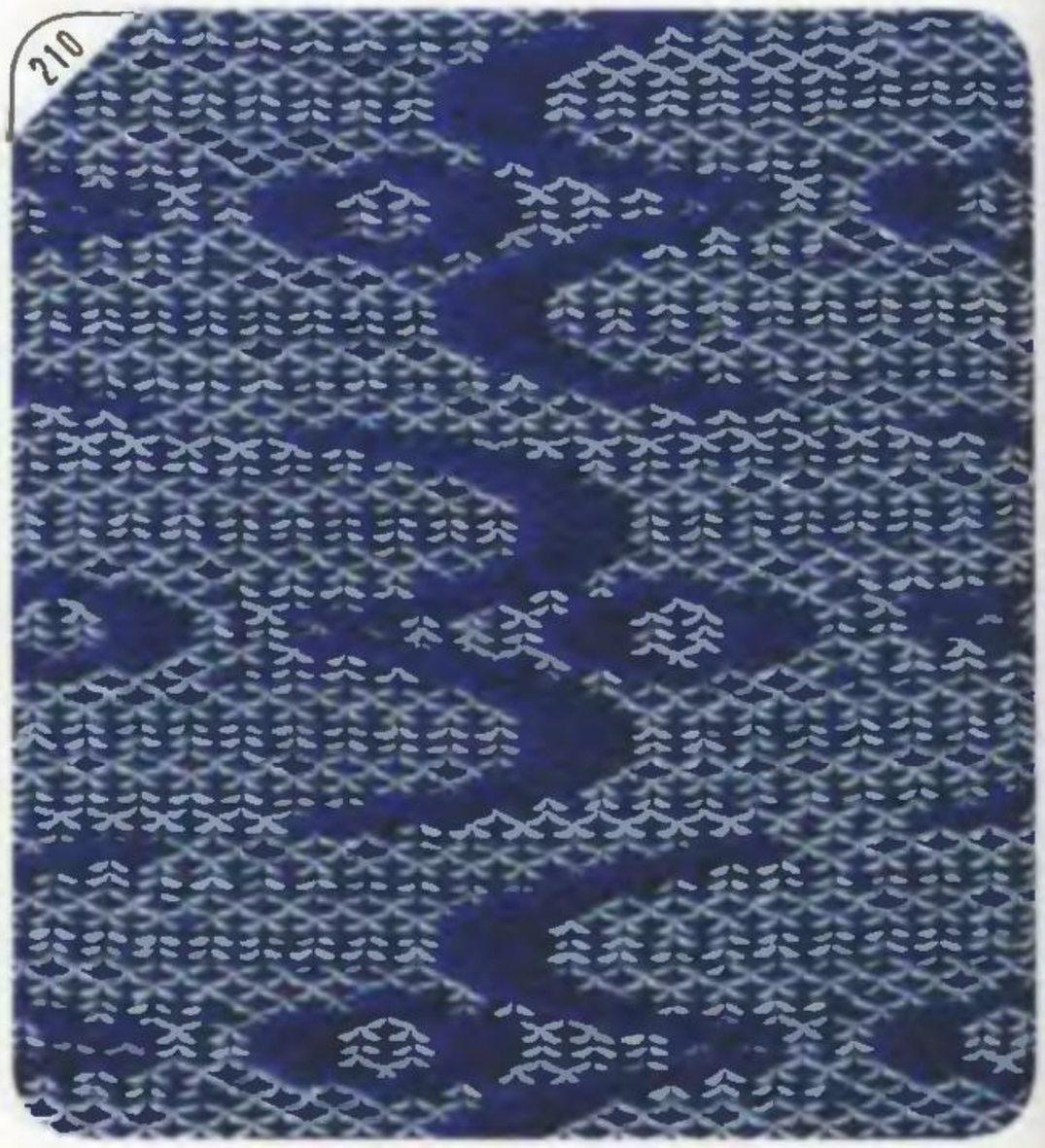

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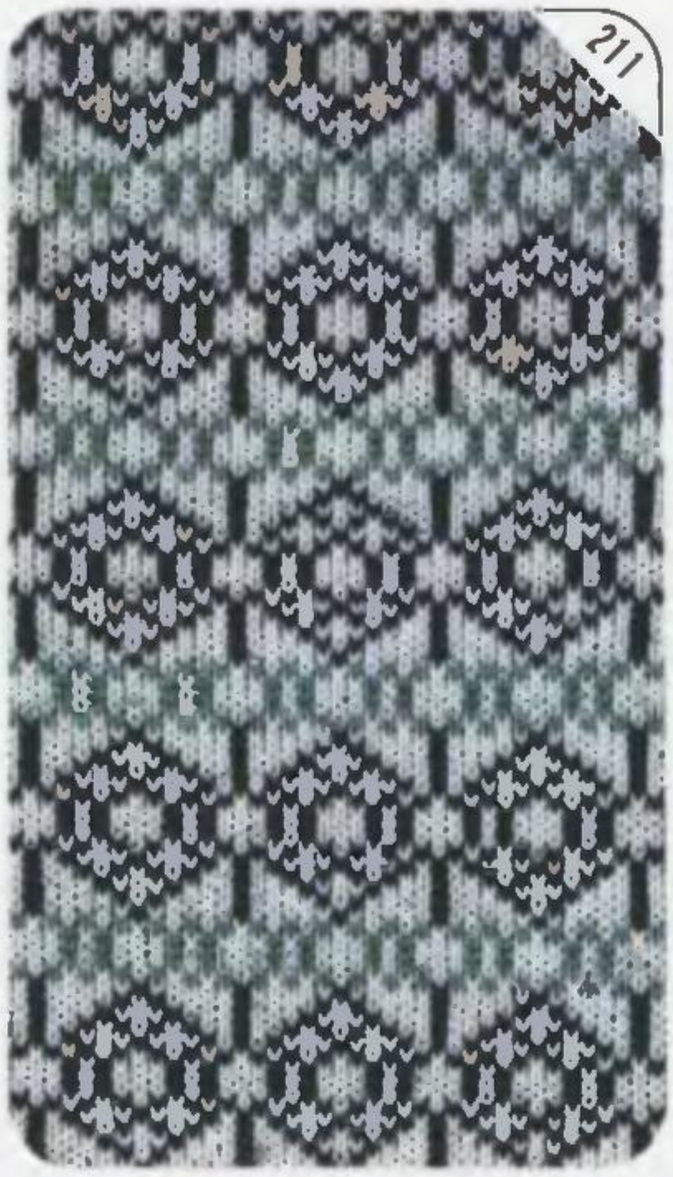

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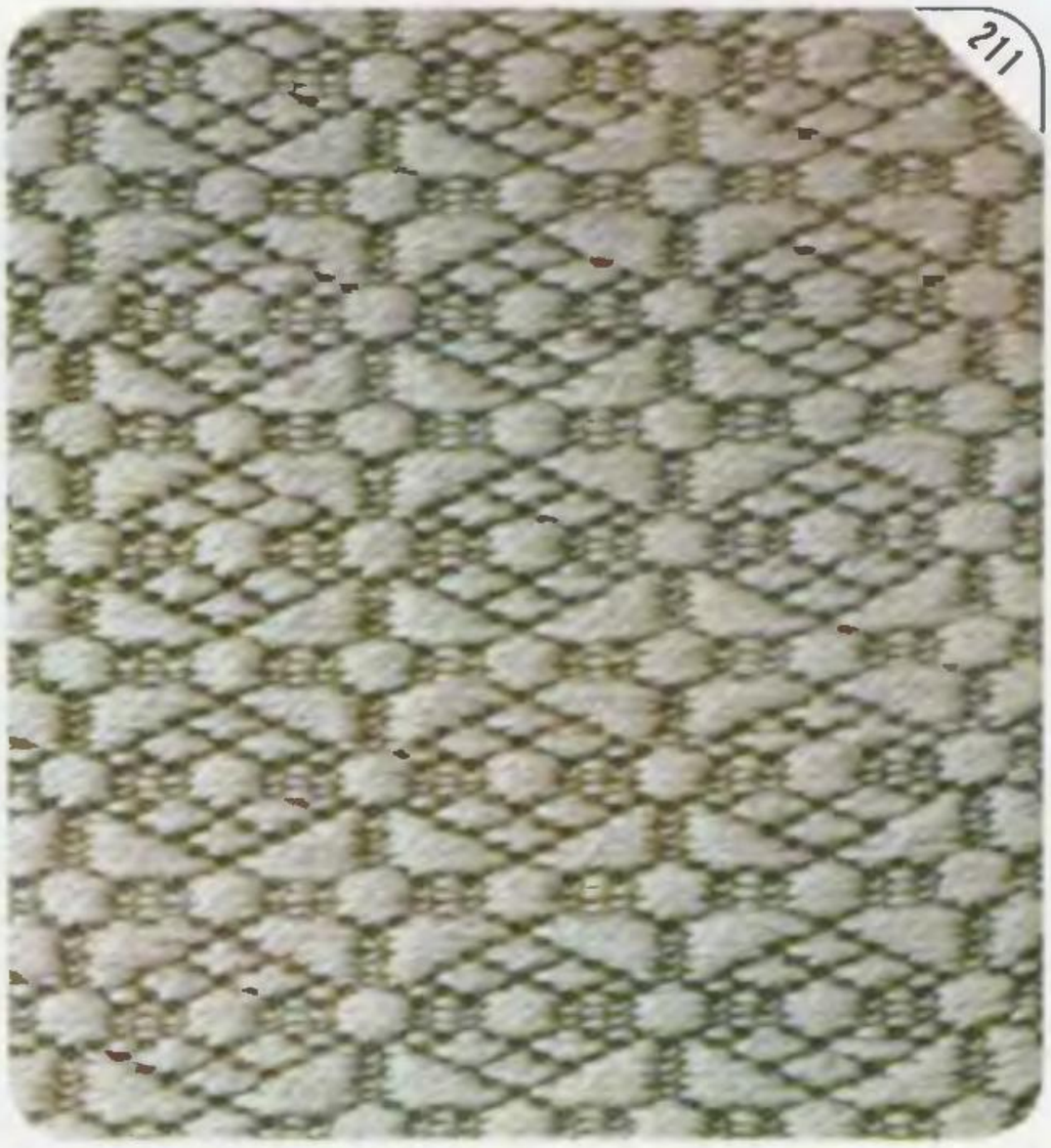

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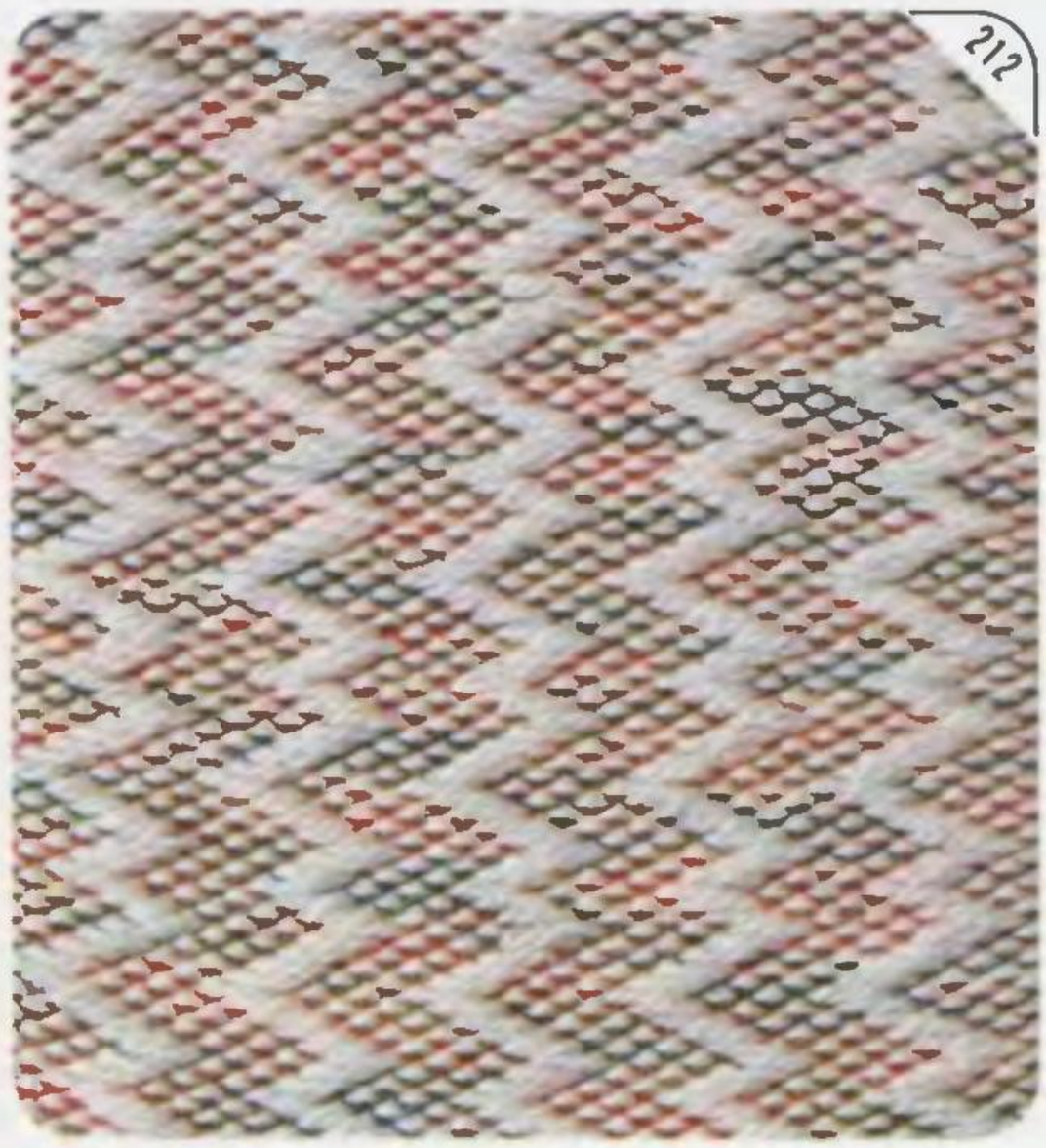

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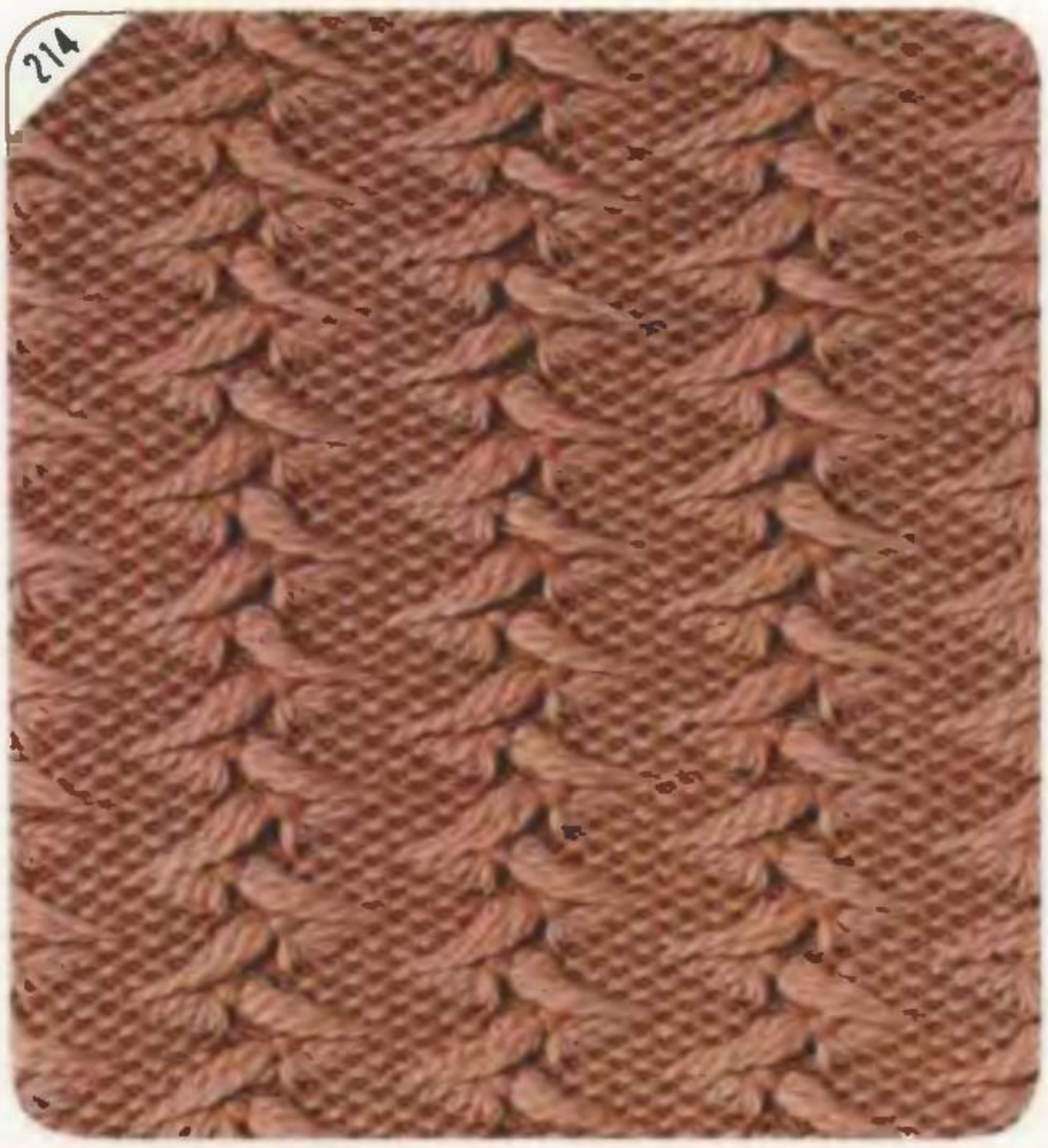
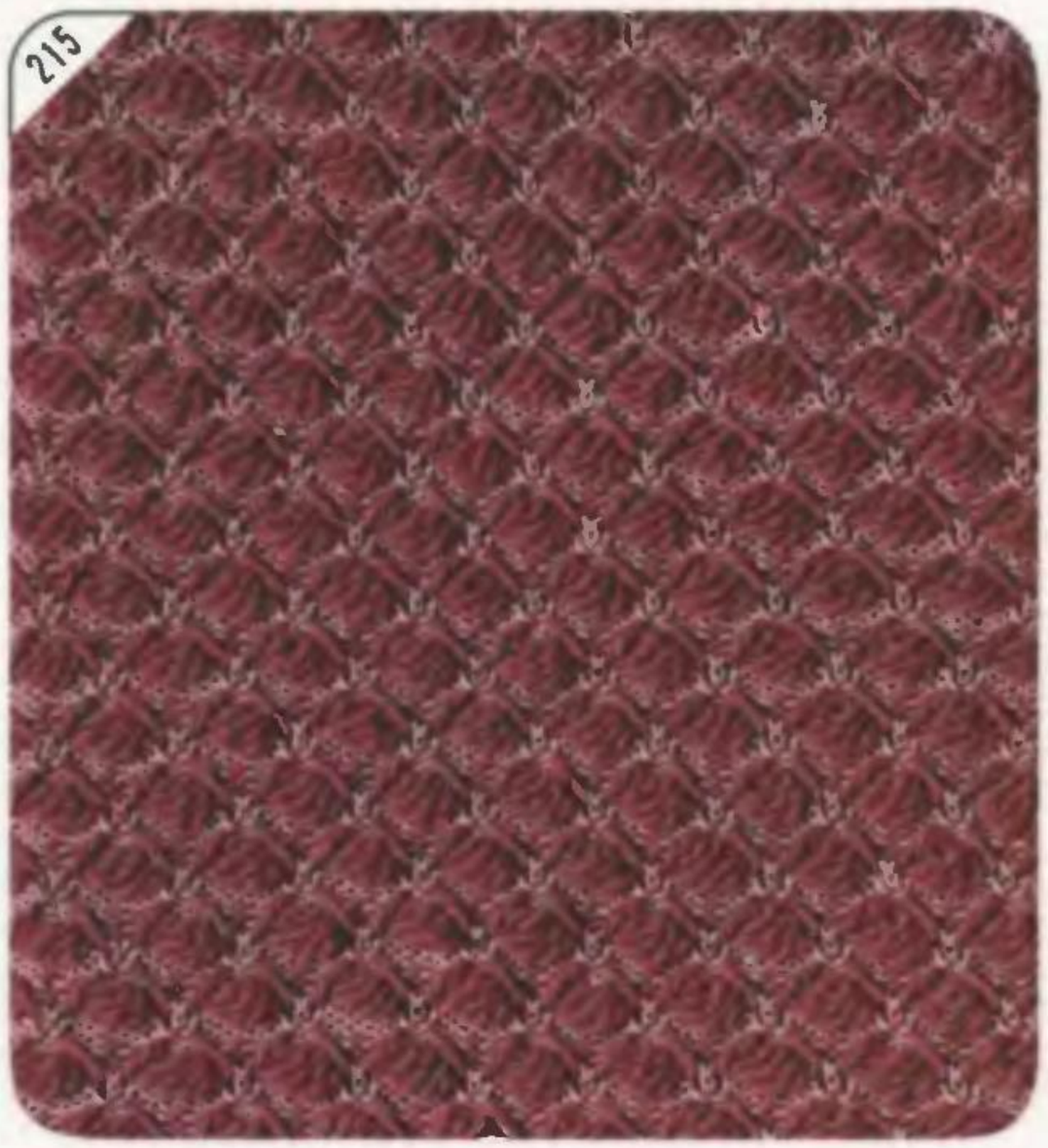
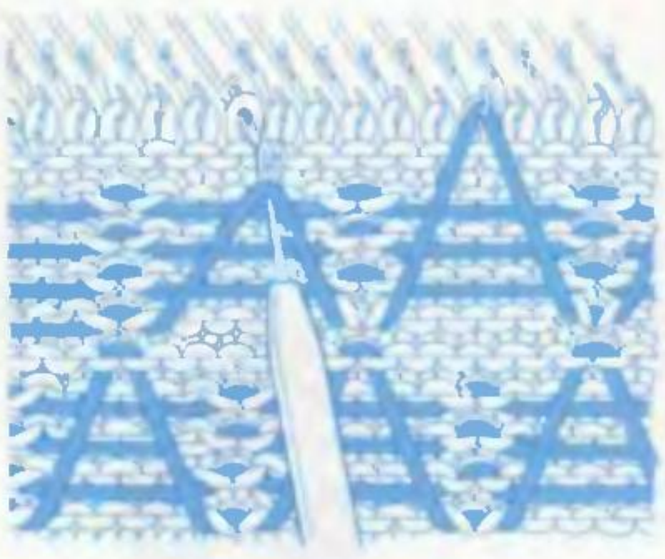


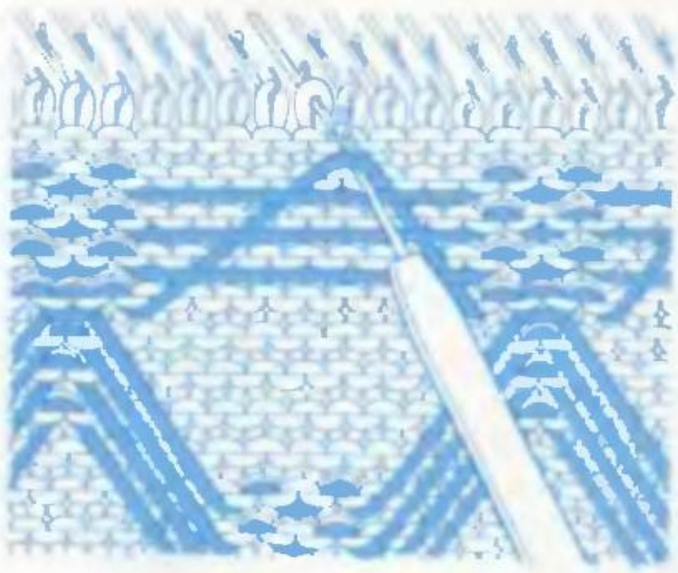
Hook the five weaving yarns onto the centre of seven stitches at the mark "*" on punch card.



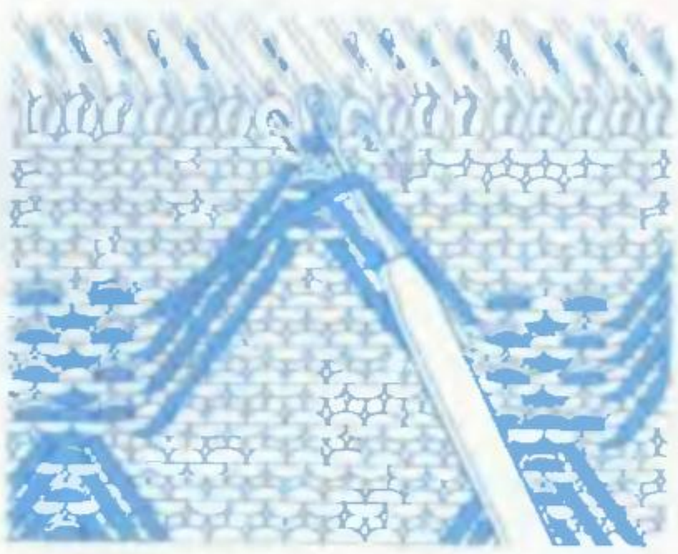
Hook the lowest of the four weaving yarns onto selected needles at the mark "*" on punch card.



At the mark "*" on punch card, hook the lowest of the four weaving yarns onto selected needles, doing so from inside the other three weaving yarns. Knit one row. Knit in same manner until the last weaving yarn remains.



Hook the last weaving yarn onto the same needle as in the previous row at the mark "w*" on punch card.



# SLIP STITCH PATTERNS

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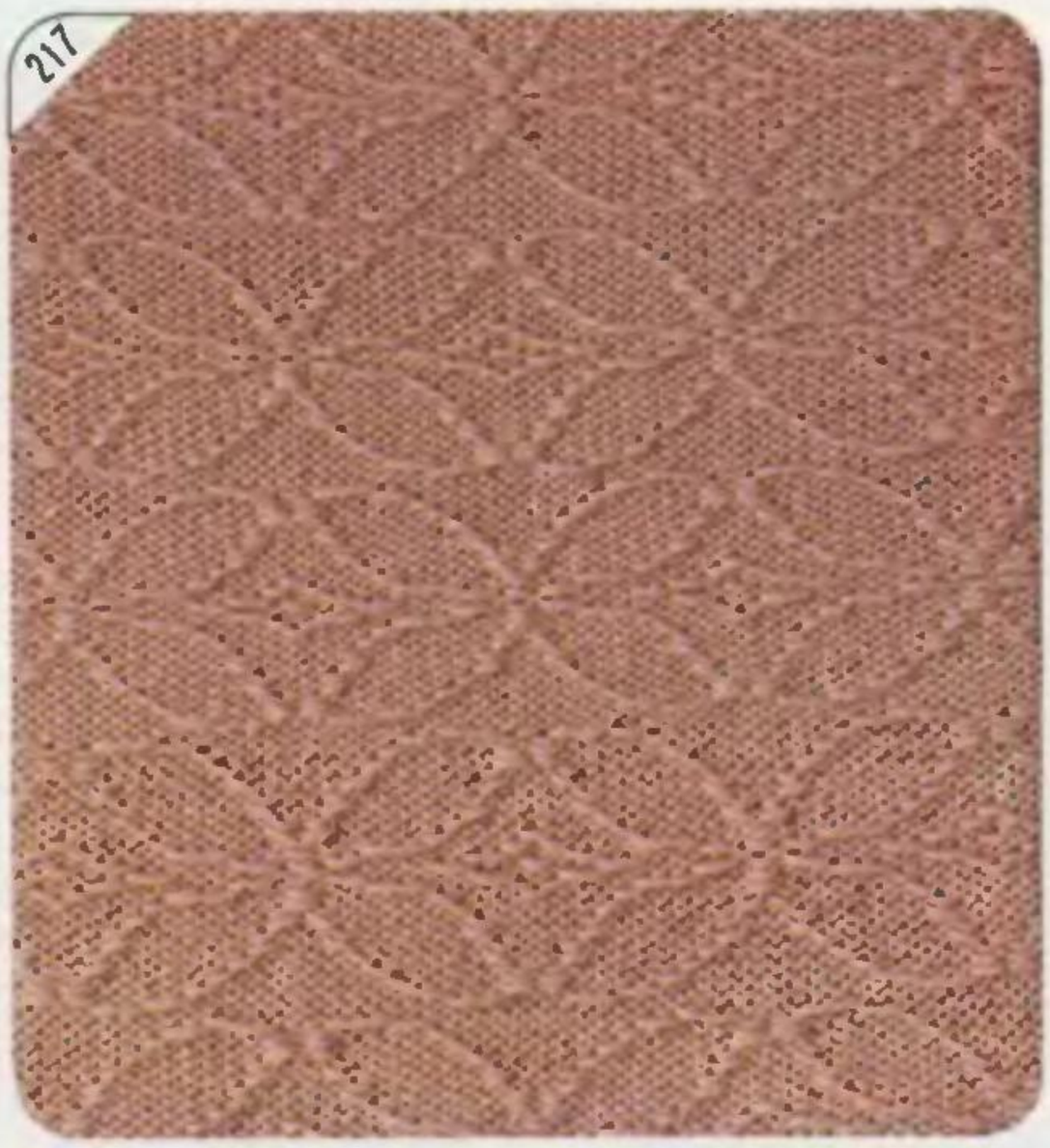

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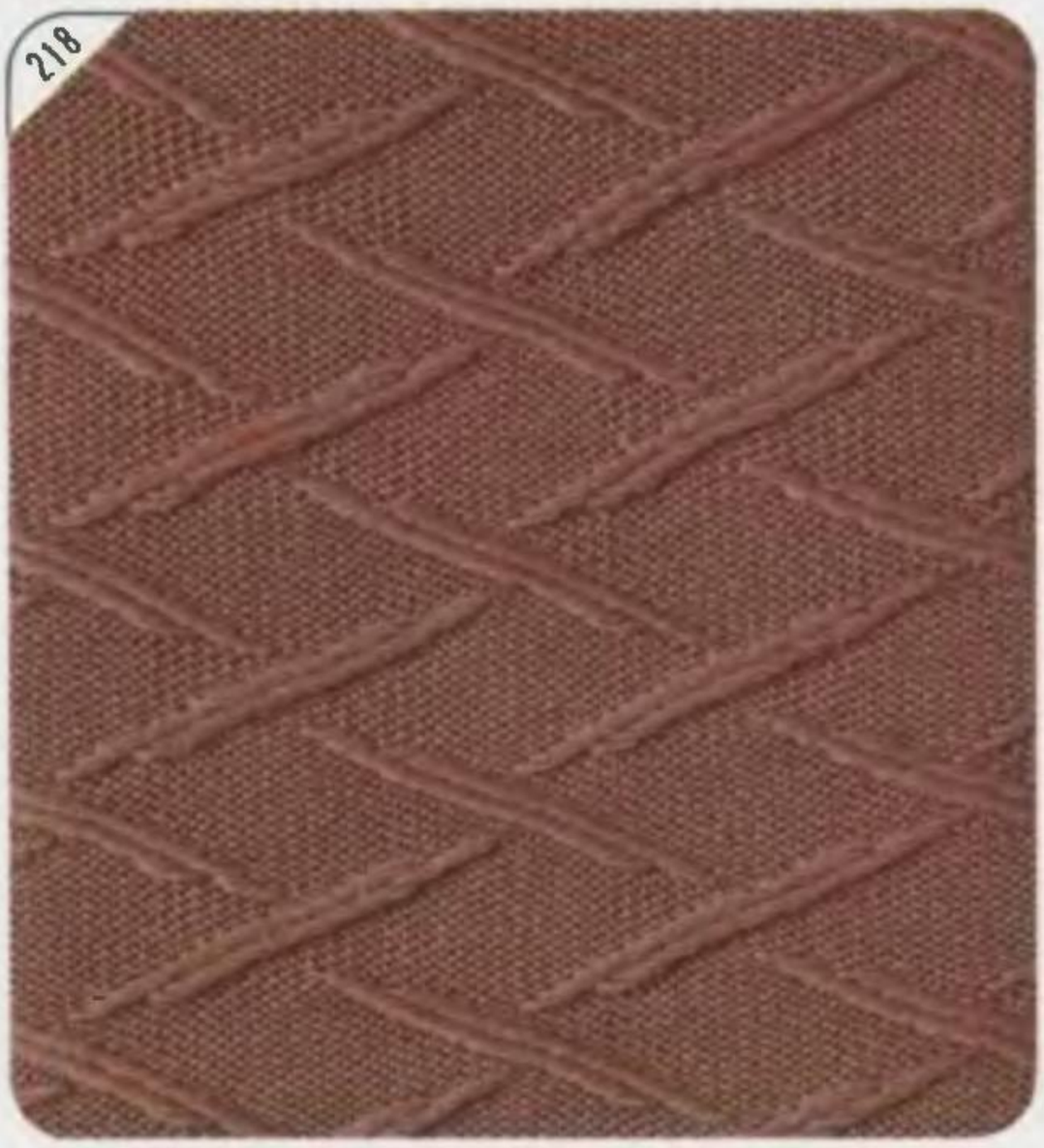

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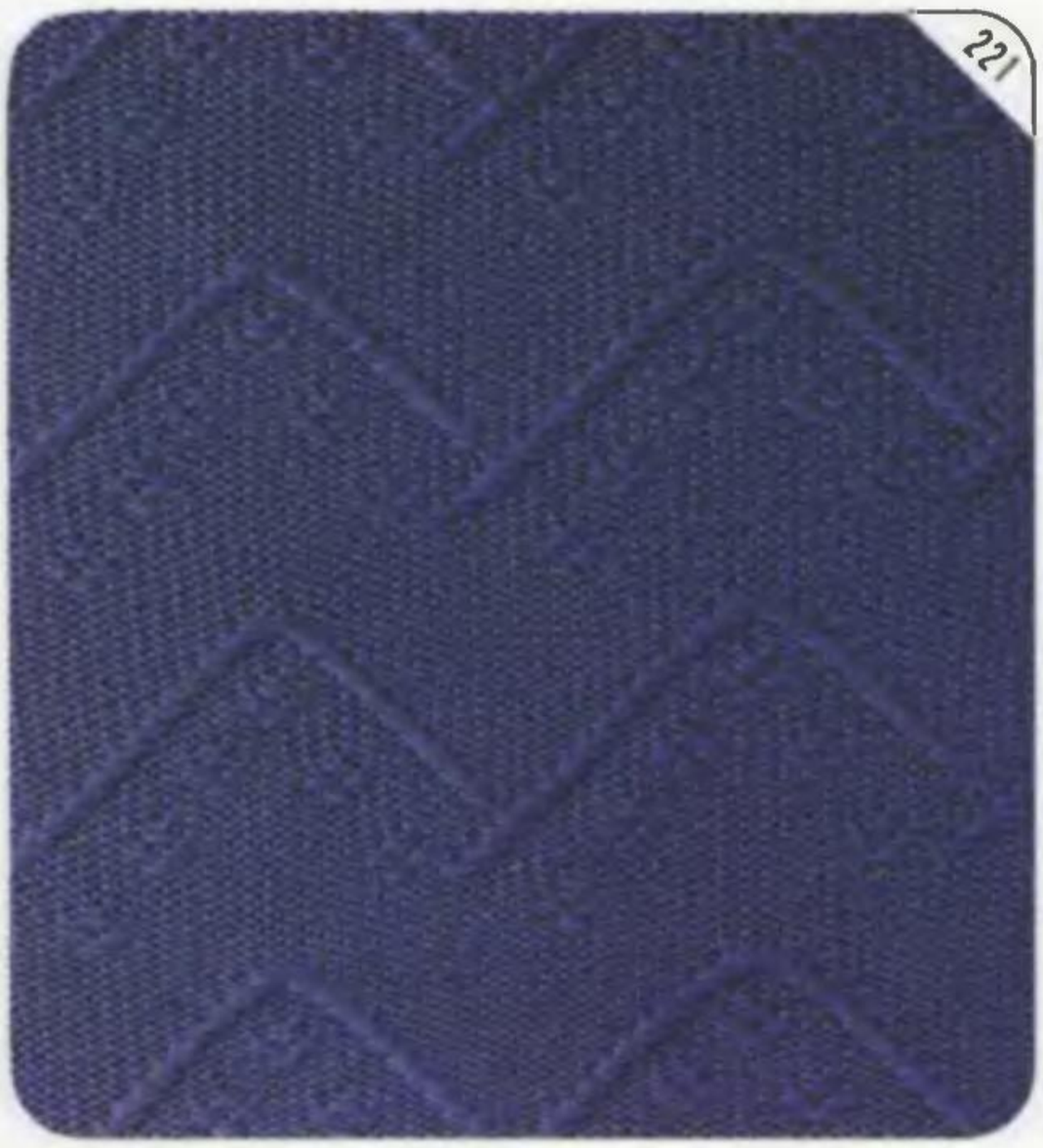
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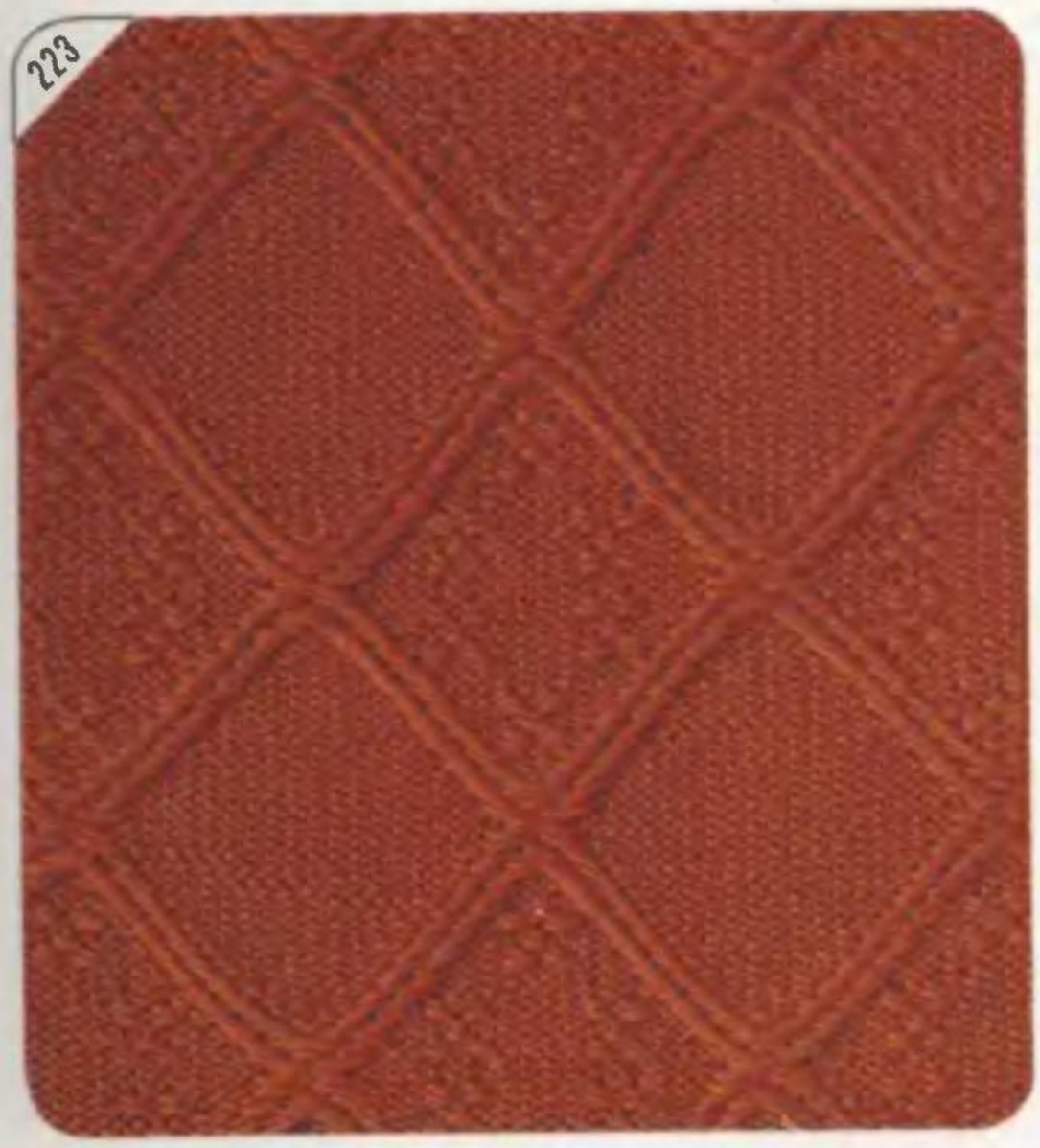

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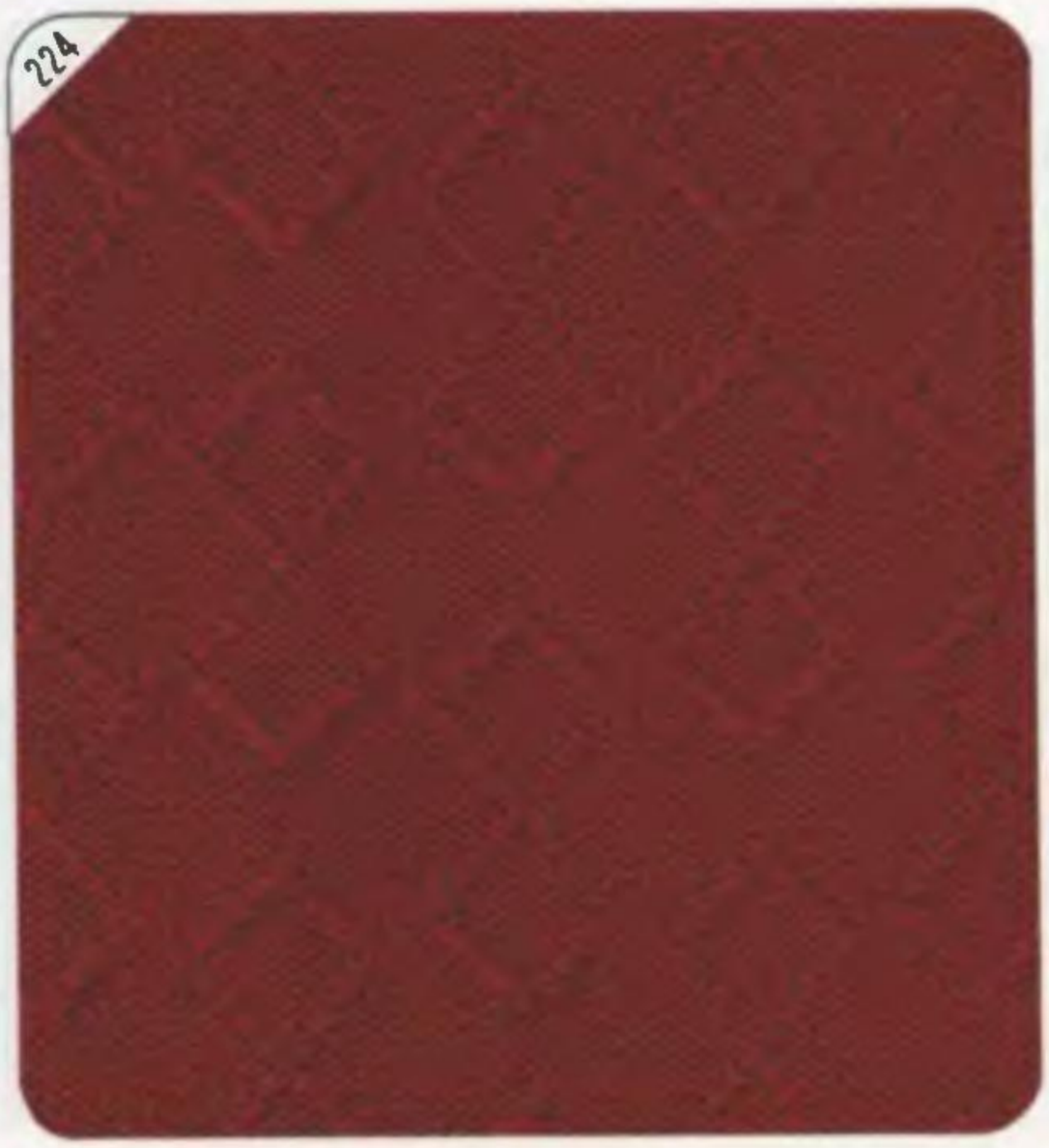

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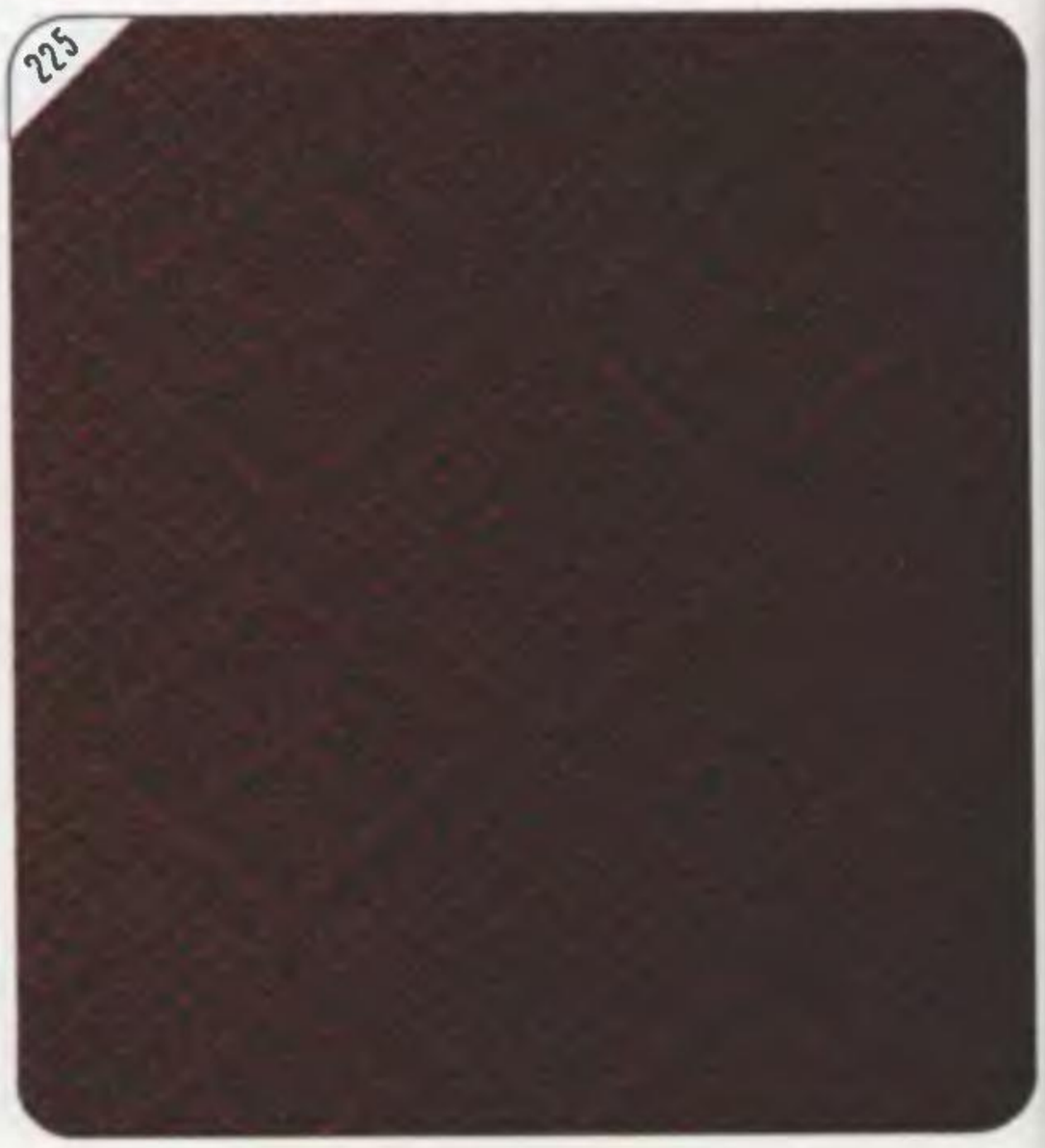

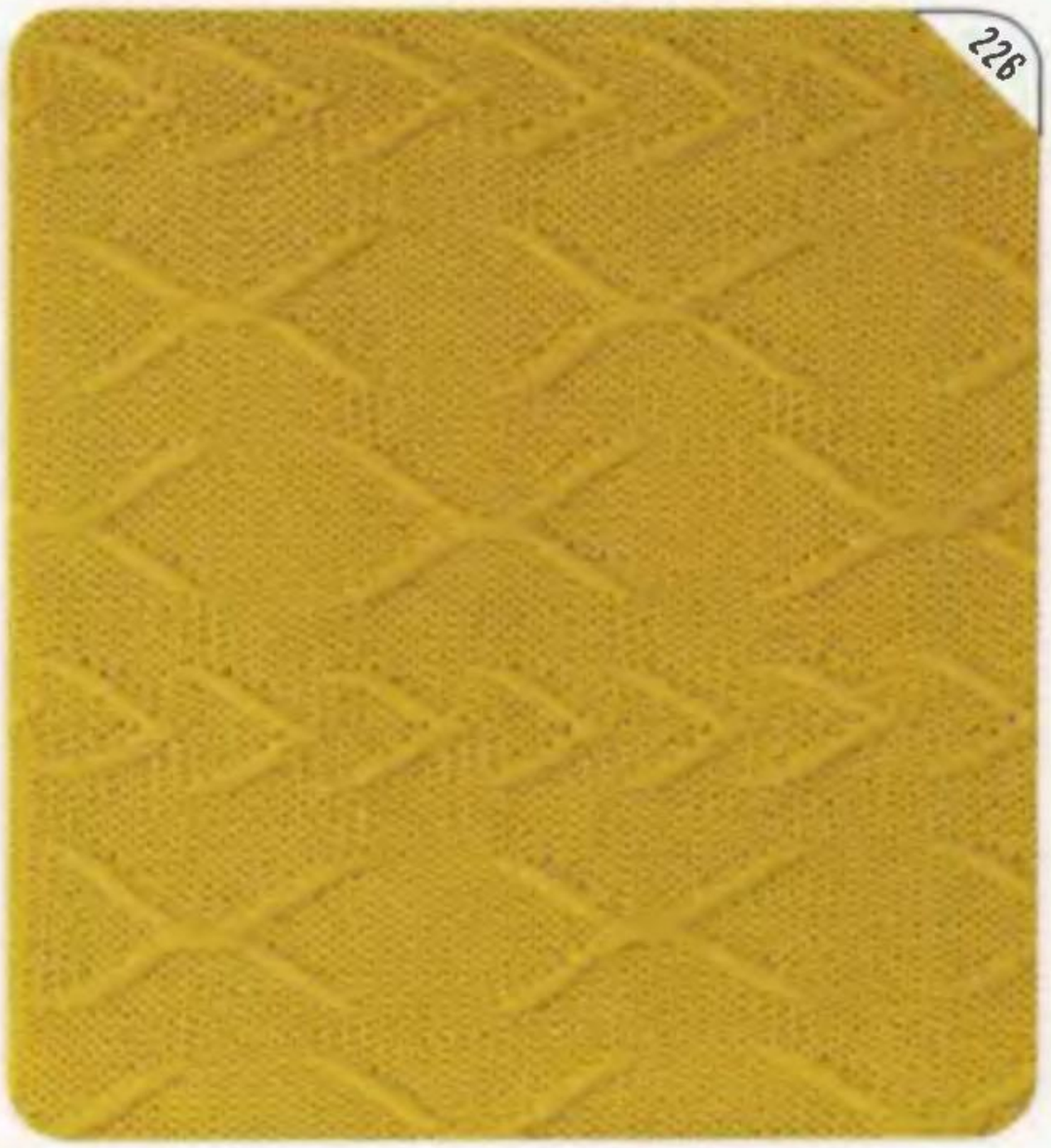
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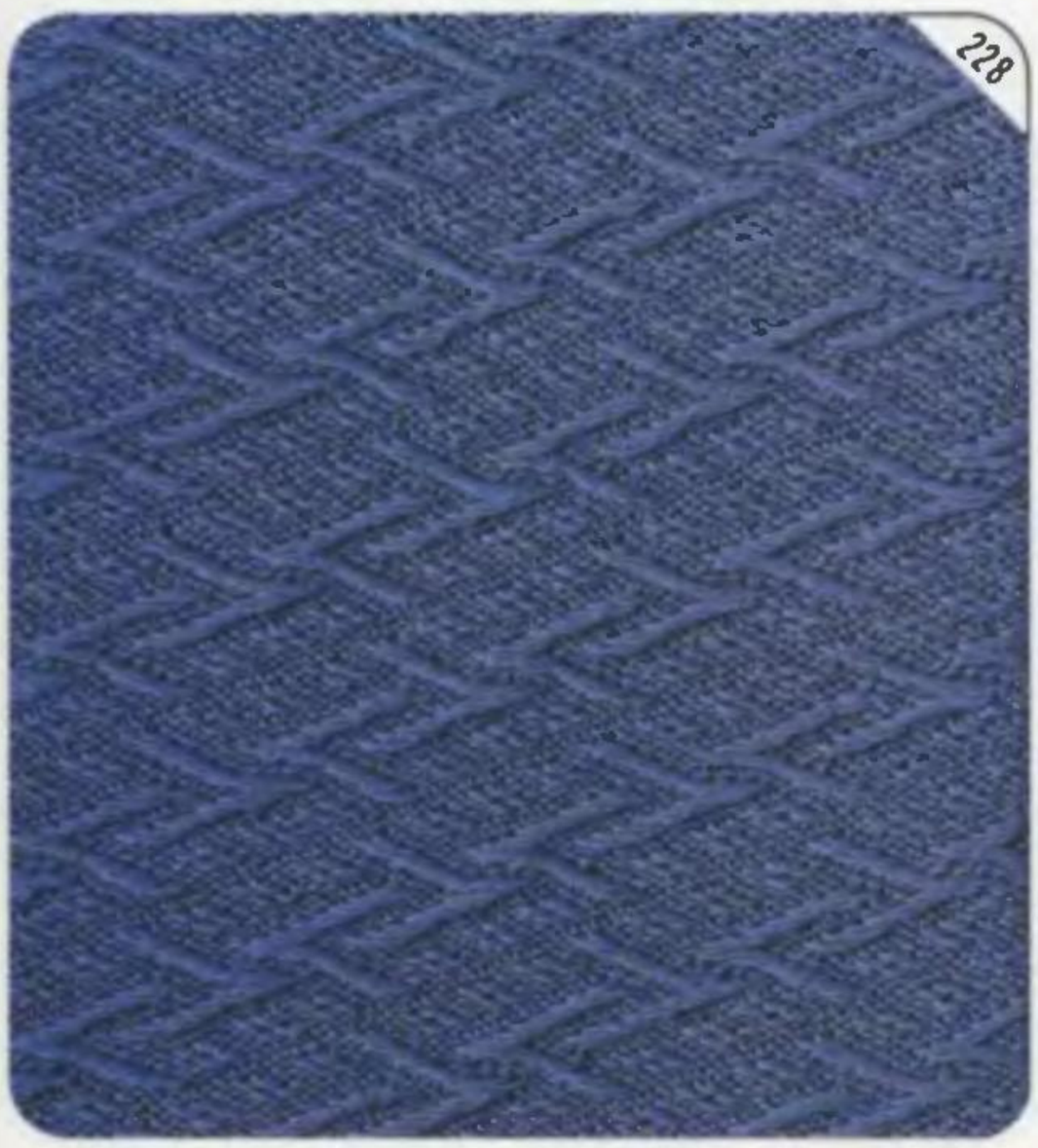
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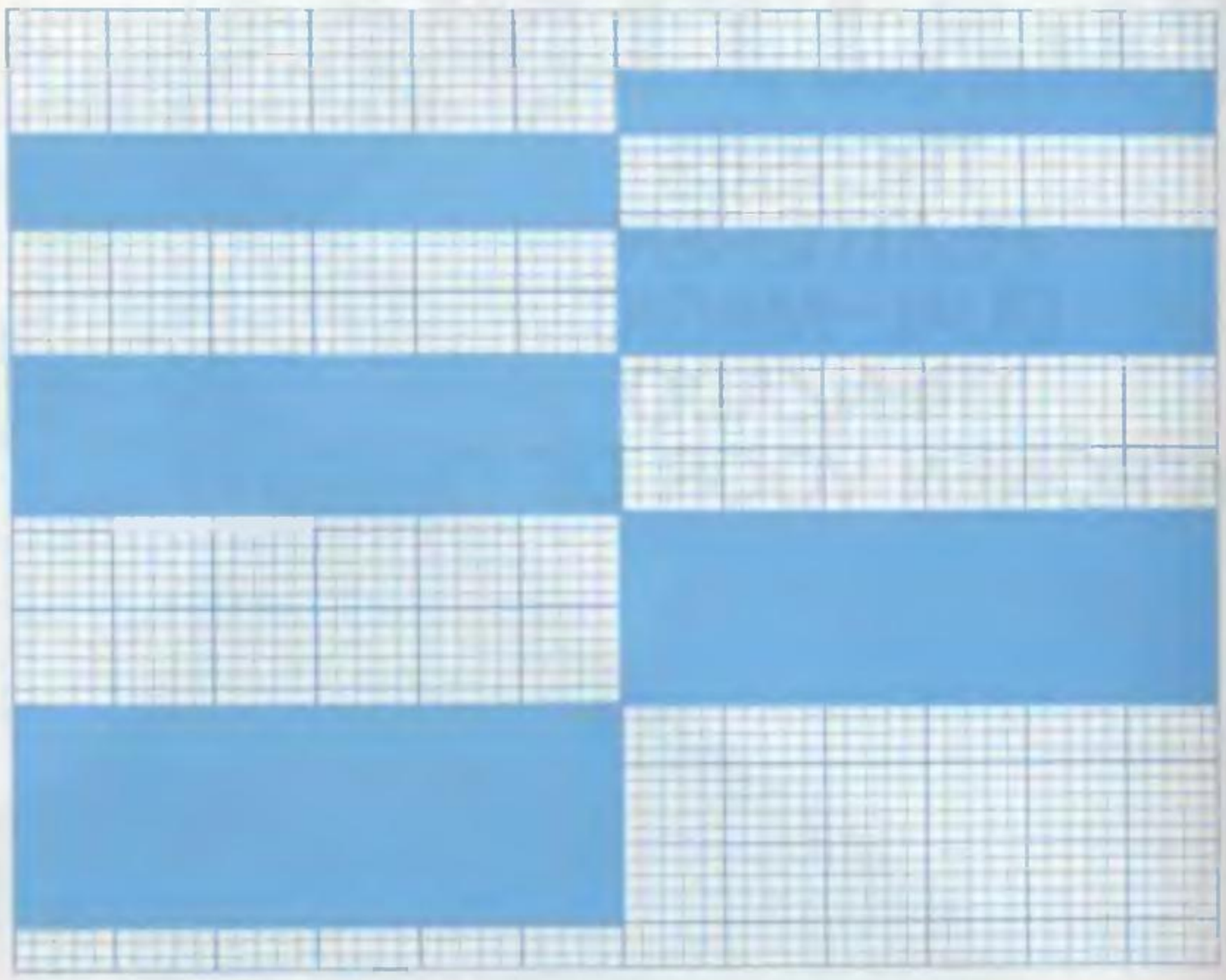
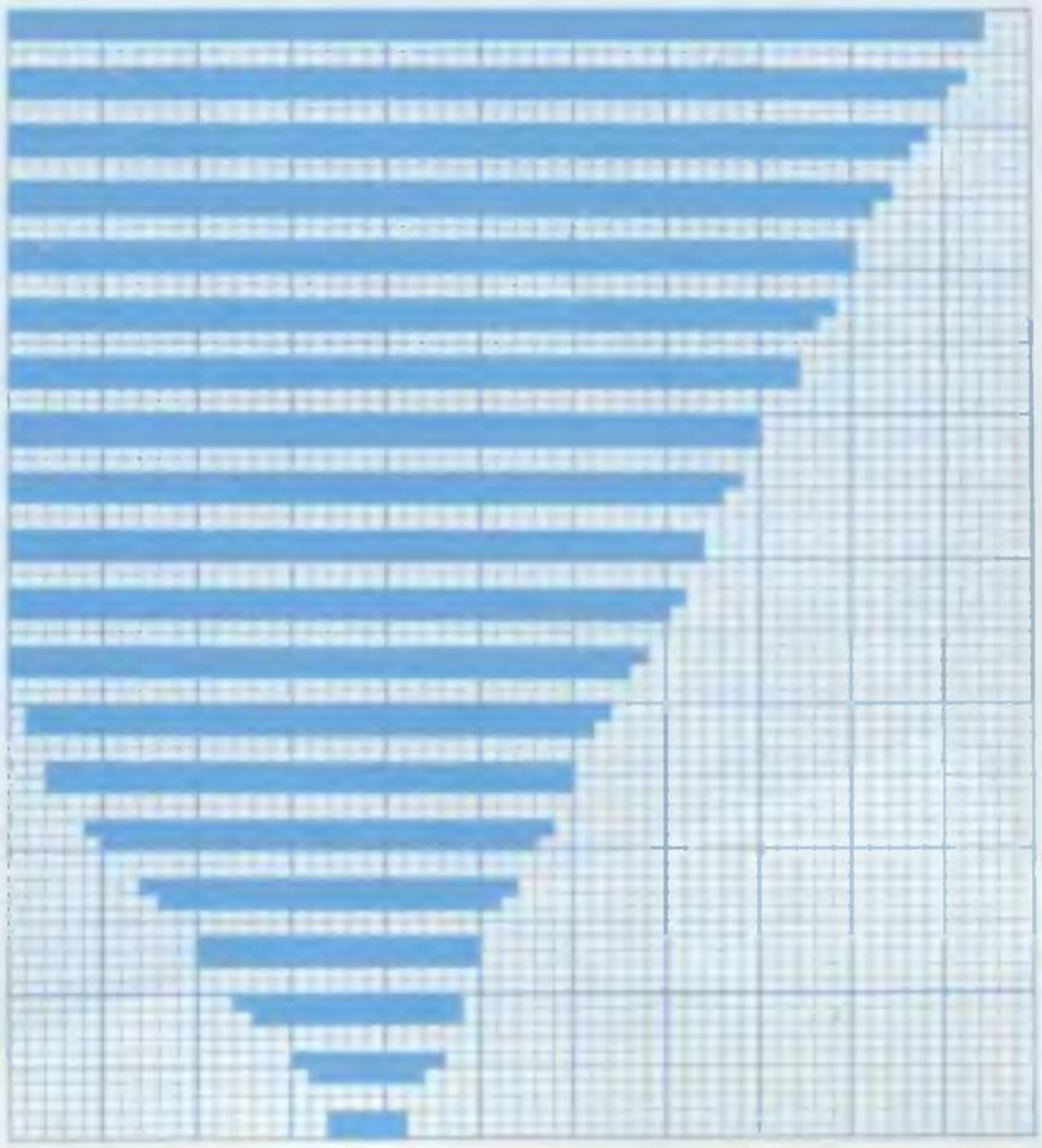
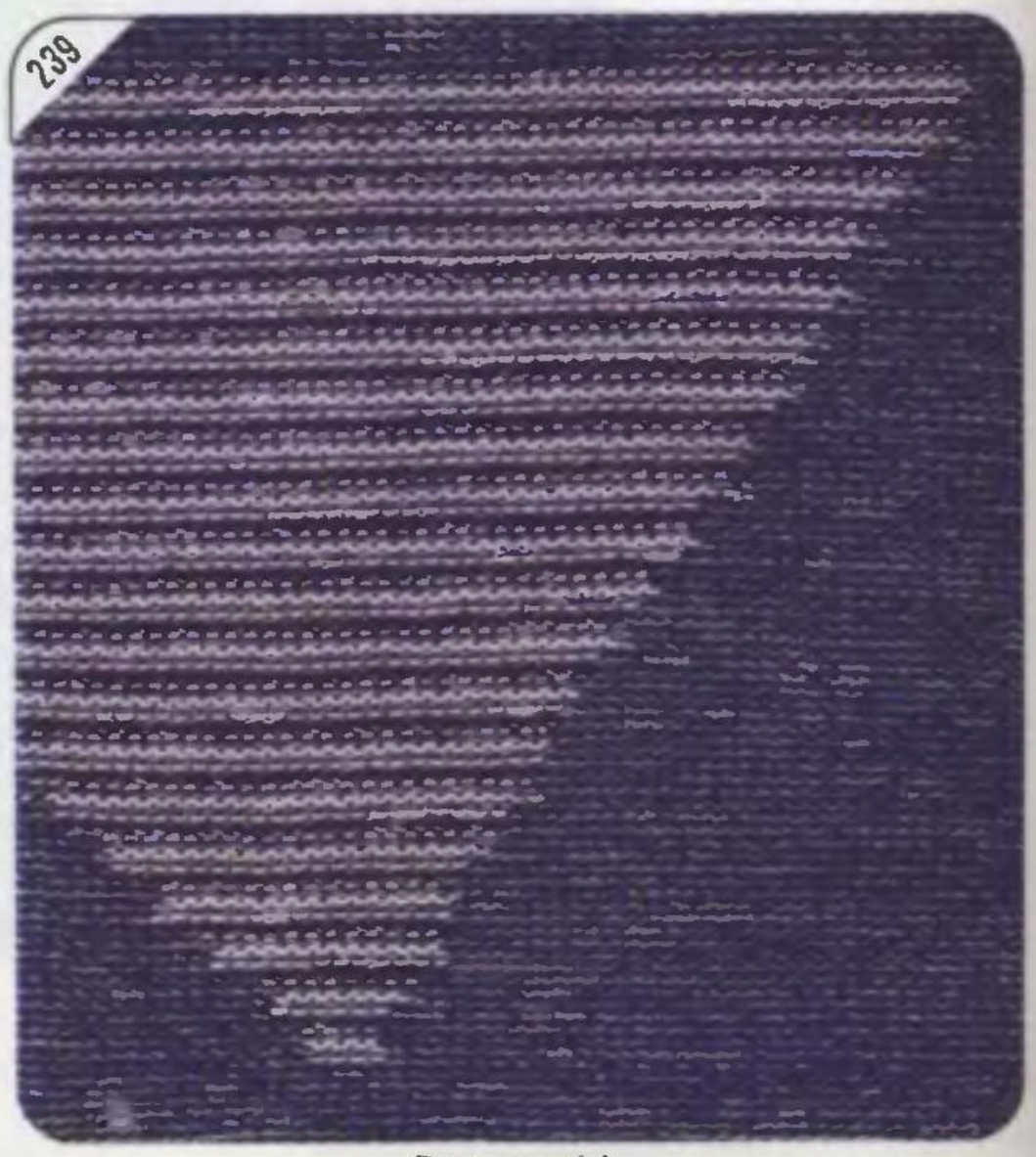
# PLAITING

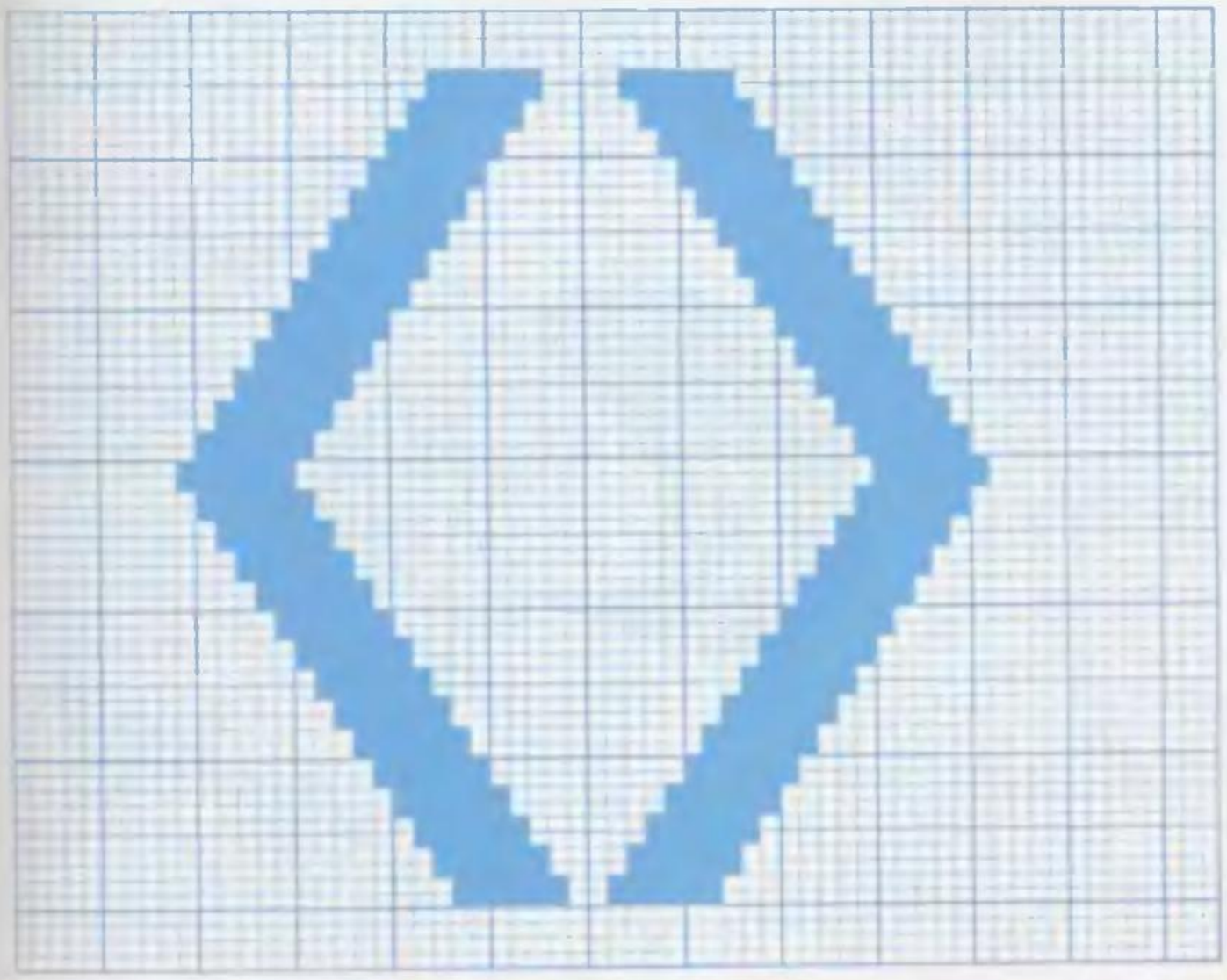
## TRESSES
## PLATTIEREN
## DUAL-MAGIC
## TRENZADO
## PATRONEN VOOR DE PLAITING



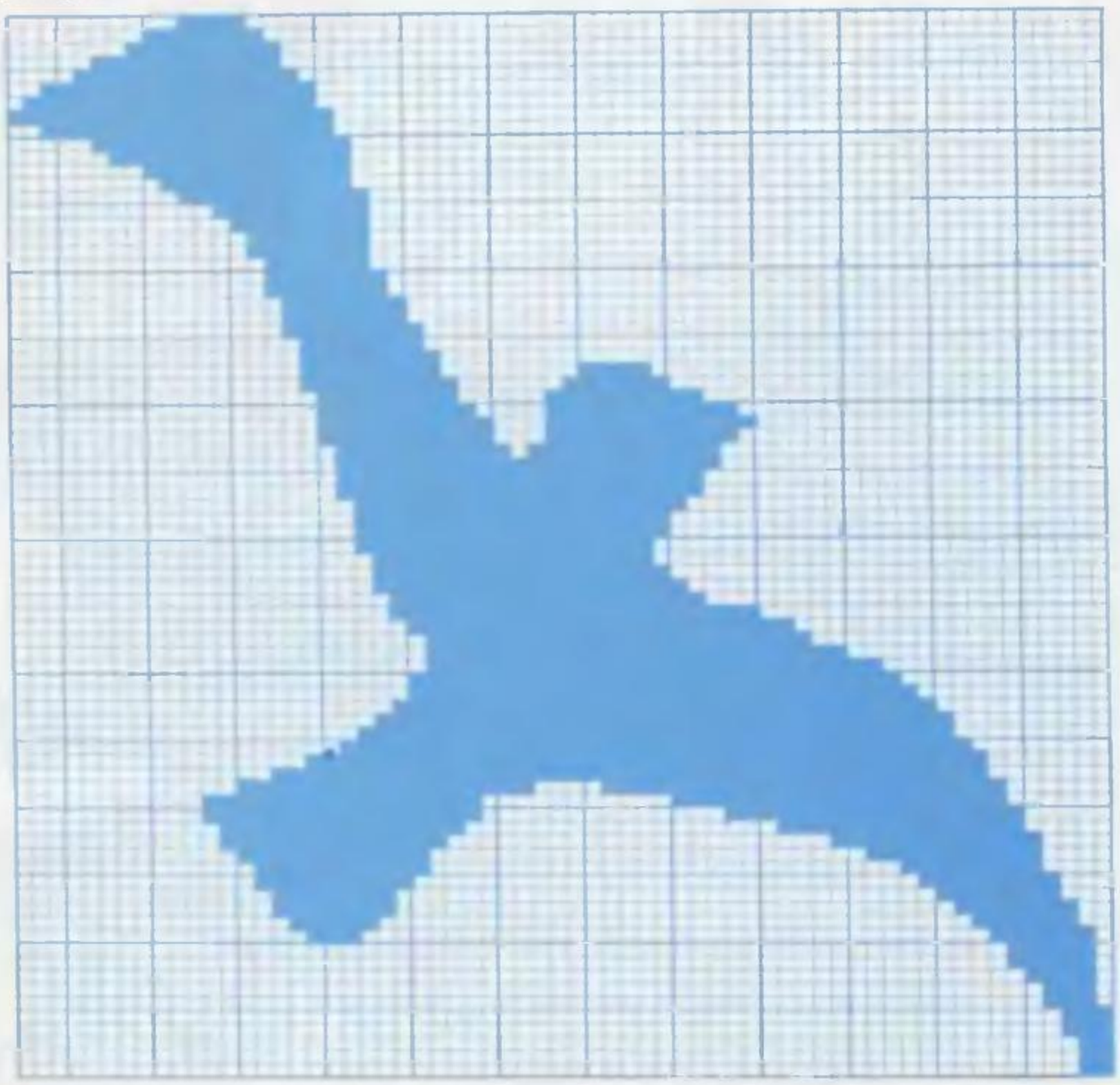





Reverse side

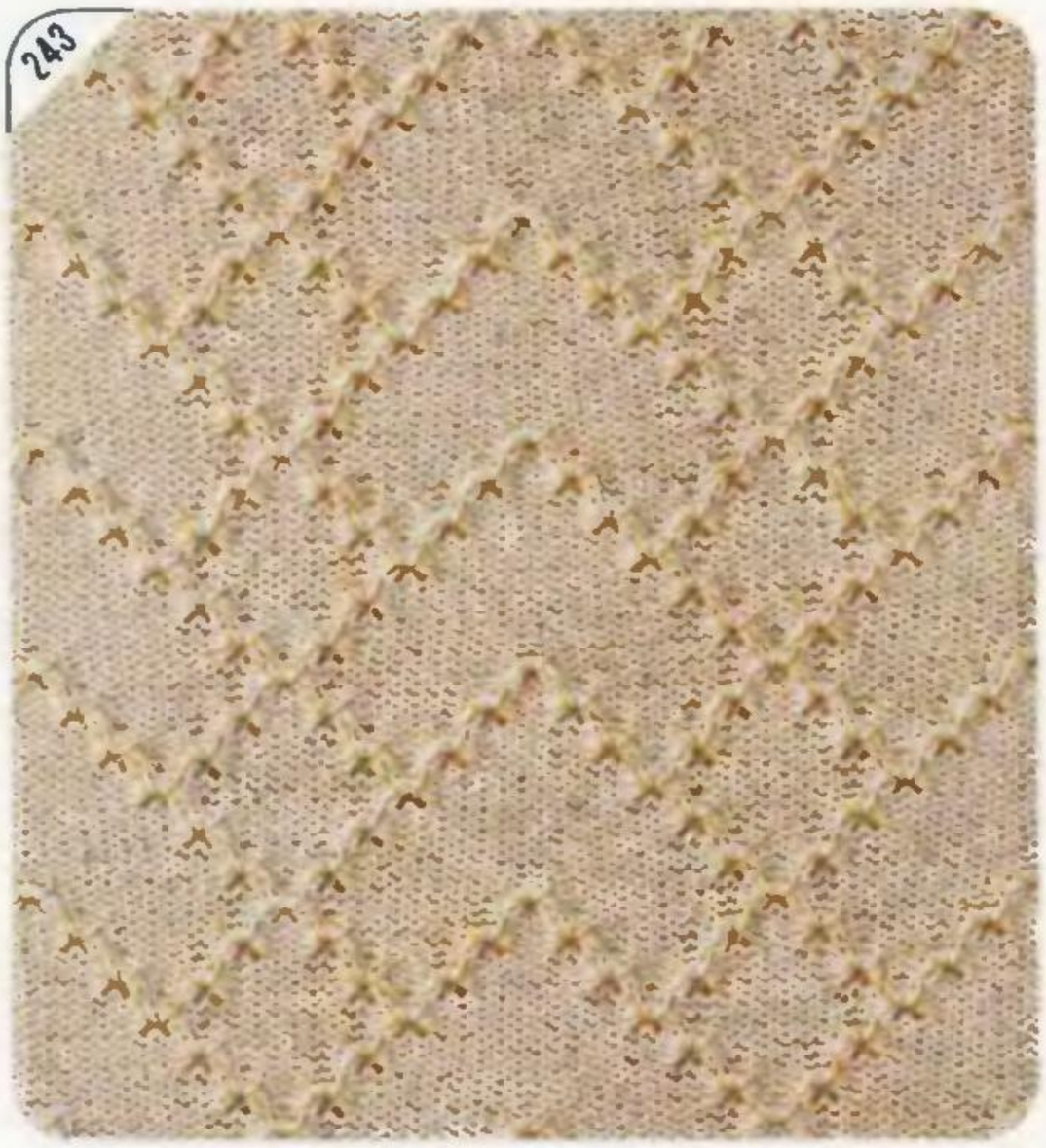


Reverse side



242

243



244

# COMBINATION PATTERNS

## MOTIFS COMBINES
## KOMBINIERTE SPITZENMUSTER
## SCHEDE CON COMBINAZIONI DI MOTIVI
## PATRONES COMBINADOS
## GEKOMBINEERDE PATRONEN

FAIRISLE-LACE PATTERNS . . . . Set Pattern dial on main carriage to COLOUR ◆

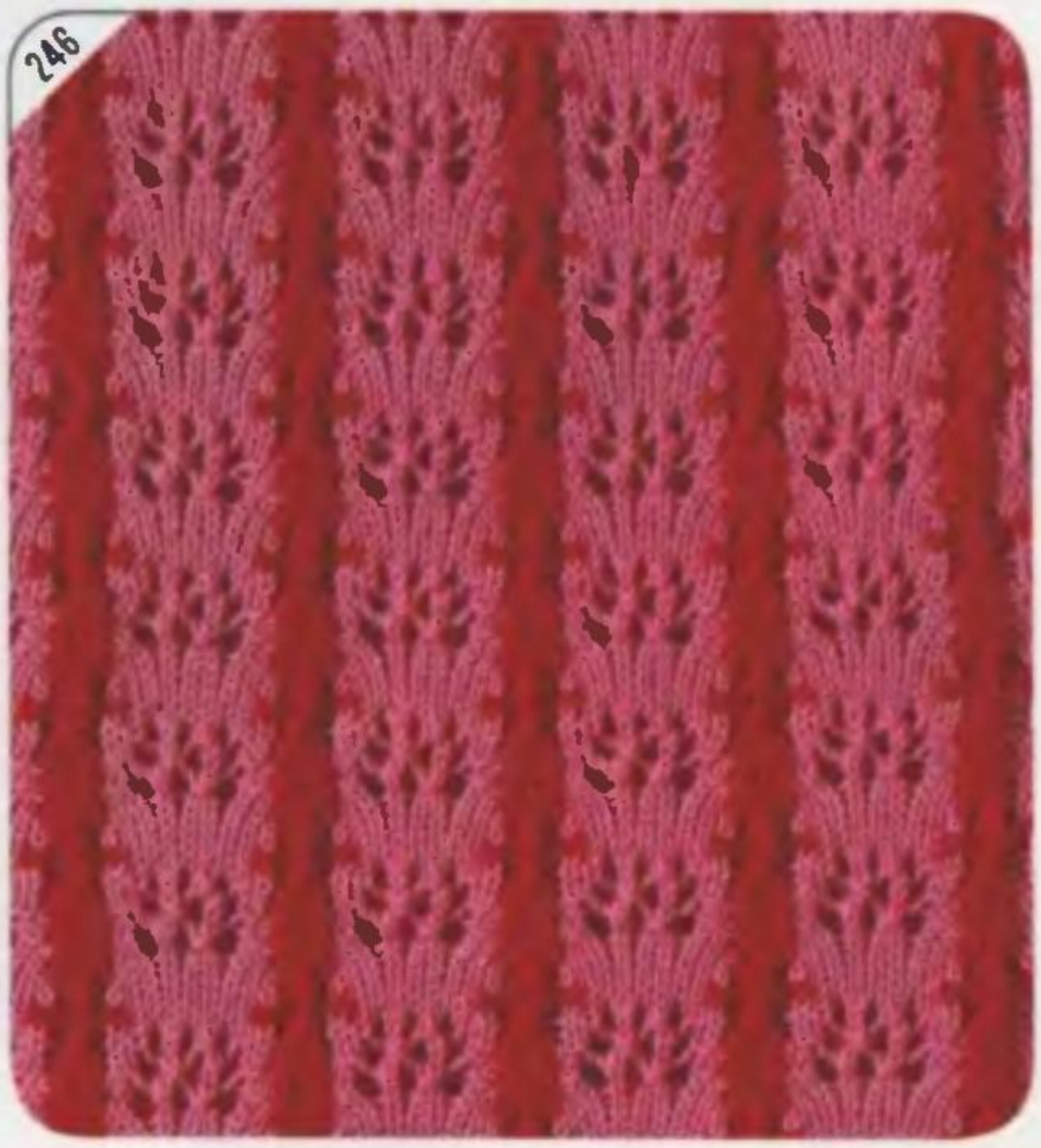
*– To knit COMBINATION PATTERNS –*

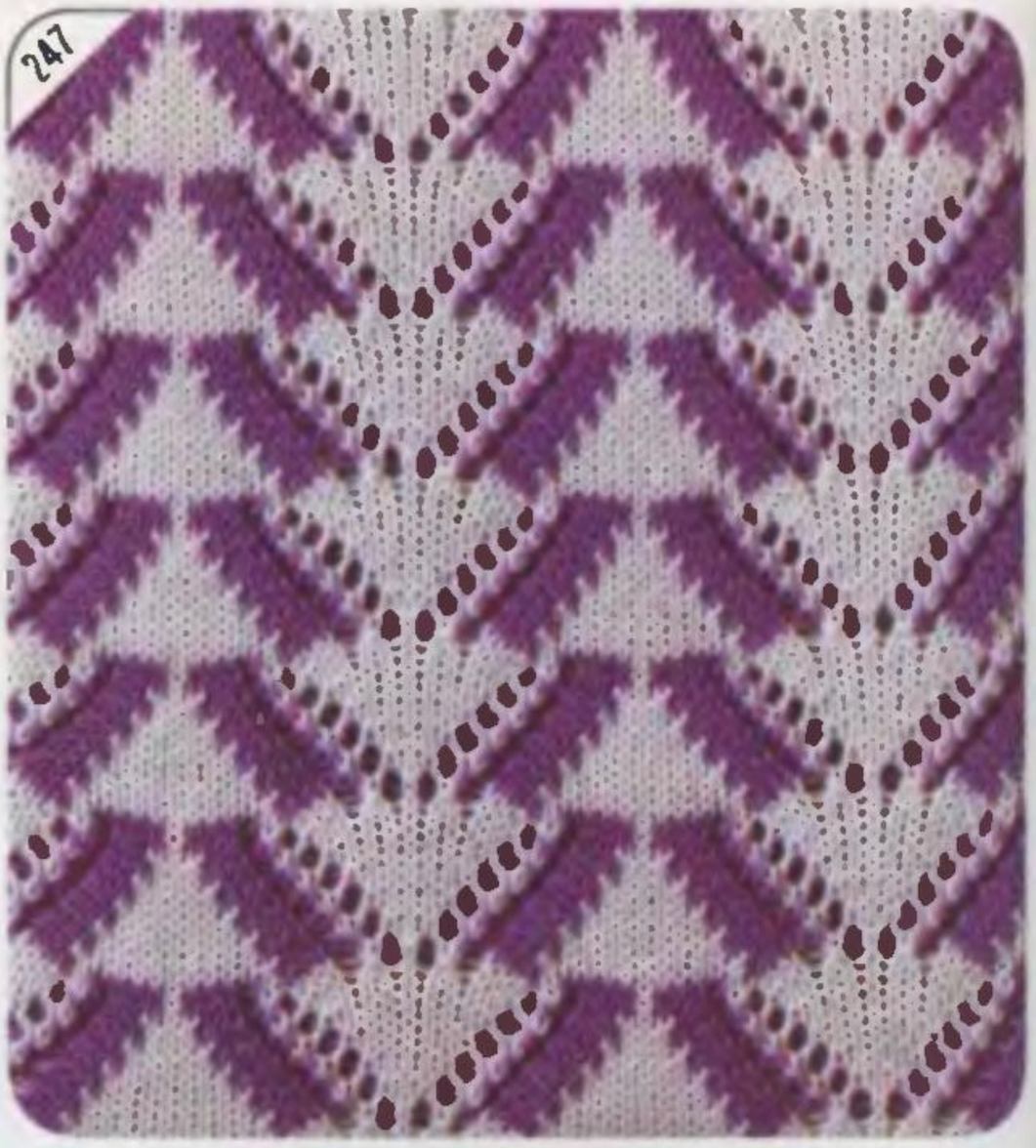
Both main and lace carriages select the needles and make patterns.

1) Set card stop lever to ■ and card levers to C on main carriage.
2) Following the arrow, move lace carriage to right. Re-set card stop lever to ▼. Move lace carriage to left ( ➲ ).
3) Follow the direction the arrow shows.
Large arrow ( ➡ ) shows the movement of lace carriage and thin arrow ( → ) shows that of main carriage.

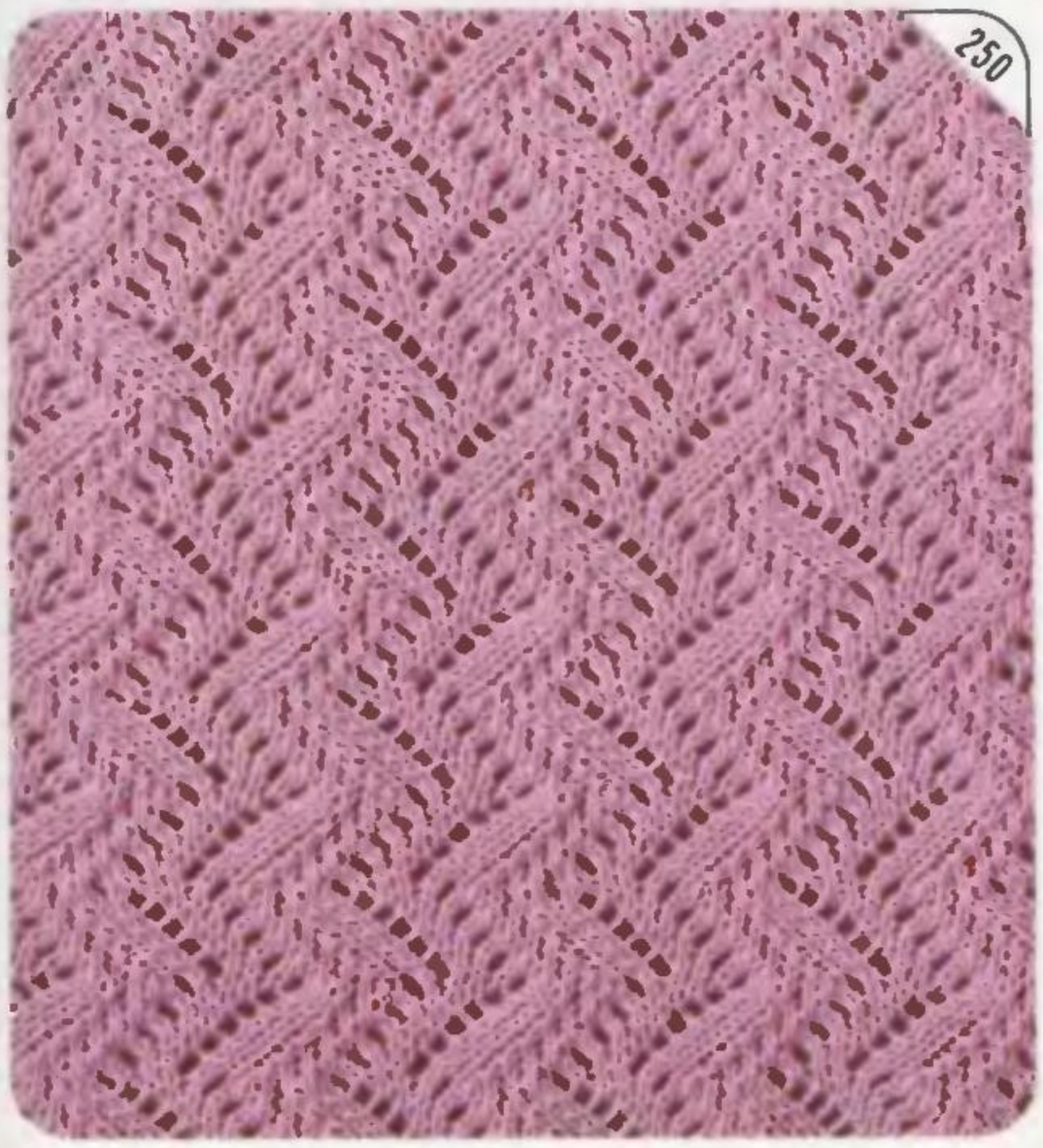
*– IMPORTANT –*

* When moving lace carriage (or main carriage), place main carriage (or lace carriage) on the extension rail, away from the bed.
* Start with lace carriage at left and main carriage at right.
* Hang the weights.



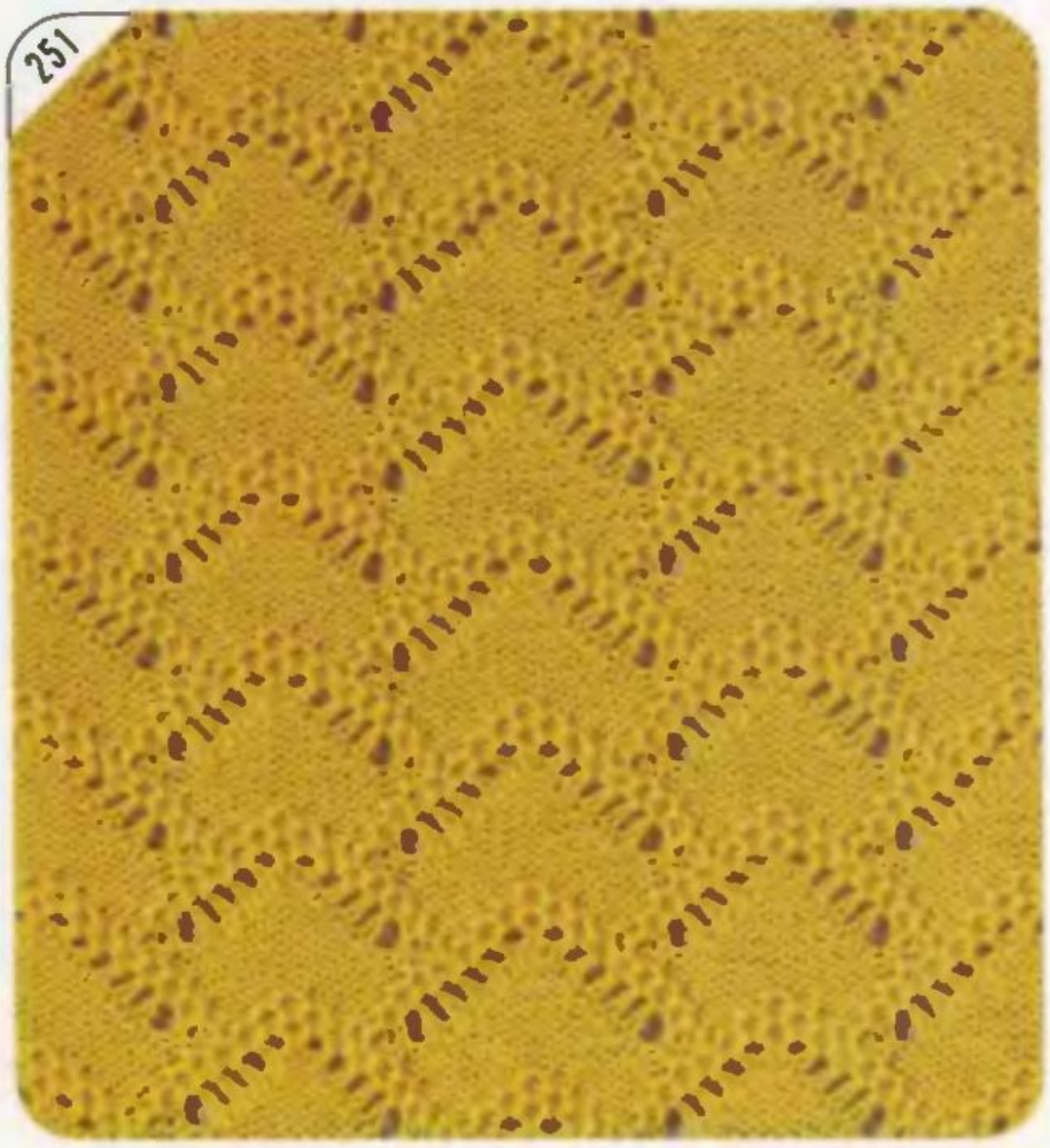


TUCK-LACE PATTERNS . . . . Set Pattern dial on main carriage to TUCK ◄► or ◄




Set Pattern dial to LEFT TUCK ◄

251



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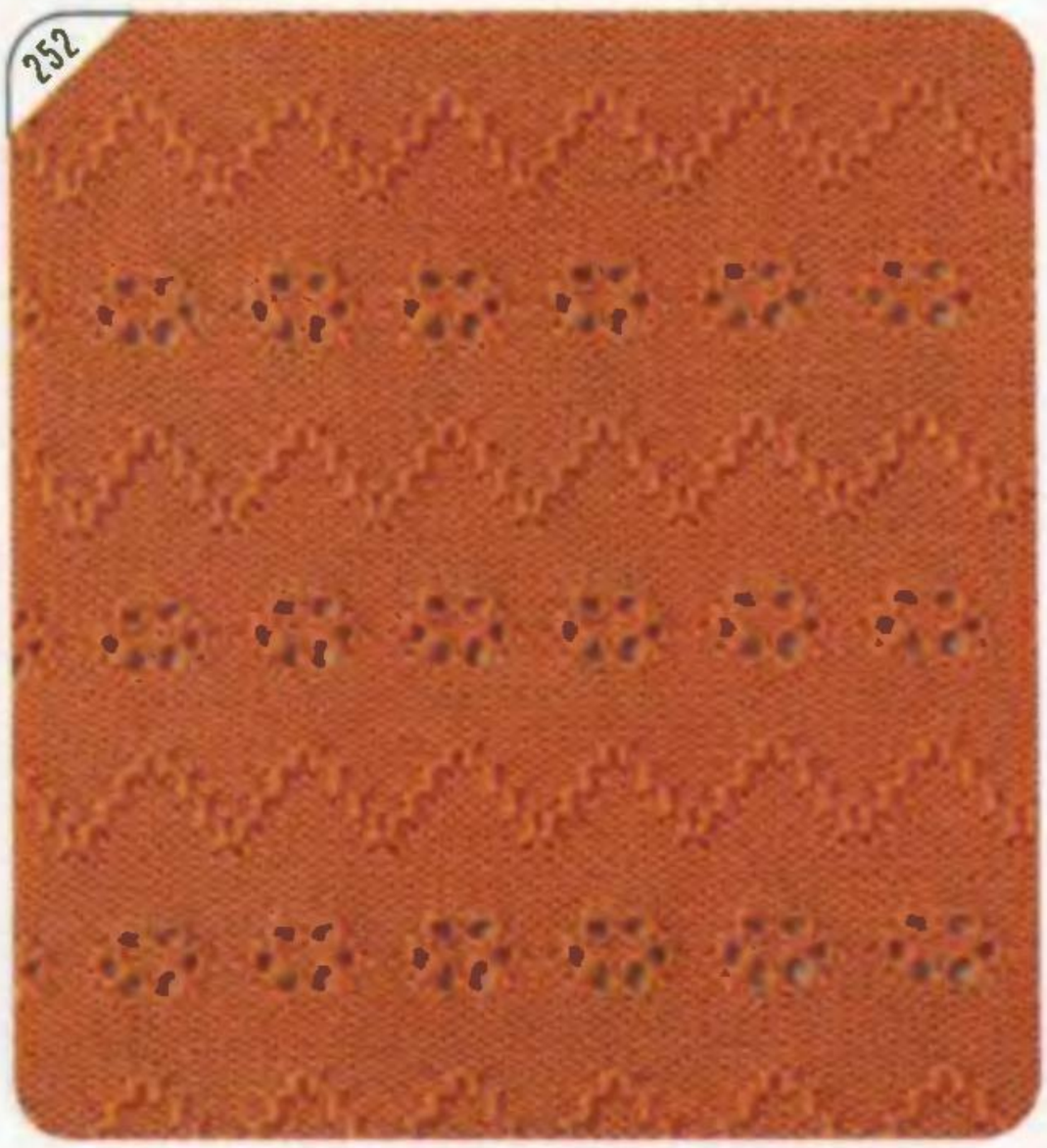
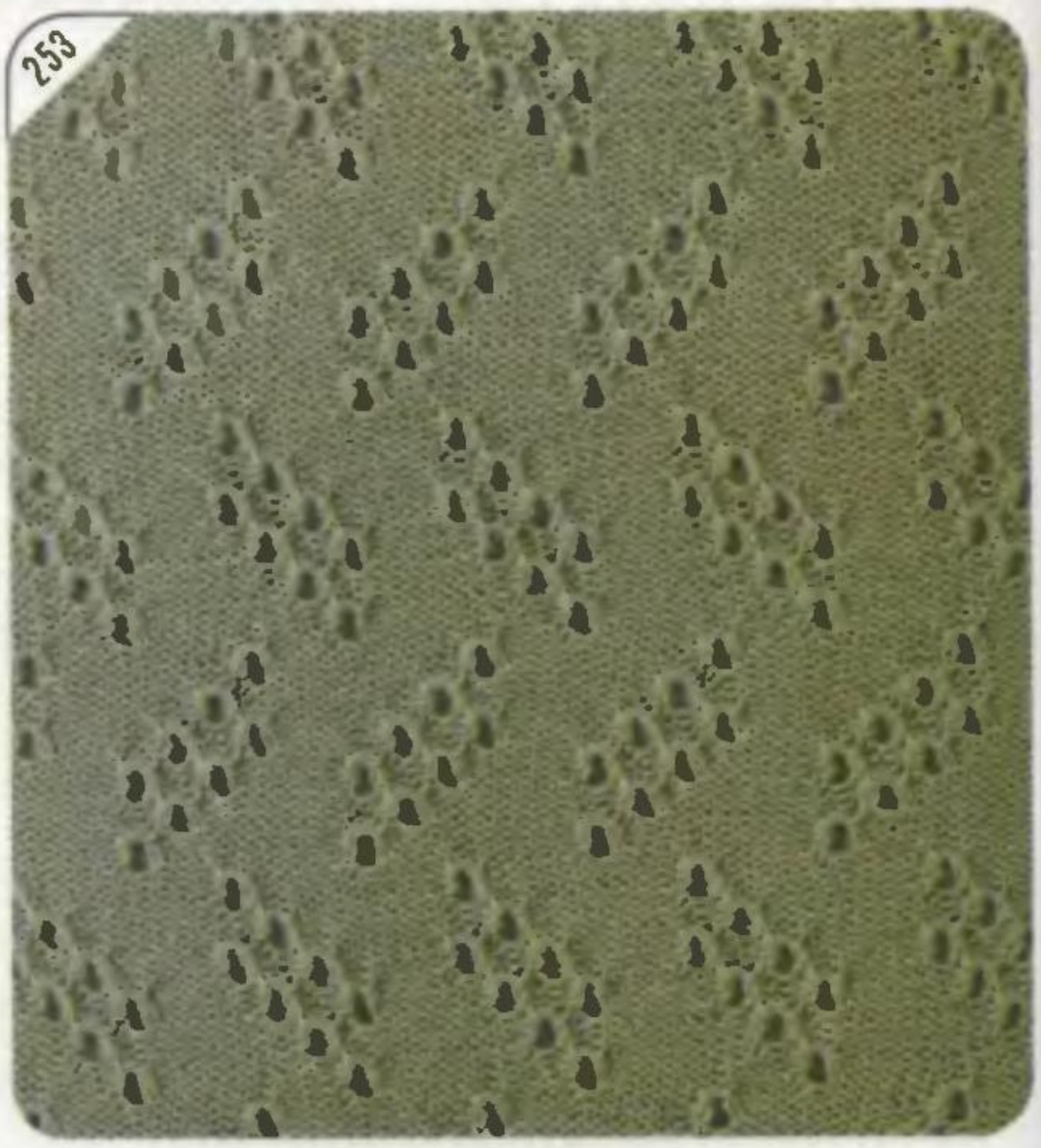


253

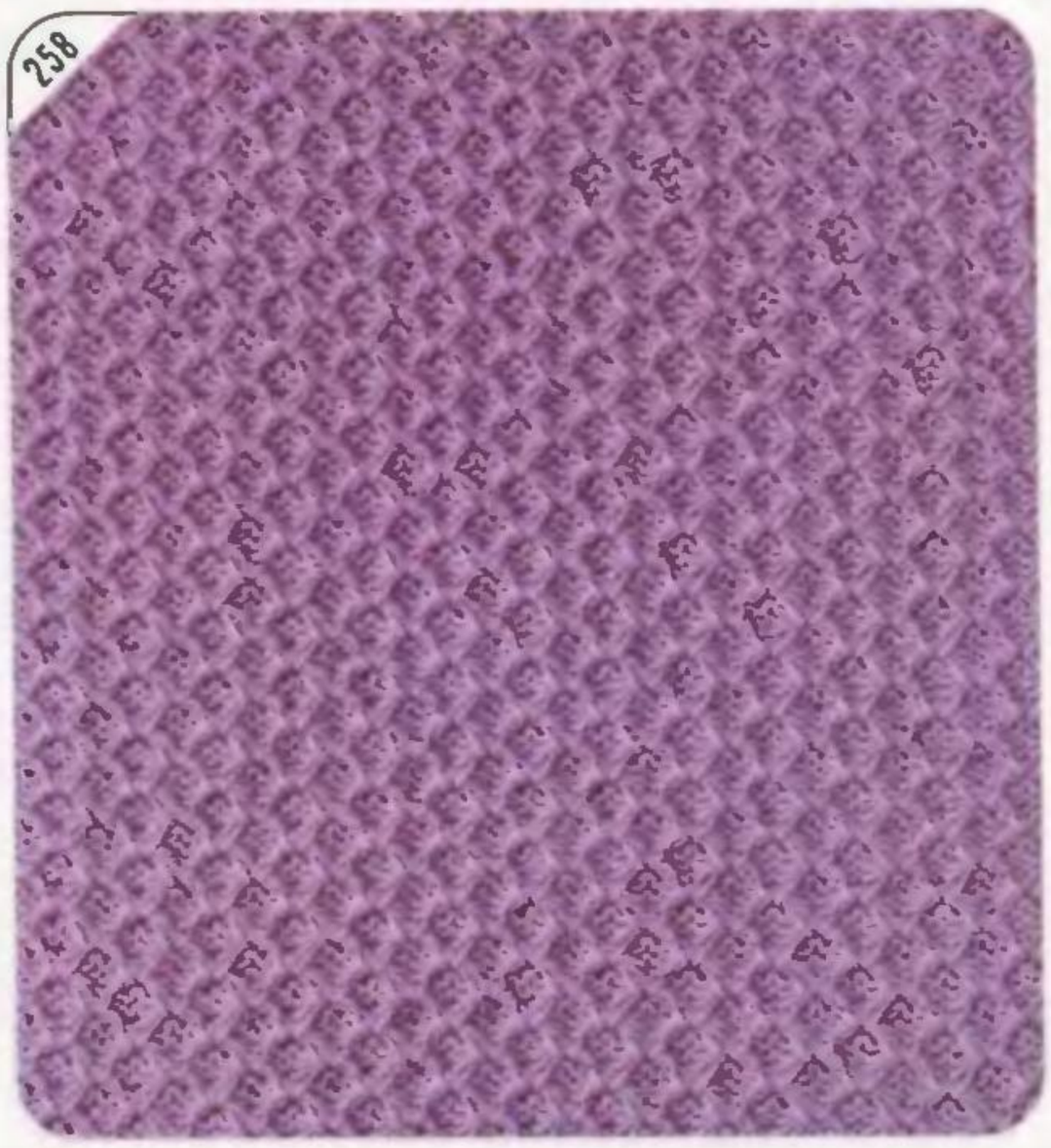


At the mark "*" on punch card, place the lowest of four weaving yarns onto selected three needles, doing so from inside the other three weaving yarns. Knit one row. Knit three weaving yarns in same manner as above.

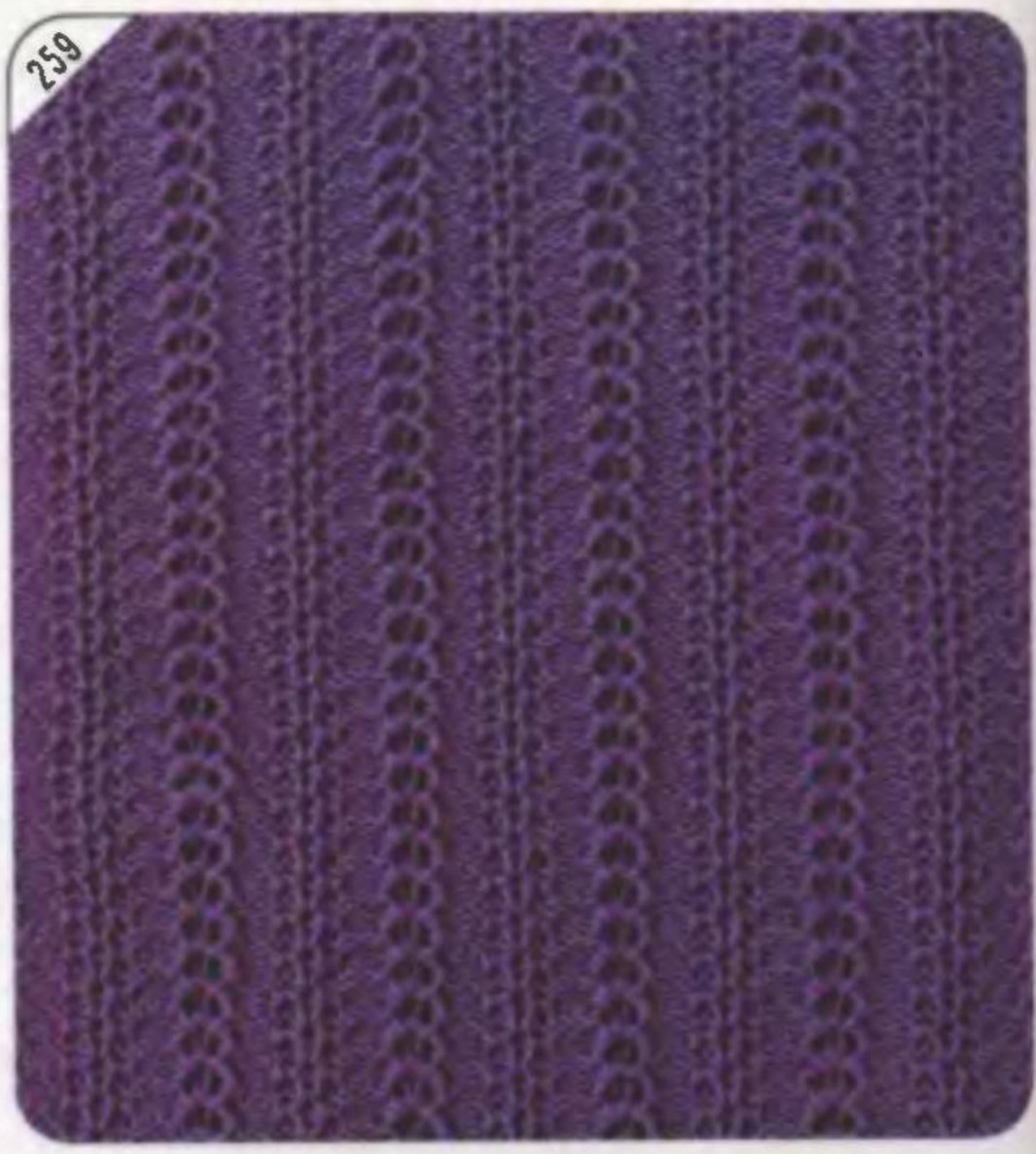
257

After knitting 10 rows, make a cable with two stitches at right and left over the centre needle.

258



259



# SIMUL PATTERNS

MOTIFS DE SIMULKNIT
KOMBINIERTE JACARD-MUSTER
LAVORAZIONI IN SIMULKNIT
MODELOS DE IMITACION
PATRONEN VOOR HET SIMULKNIT-BREIEN

SIMULKNIT . . . . You can knit Simulknit easily with the same punch cards as for Fairisle patterns.

260

261

261

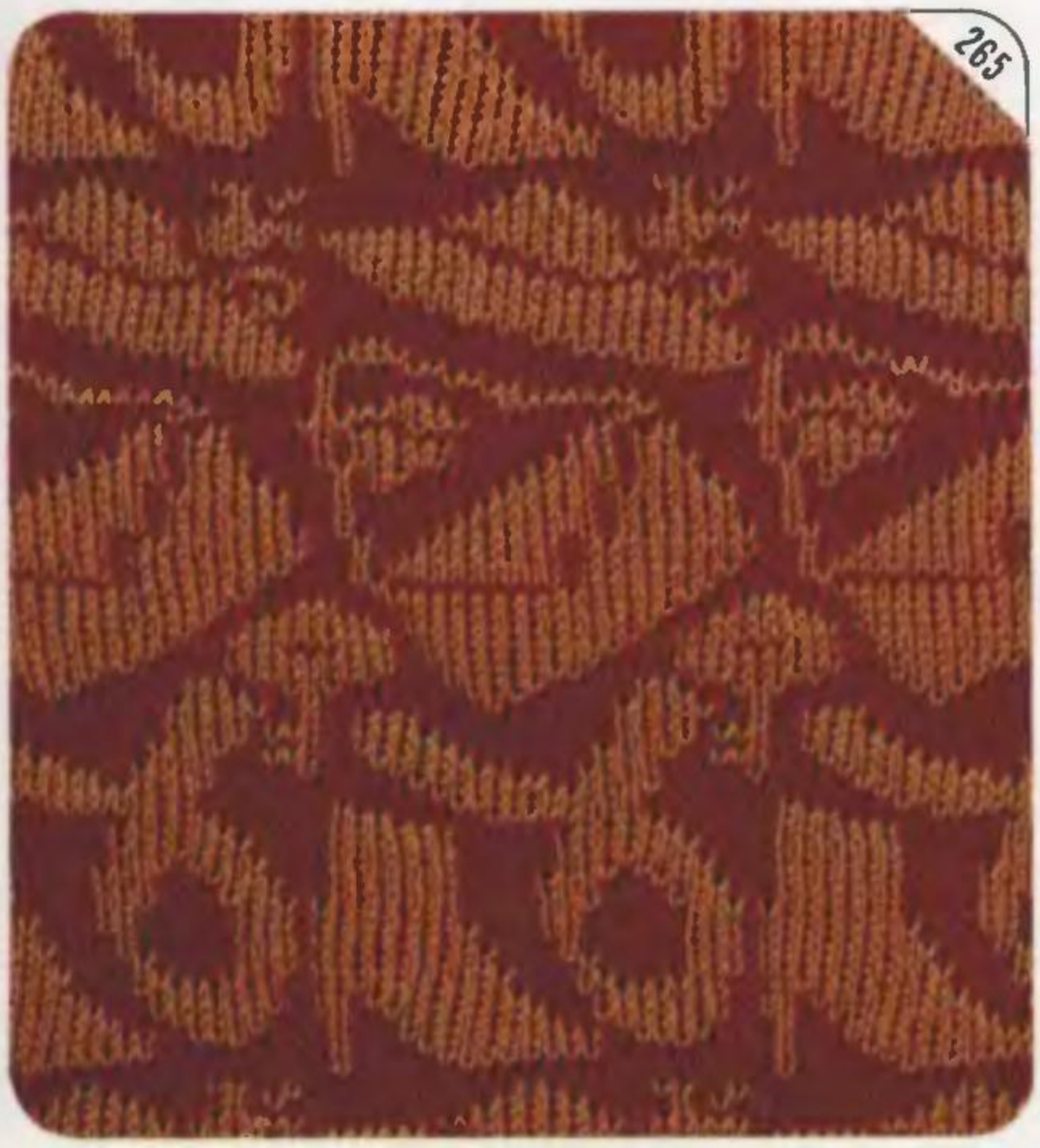
Reverse side

262

262

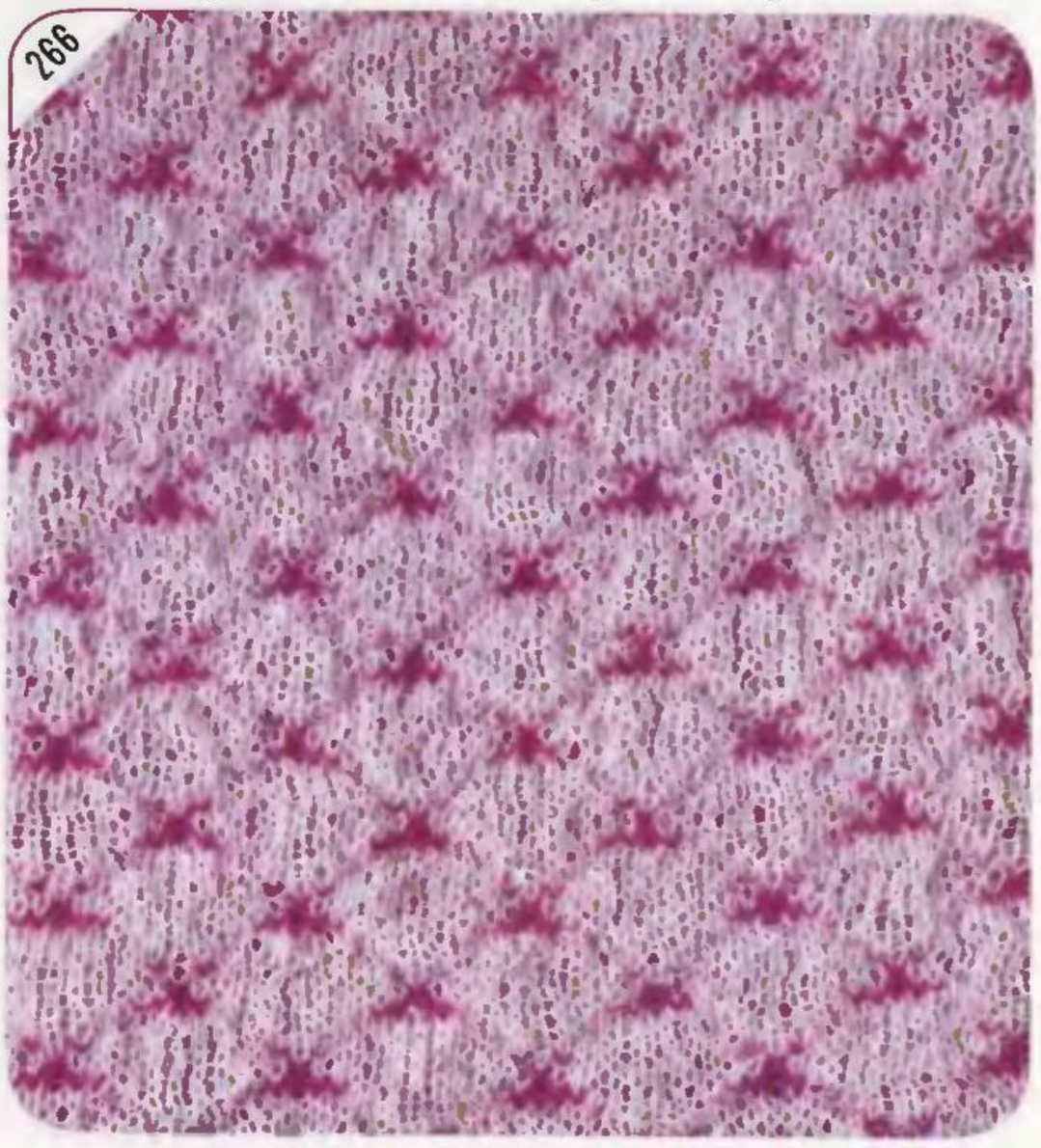
Reverse side

Reverse side



Reverse side

SIMUL QUILT . . . . Carriage setting is the same as for SIMULKNIT.




Suitable yarns

Main yarn . . . . fine, 2ply, 3ply
Simul yarn . . . cotton, fine, 2ply, 3ply

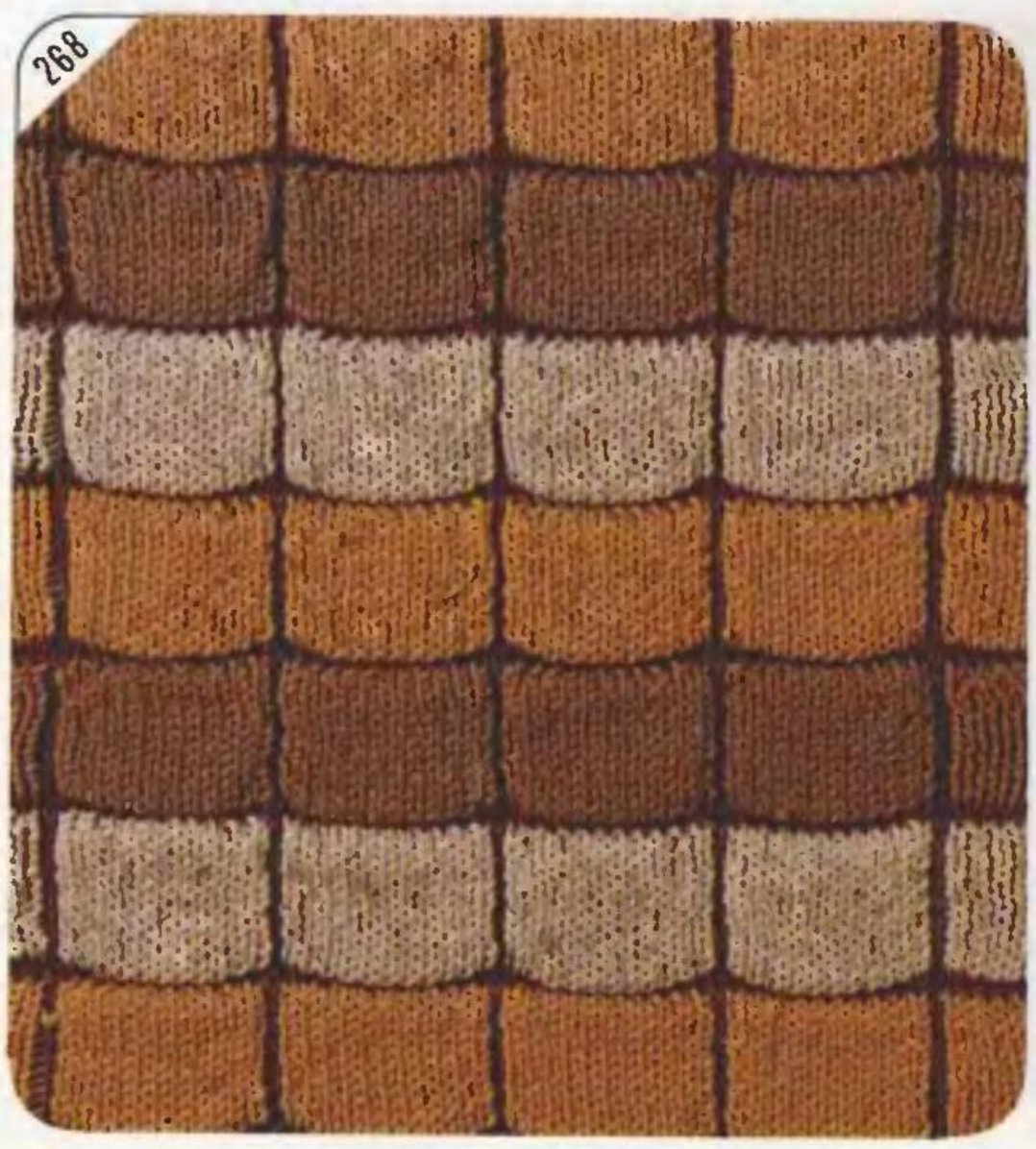
It is better for Simul yarn to be thinner than Main yarn.

M. yarn . . . fine mohair
S. yarn . . . cotton
T. dials . . . 9/1

Reverse side

M. yarn . . . 3ply
S. yarn . . . cotton
T. dials . . . 6.2/· · 0
↑

Reverse side




M. yarn . . . 3ply
S. yarn . . . cotton
T. dials . . . 6/· · 0
↑

# PATTERN RIB

ECHANTILLON DE COTE
RIPPENMUSTER
LAVORI PER LA 2 FONTURA
MODELOS DE CANALE
ATRONEN VOOR HET RIB-BED

# *TUCK PATTERN RIB WITH PUNCH CARD*

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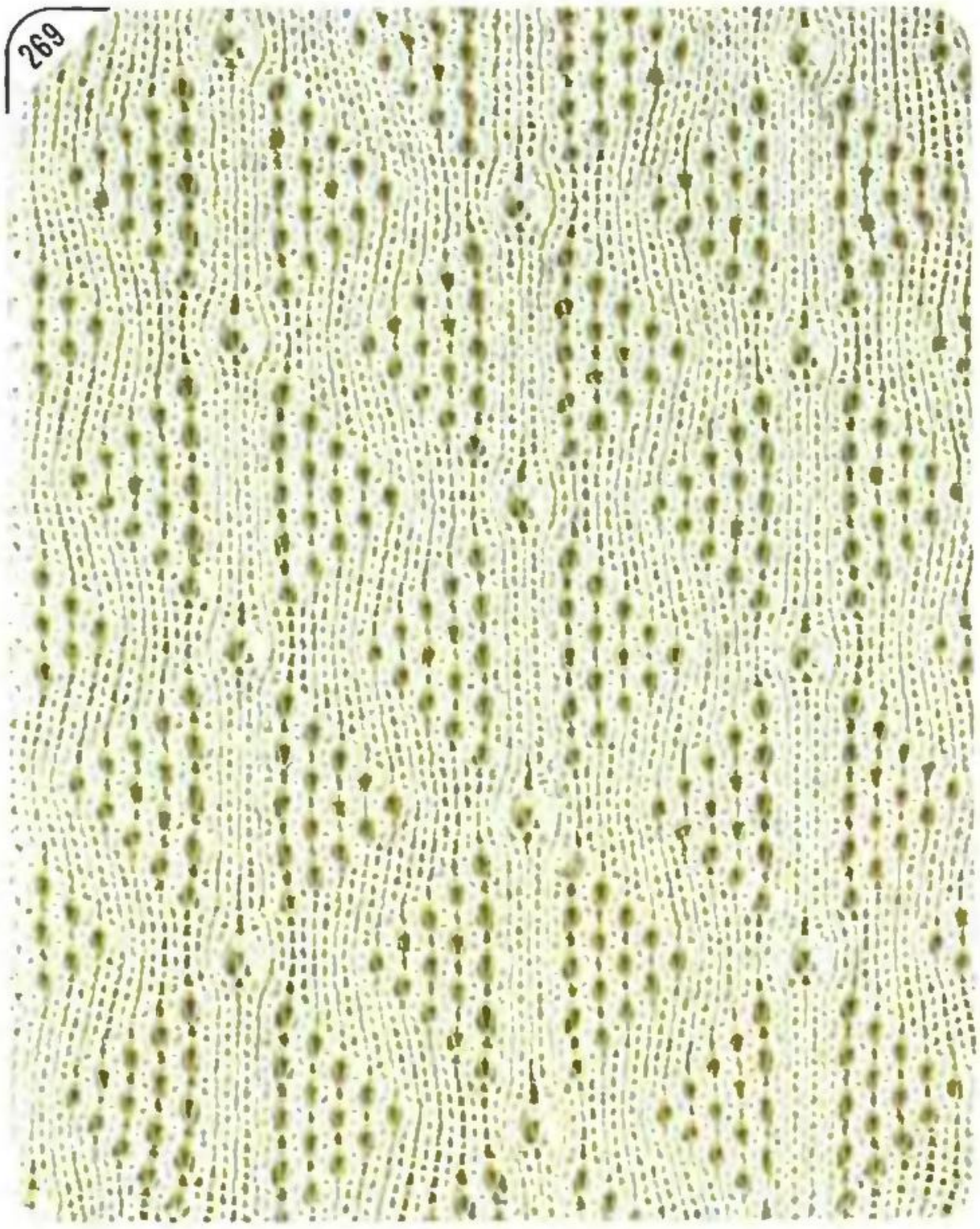
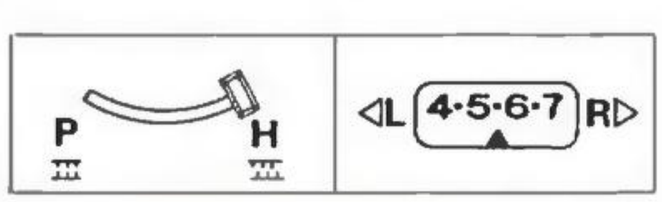
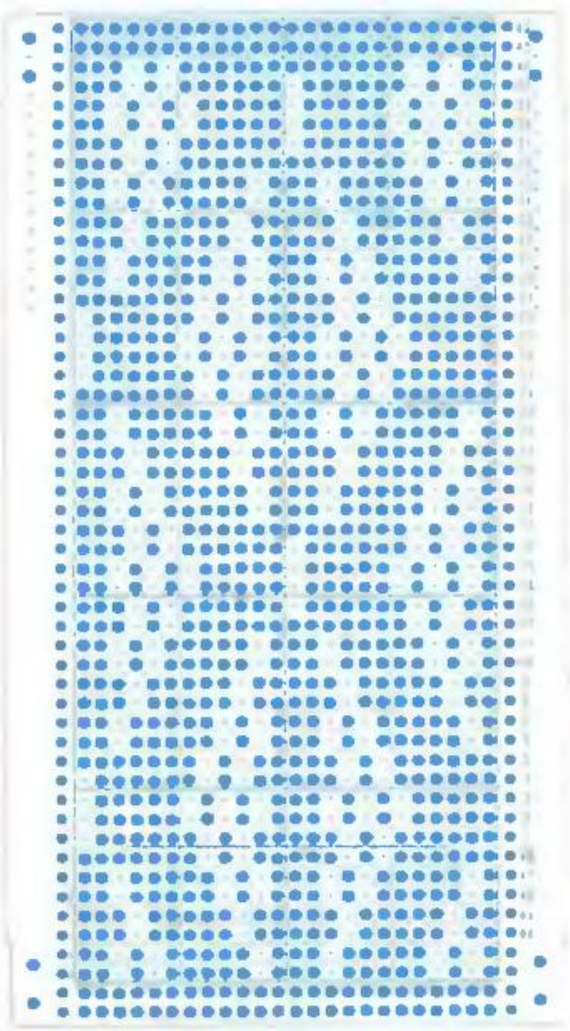
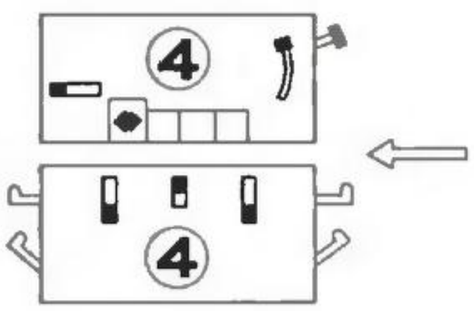


Yarn ..... Soft 2ply
T. dials ..... 4/4



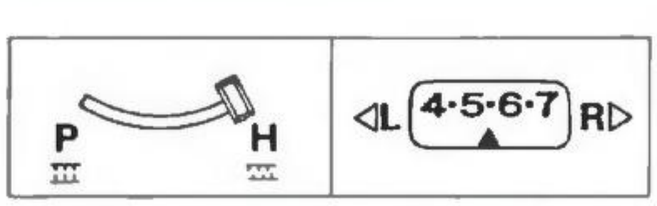



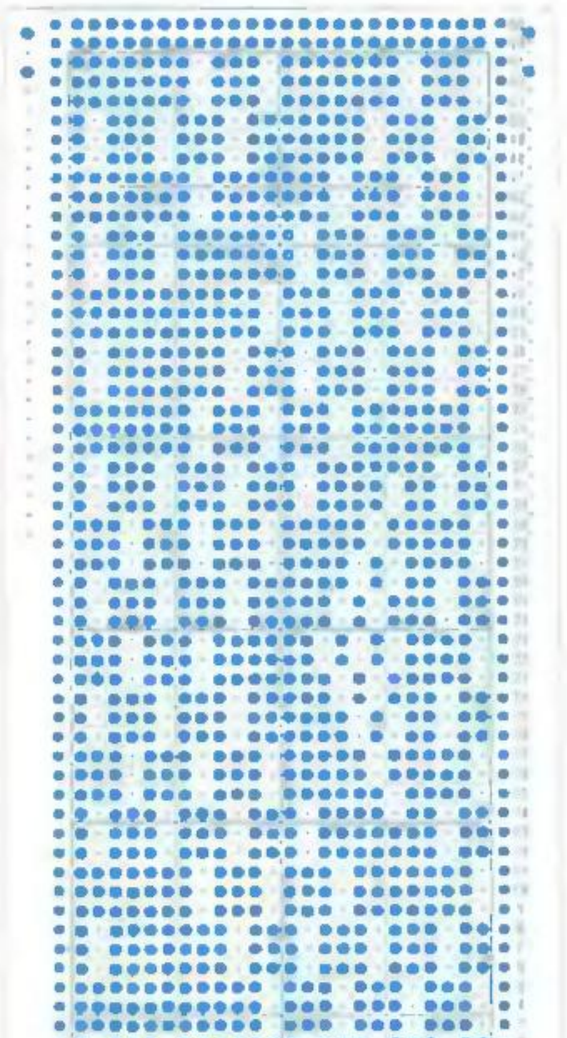


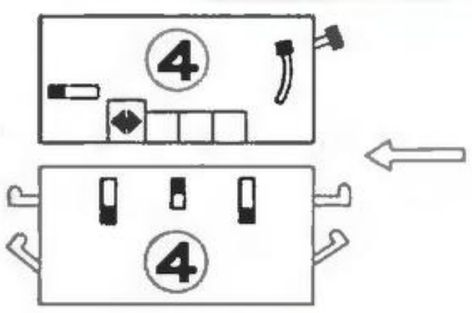

Carriage setting

270

Yarn ..... Soft 2ply
T. dials ..... 4/4

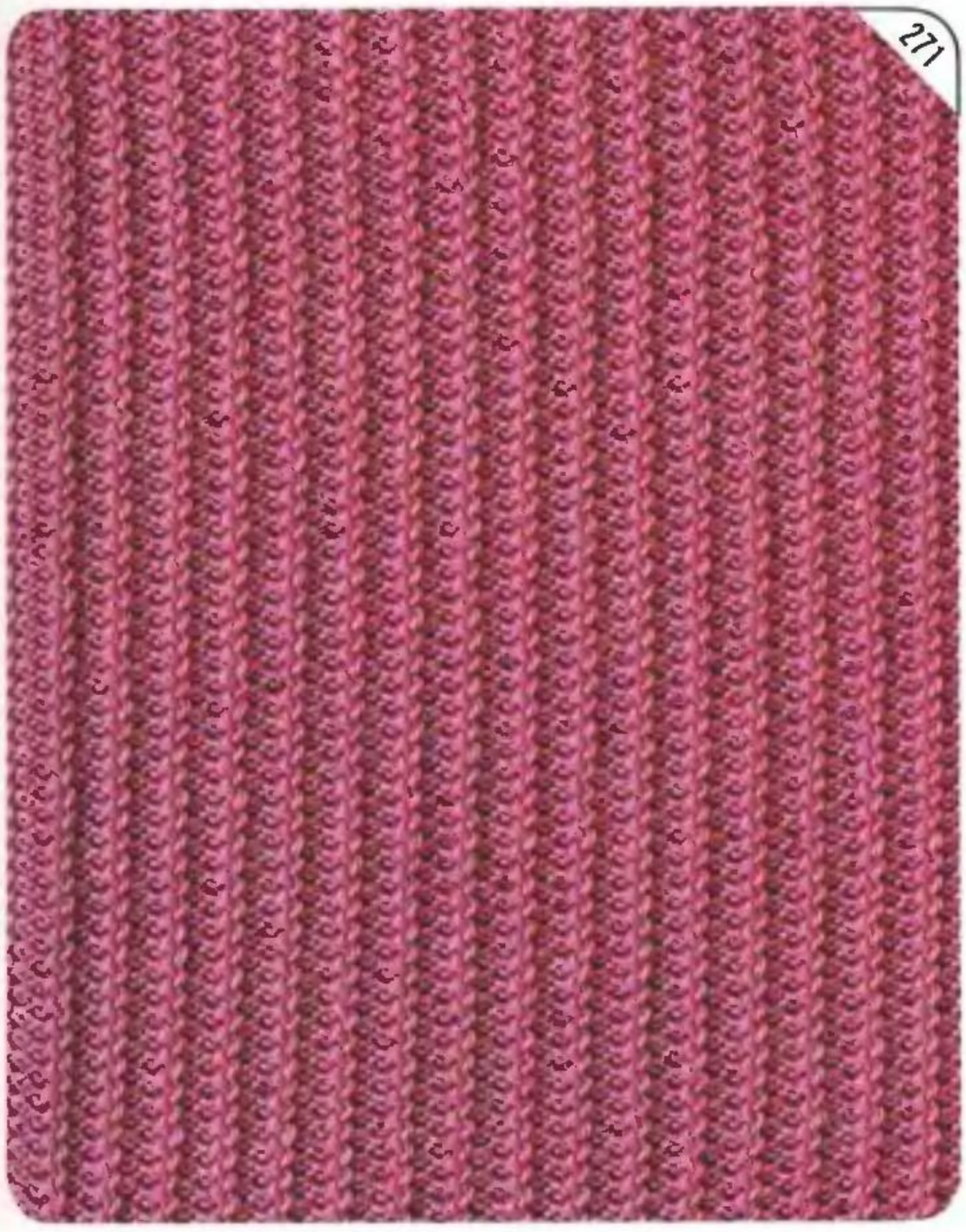





Carriage setting

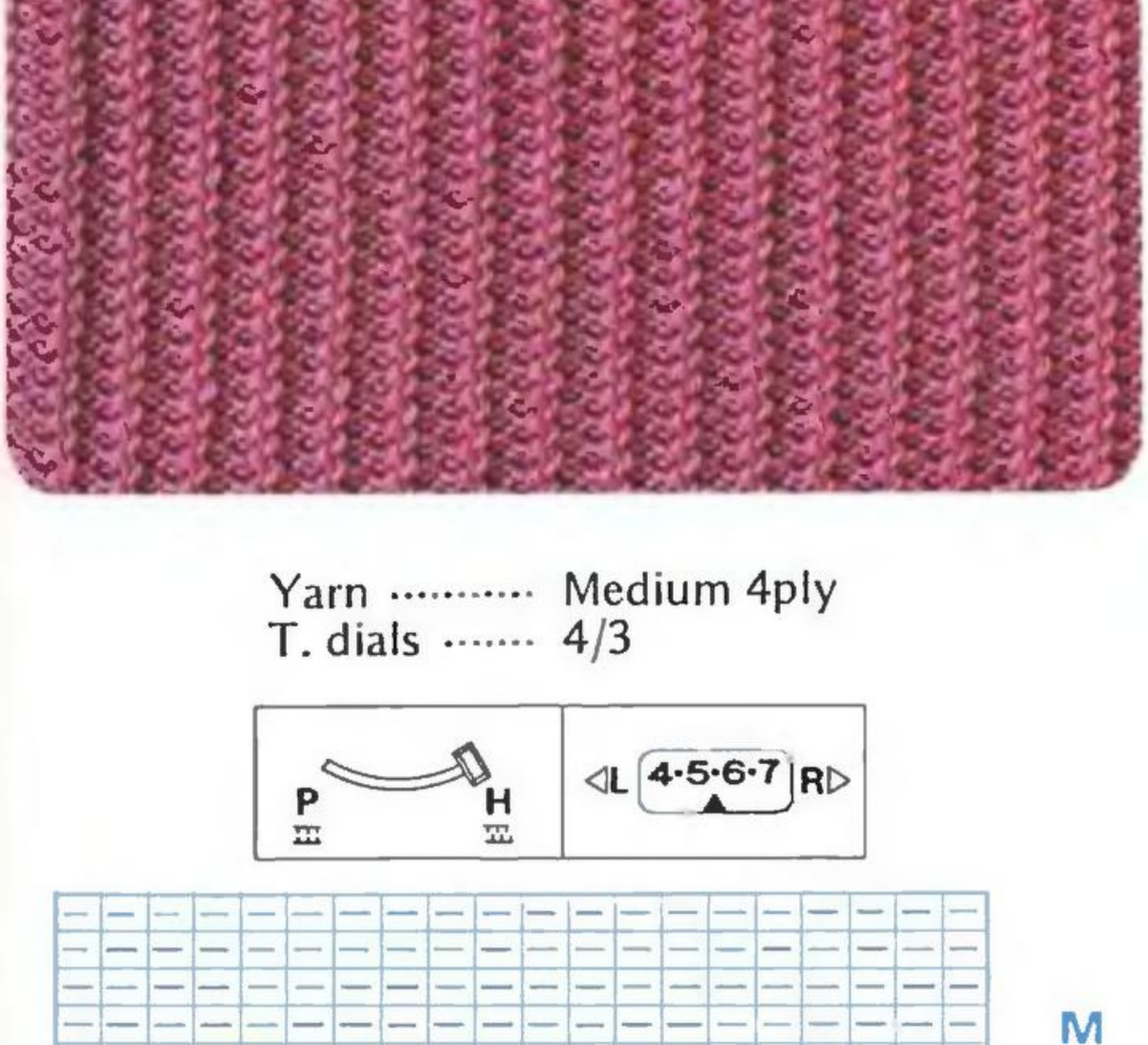
# *SWINGING RIB*




Yarn ..... Medium 4ply
T. dials ..... 4/3

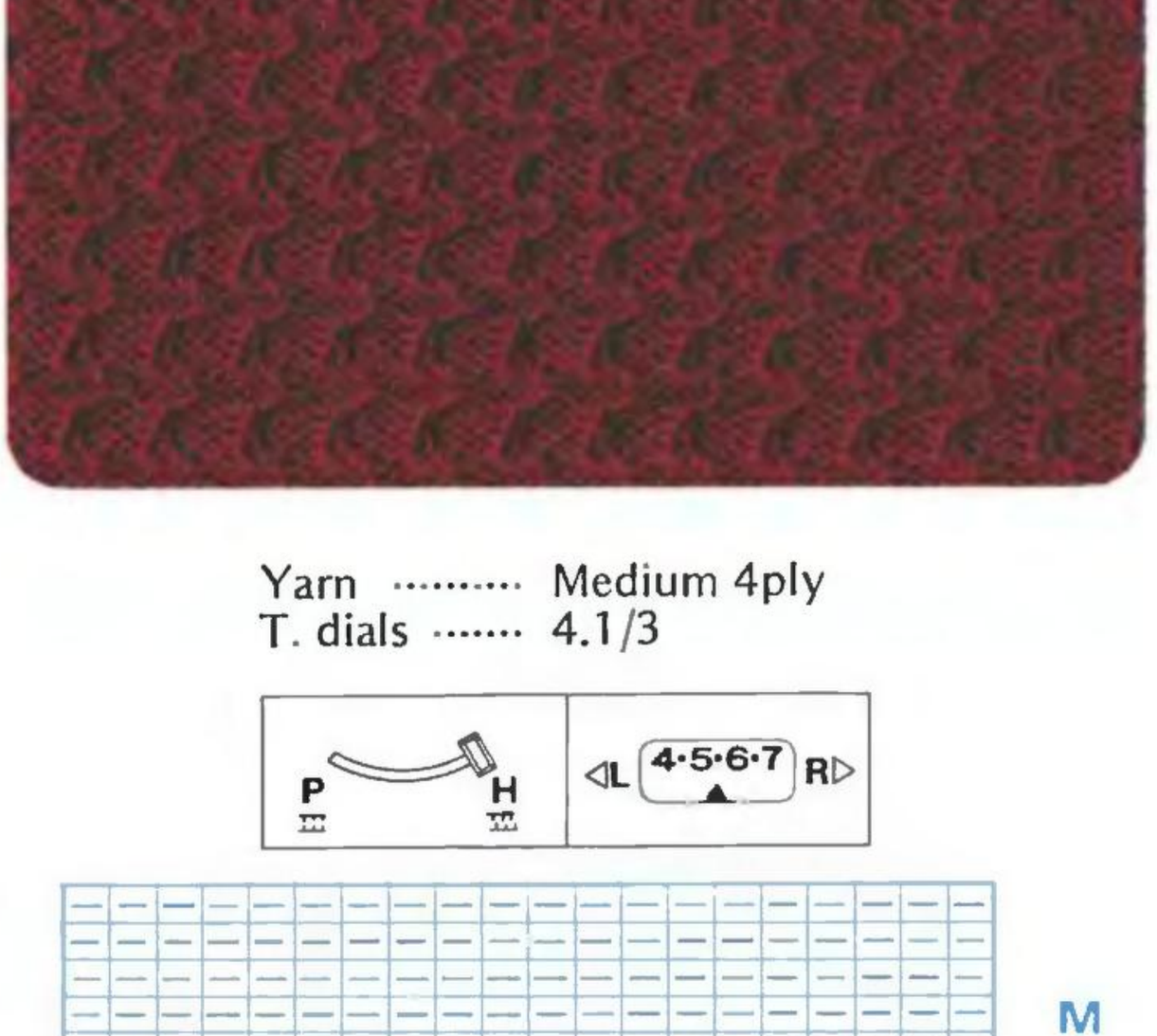
Yarn ..... Medium 4ply
T. dials ..... 4.1/3










*– ATTENTION –*

* When you make a garment, cast on one row and be sure to knit three rows of circular knitting, then follow the directions shown on each pattern.
  In case of punch card knitting, at the 2nd row of circular knitting, set the punch card and carriage for the first row of punch card knitting and knit the 3rd row of circular knitting. Re-set carriages as shown.
* Set carriages at right.
  On punch card knitting, set the punch card and carriage at left, and move the carriage. Re-set carriages at right.
* On detailed explanation of stitch symbols, please refer to "STITCH SYMBOLS" on p. 114.

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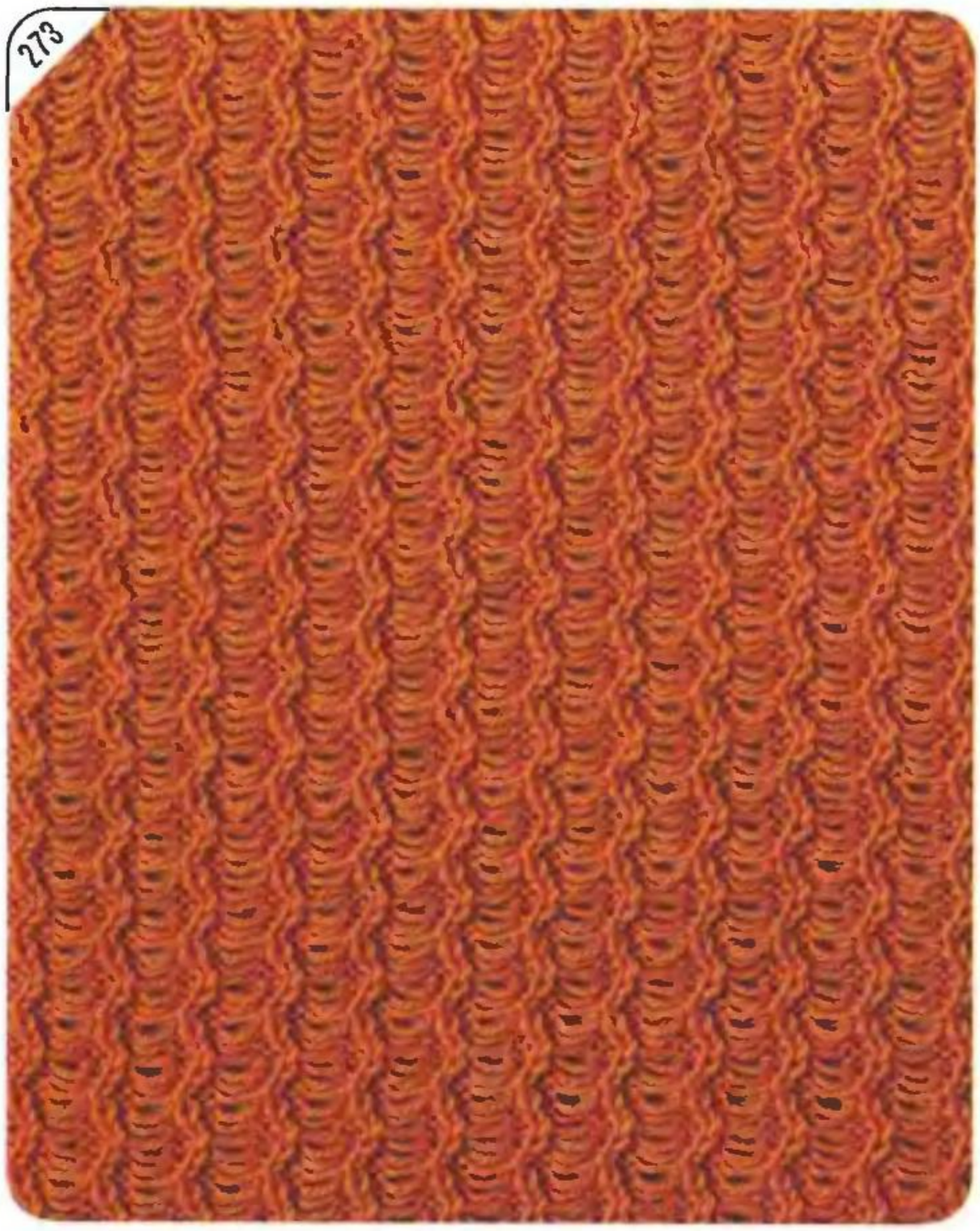
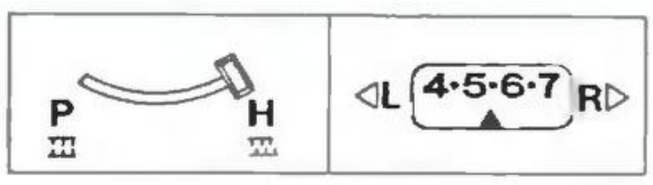
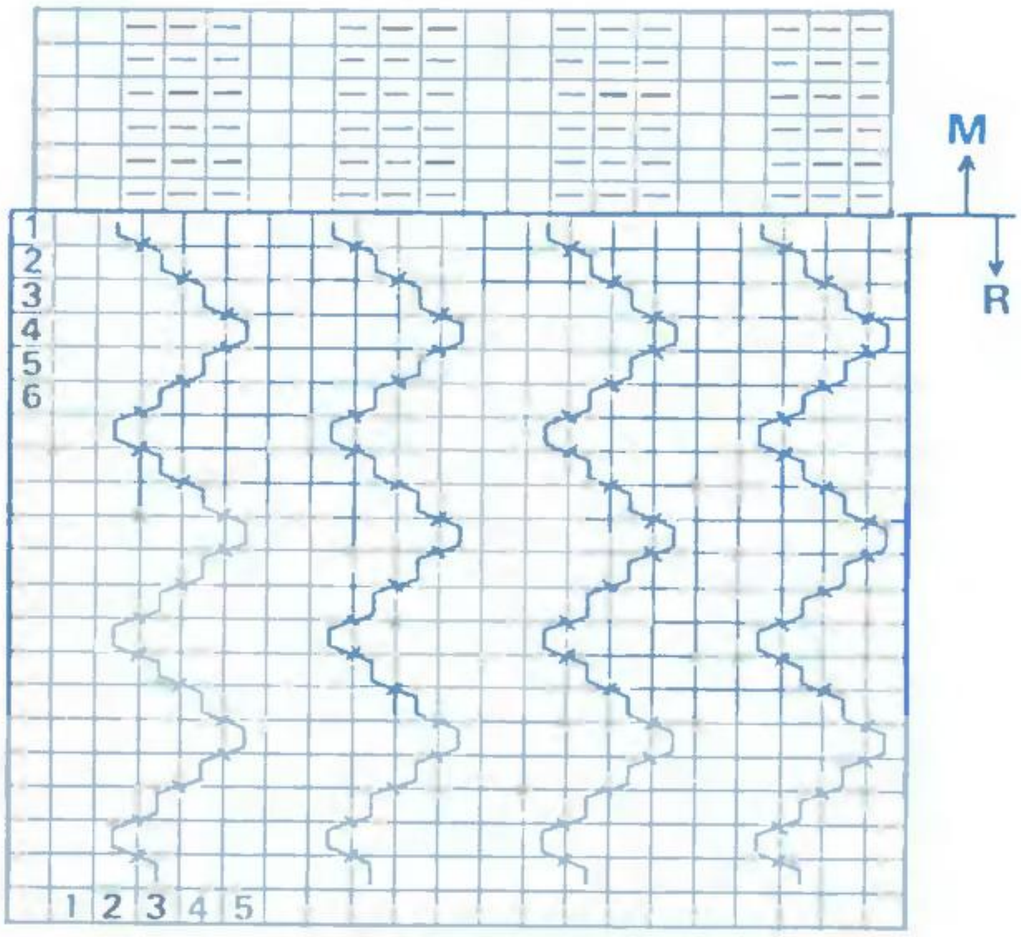


Yarn ..... Medium 4ply
T. dials ..... 3/4

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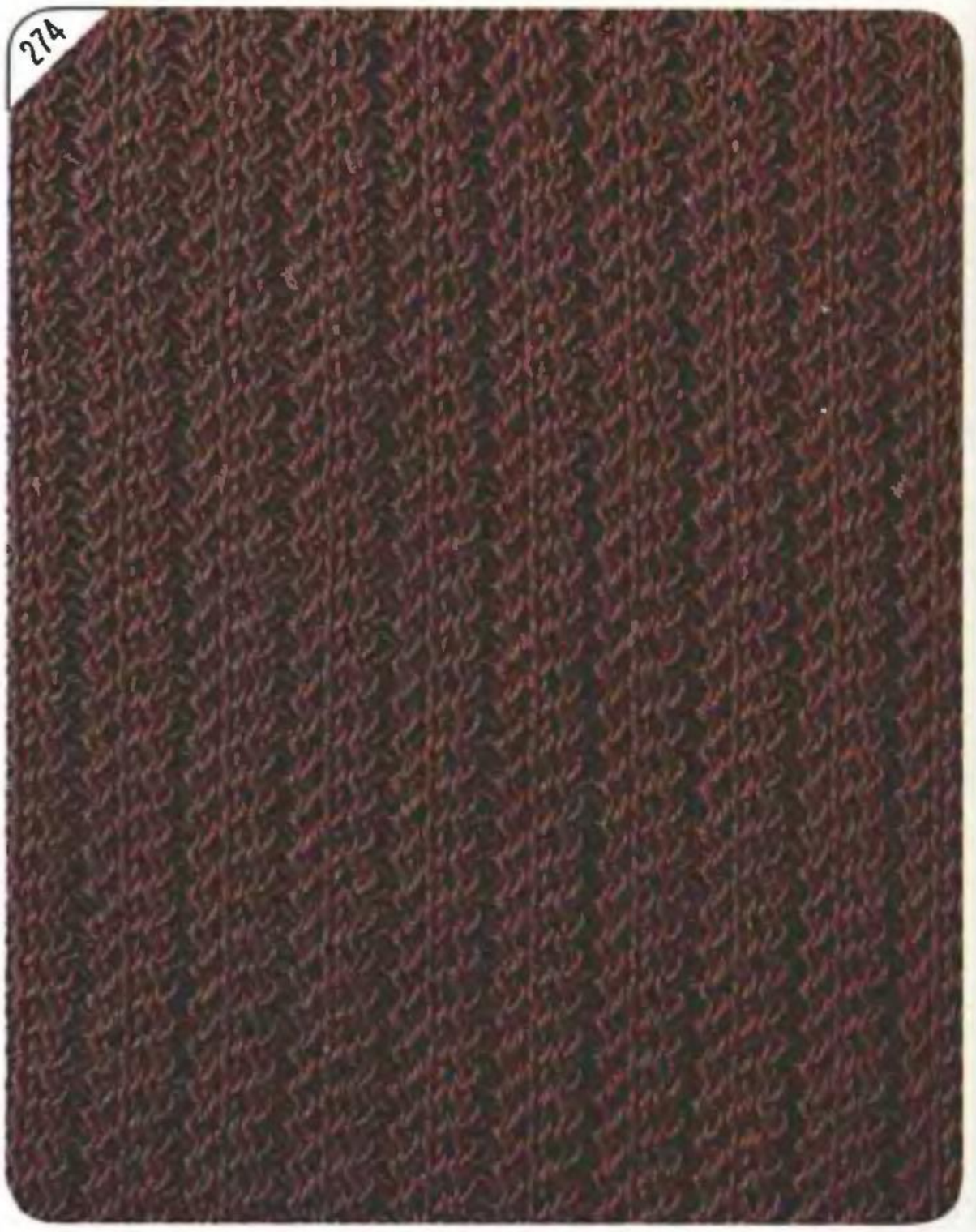
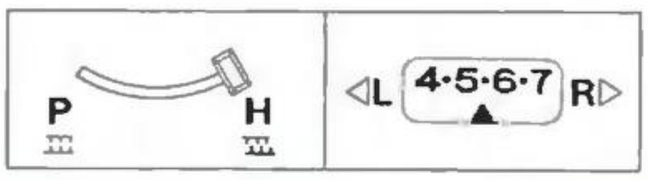
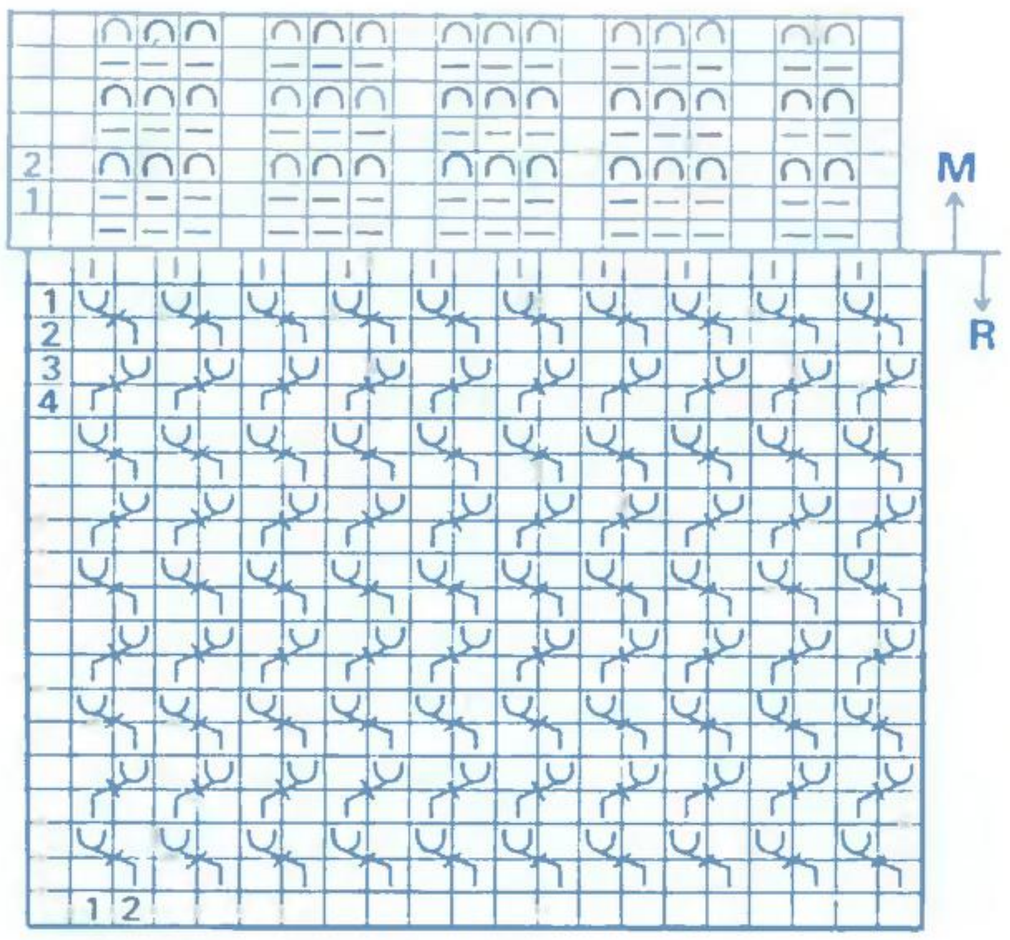
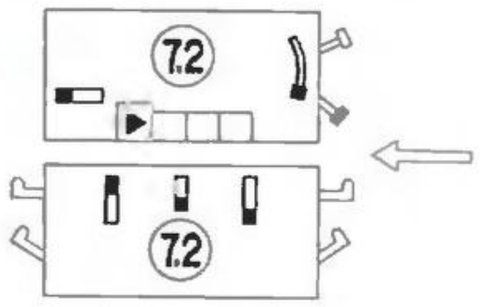


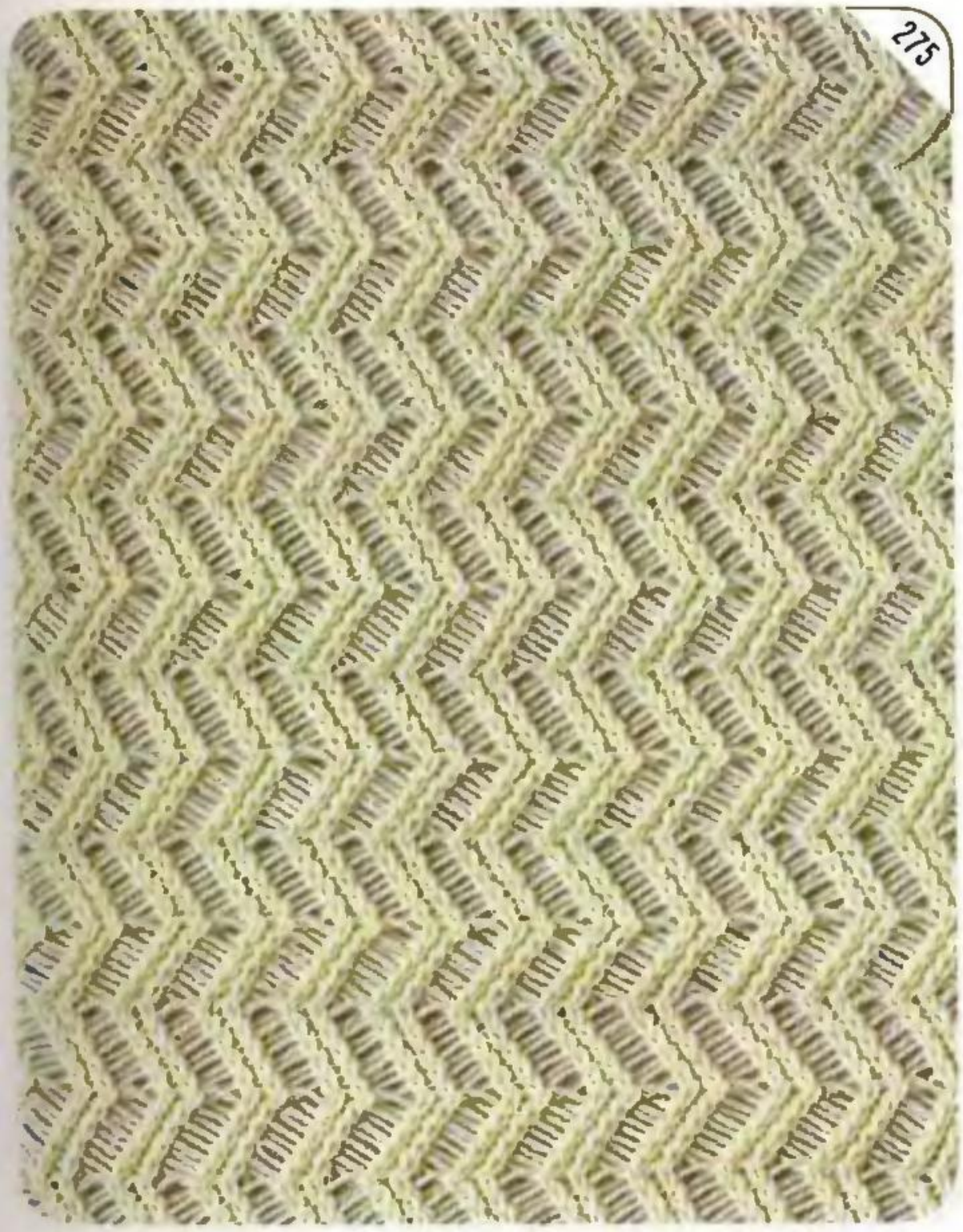
Yarn ..... Medium 4ply
T. dials ..... 7.2/7.2



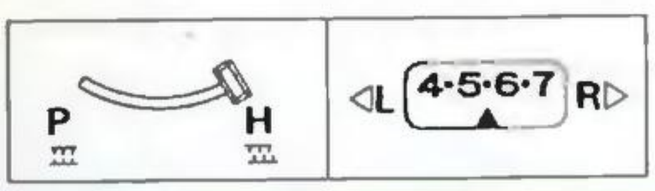



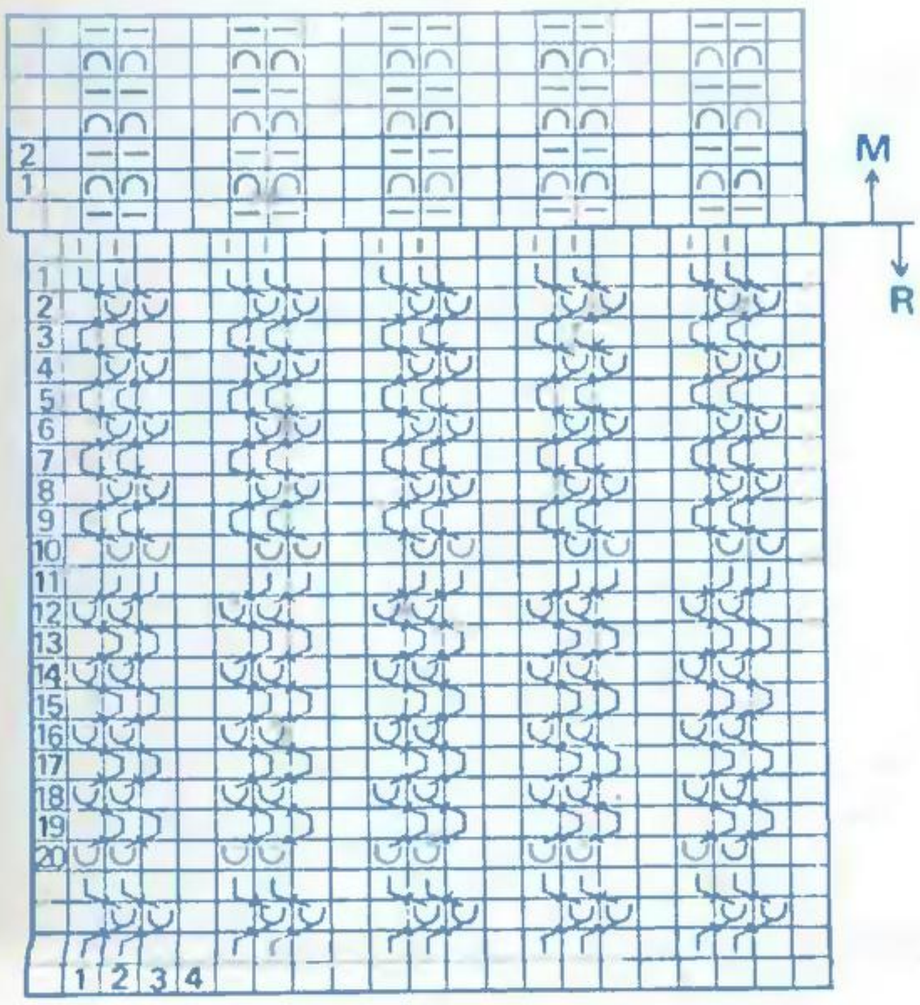



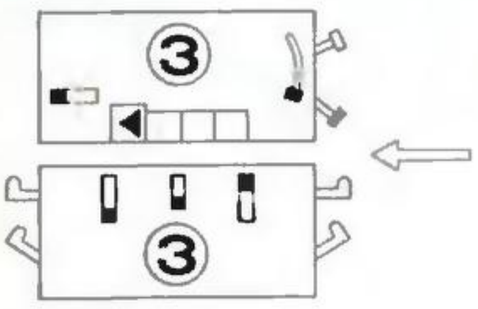

Carriage setting




Yarn ..... 3ply
T. dials ..... 3/3



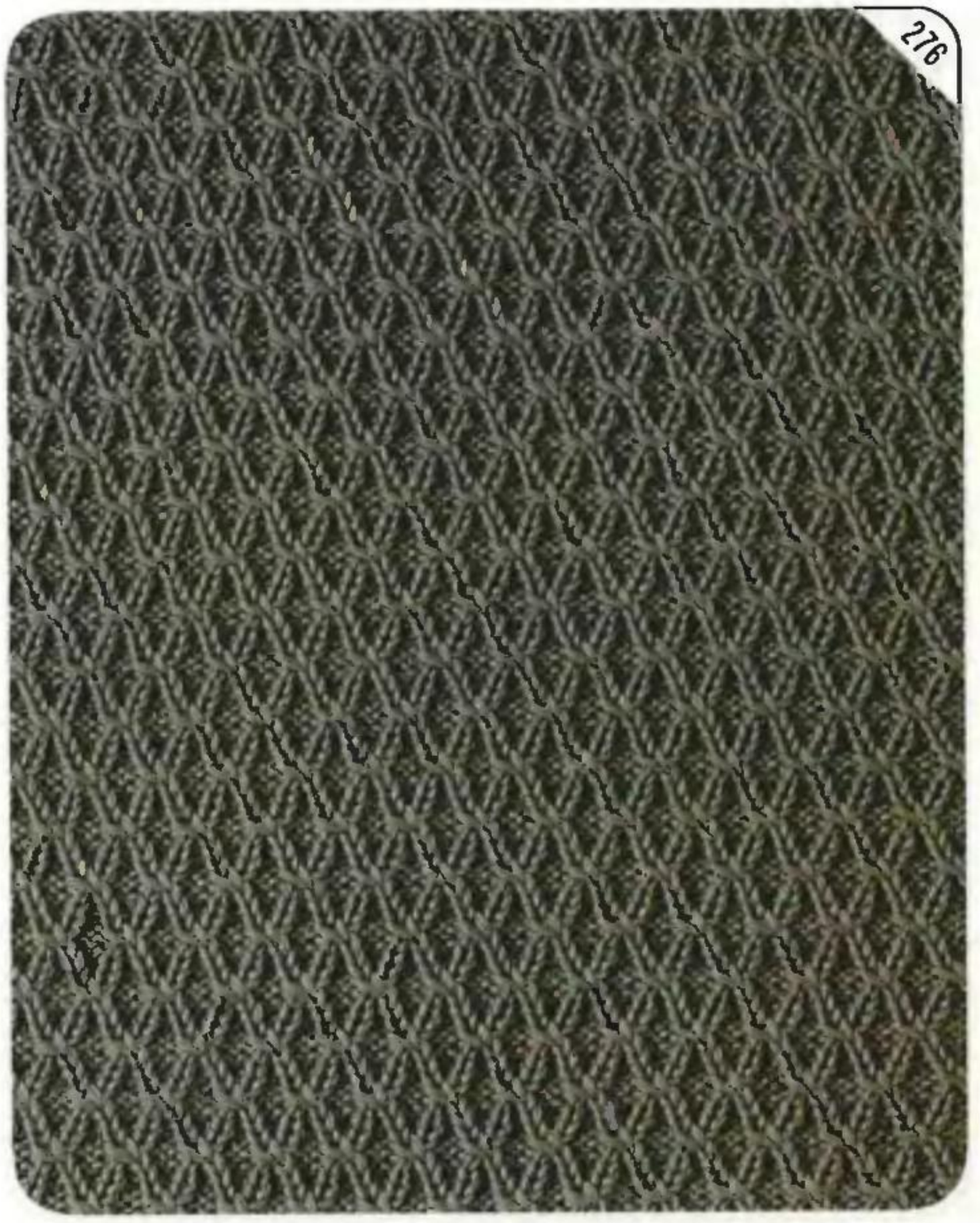



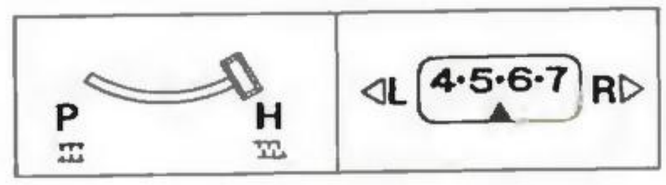

Carriage setting

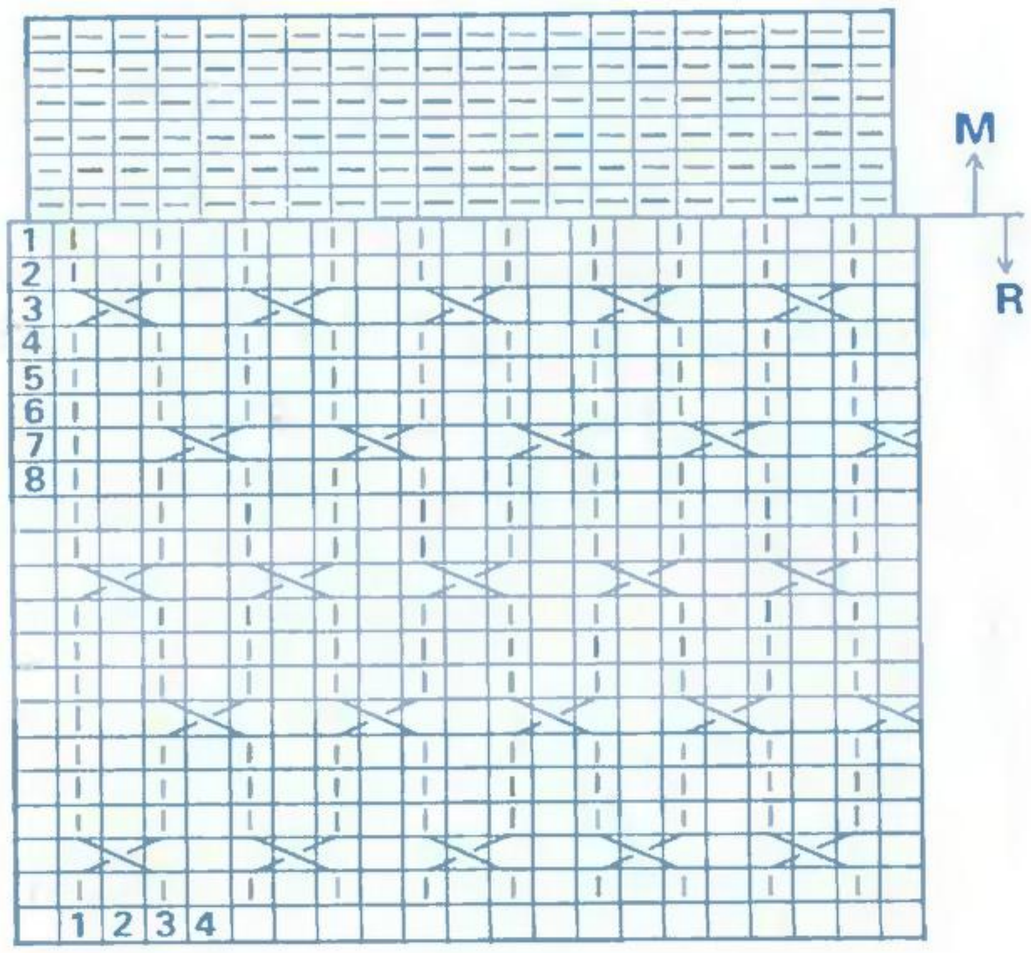
Knit one row and turn Racking handle one pitch to right [6·7] and at 2nd row turn it to left [5·6]. Repeat above until 10th row, on which stop turning Racking handle. Knit one row and turn Racking handle one pitch to left [5·6]. Repeat above steps.

## *CROSS RIB*

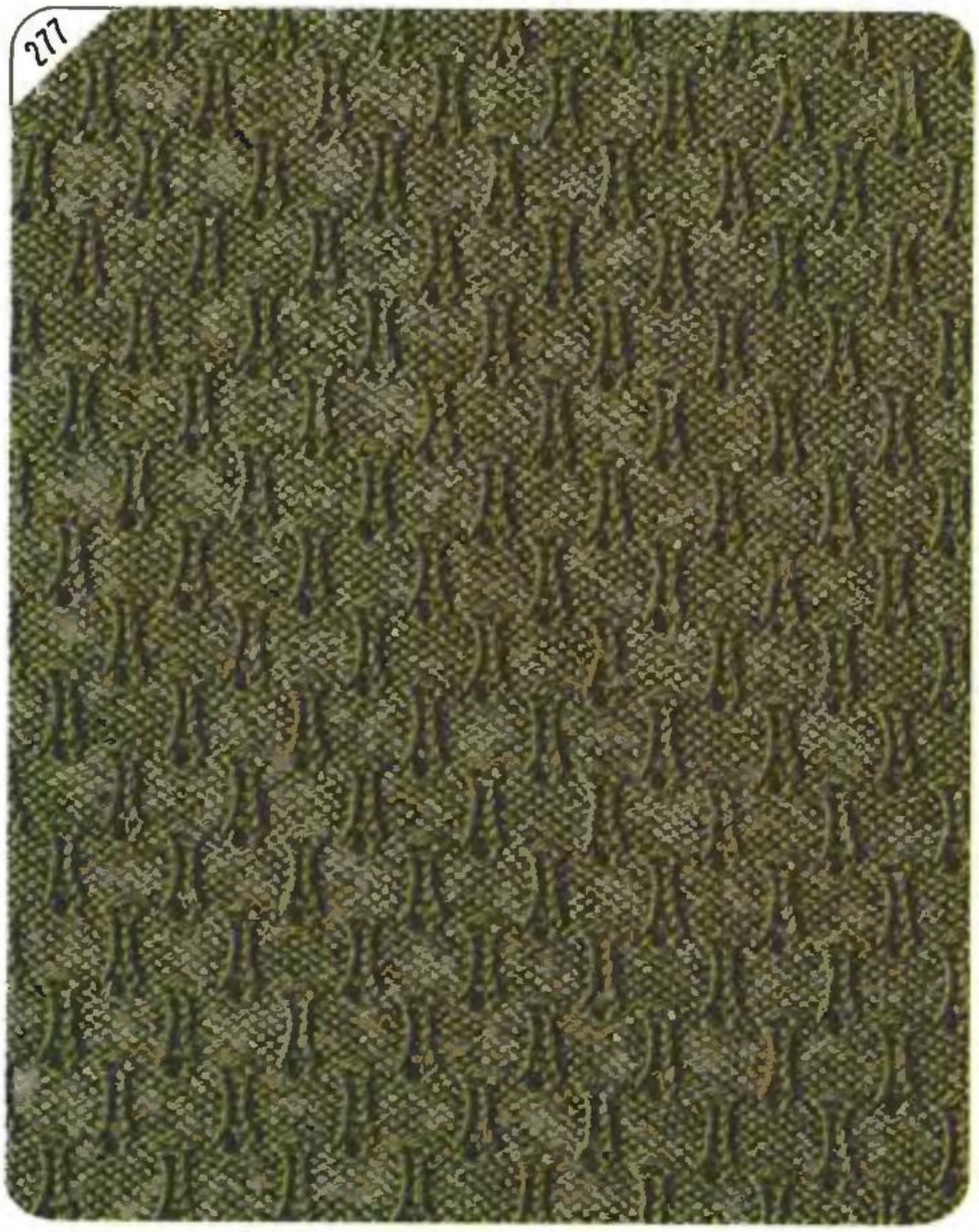



Yarn ..... Medium 4ply
T. dials ..... 4/4

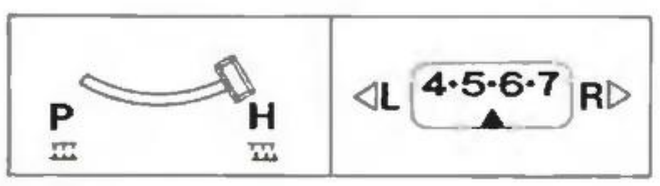


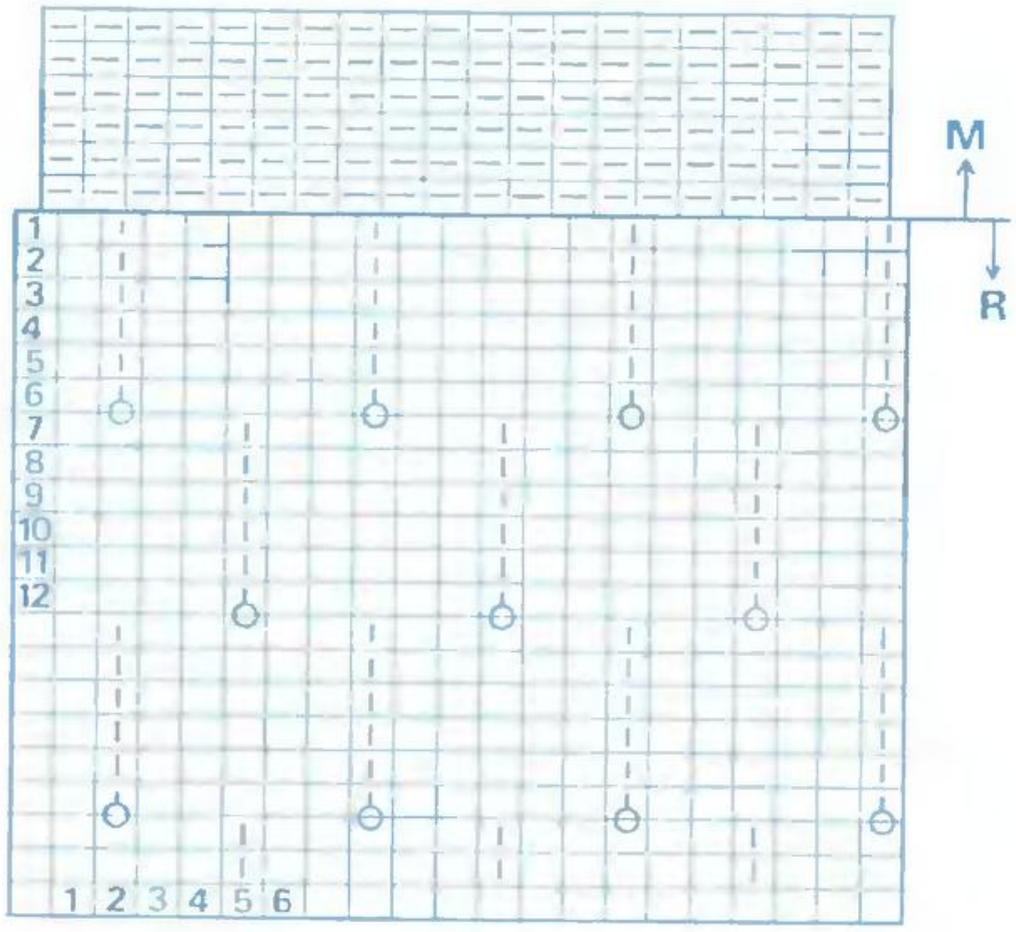



# *ORIGINAL PATTERN RIB*



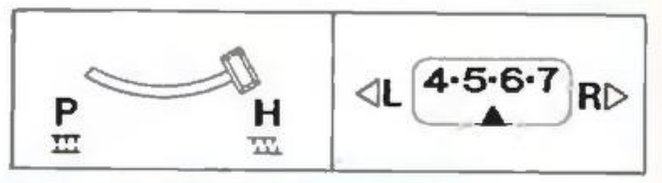

Yarn ..... Medium 4ply
T. dials ..... 4/5

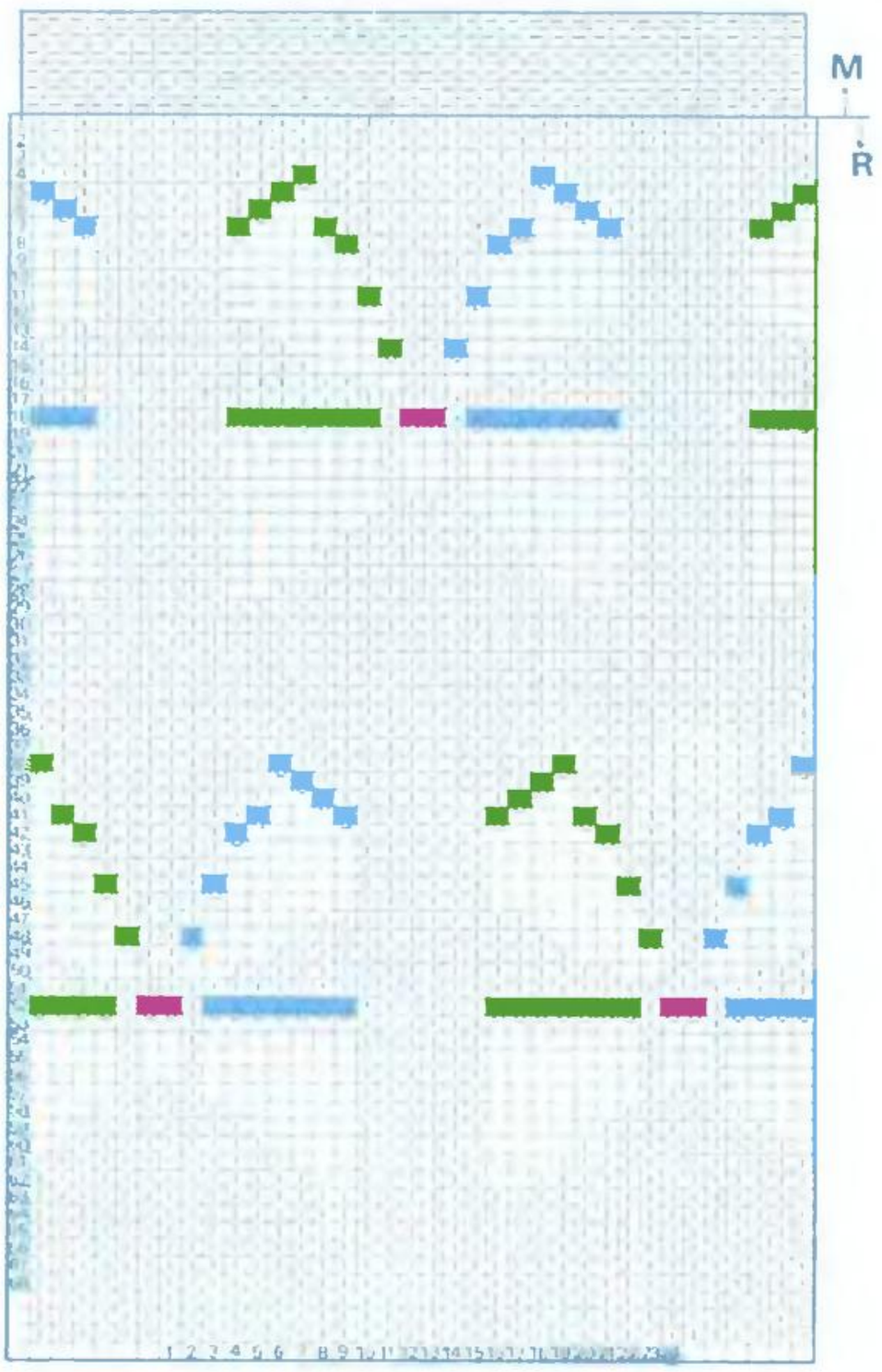


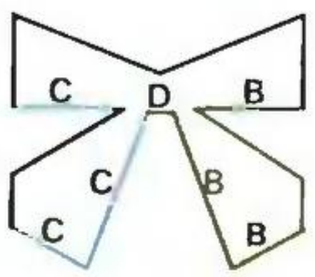




Place the given stitch onto two needles on main bed.

Yarn ..... 3ply
T. dials ..... 2/1

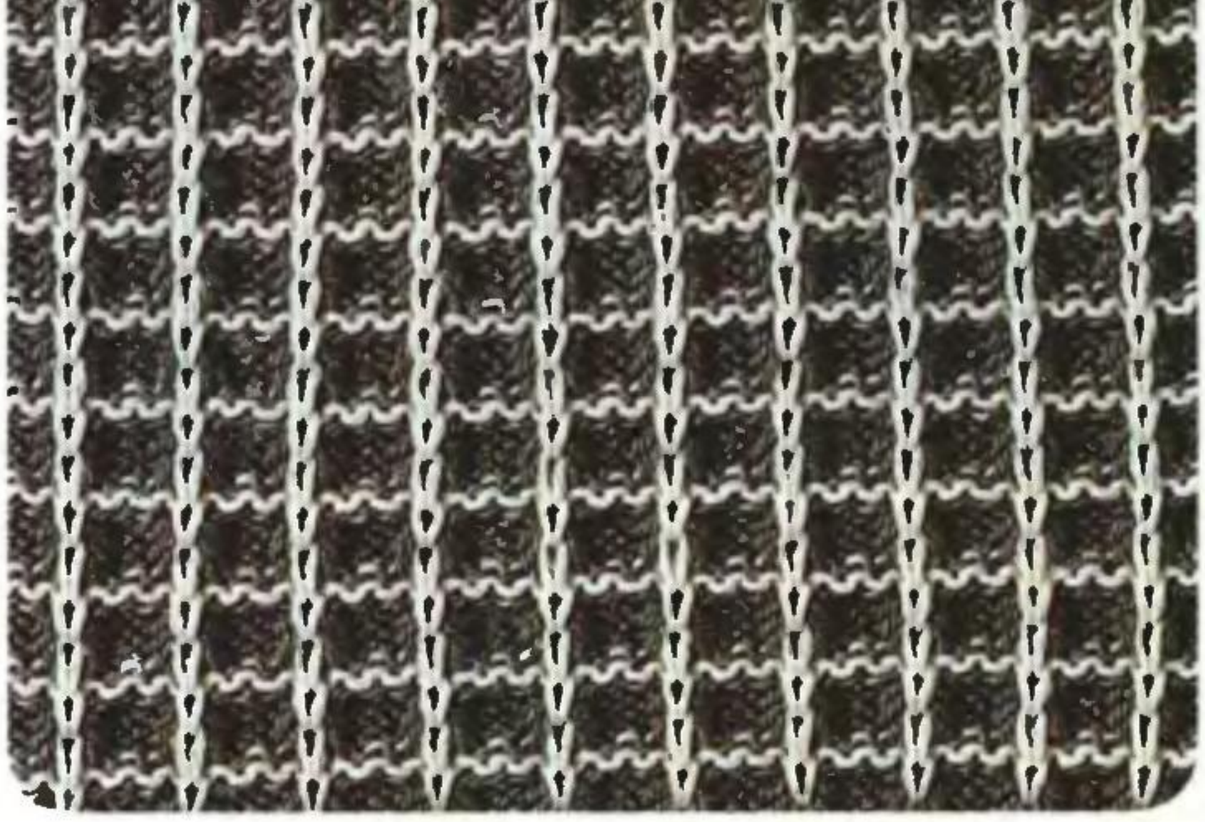


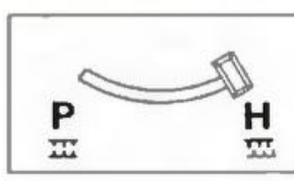



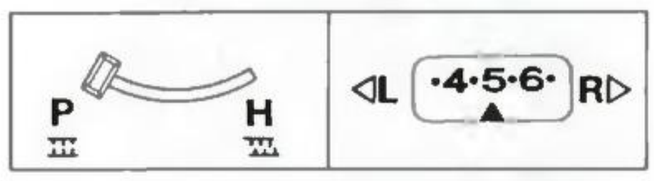
# *TUCK PATTERN RIB*

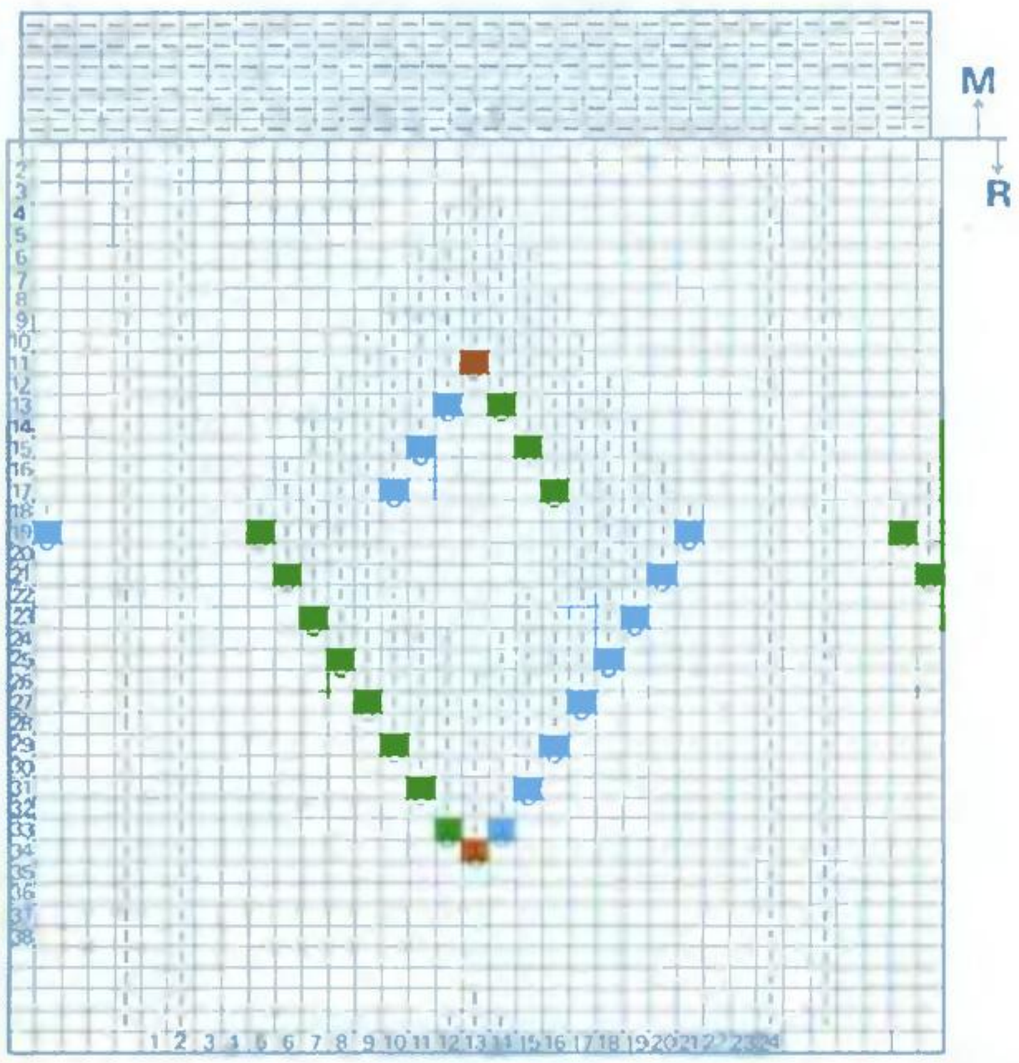
Yarn ..... Medium 4ply
T. dials ..... 4/1

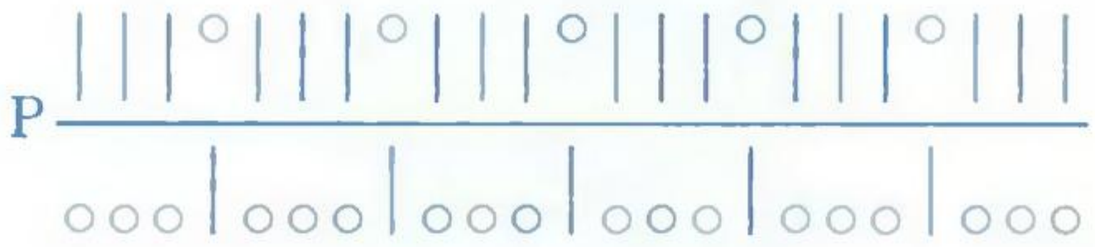


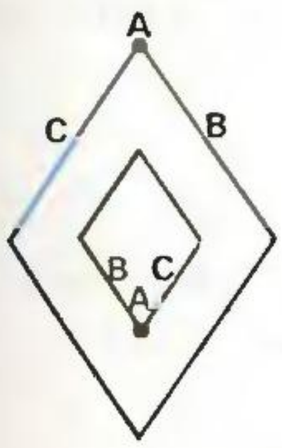

Yarn .....3ply
T. dials ..... 4.1/4.1

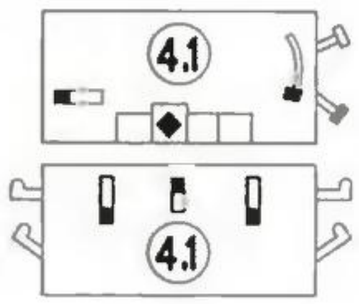


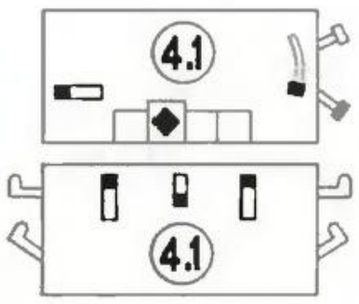






⇐ Knit two rows with col. A.

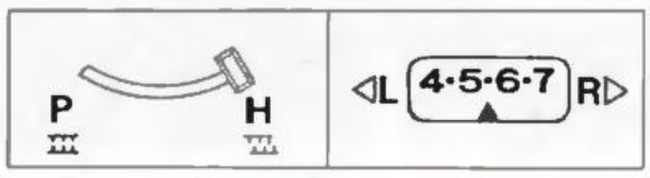


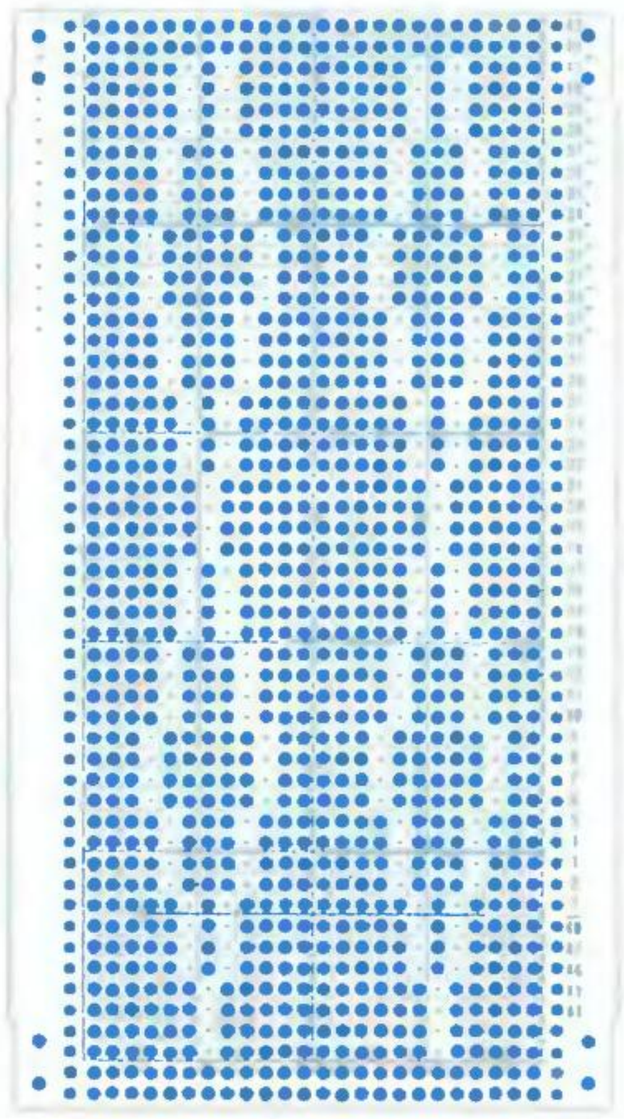

Re-set rib carriage.
⇐ Knit four rows with col. B.
Repeat above steps.

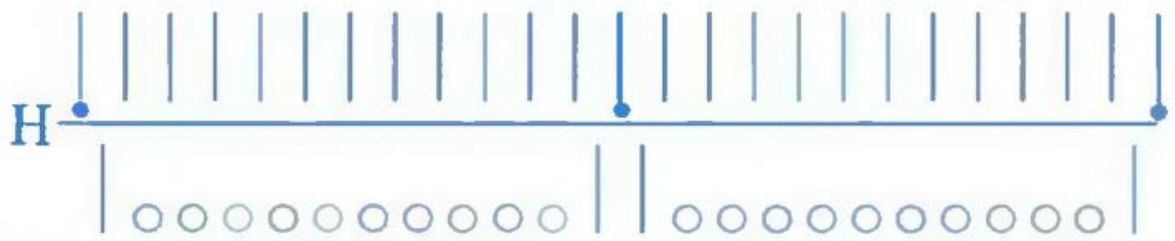
# FAIRISLE DOUBLE KNITTING

281

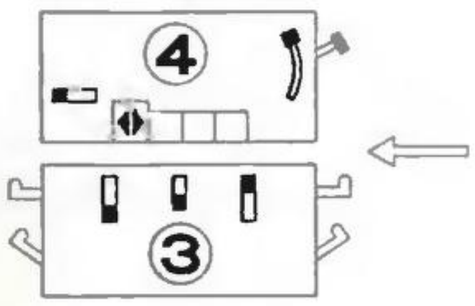
Yarn ..... Medium 4ply
T. dials ..... 4/3





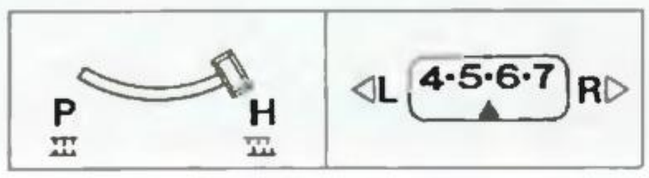

Carriage is at left.
Set the punch card and carriage for the first row of punch card knitting. Knit one row. The needles are selected.

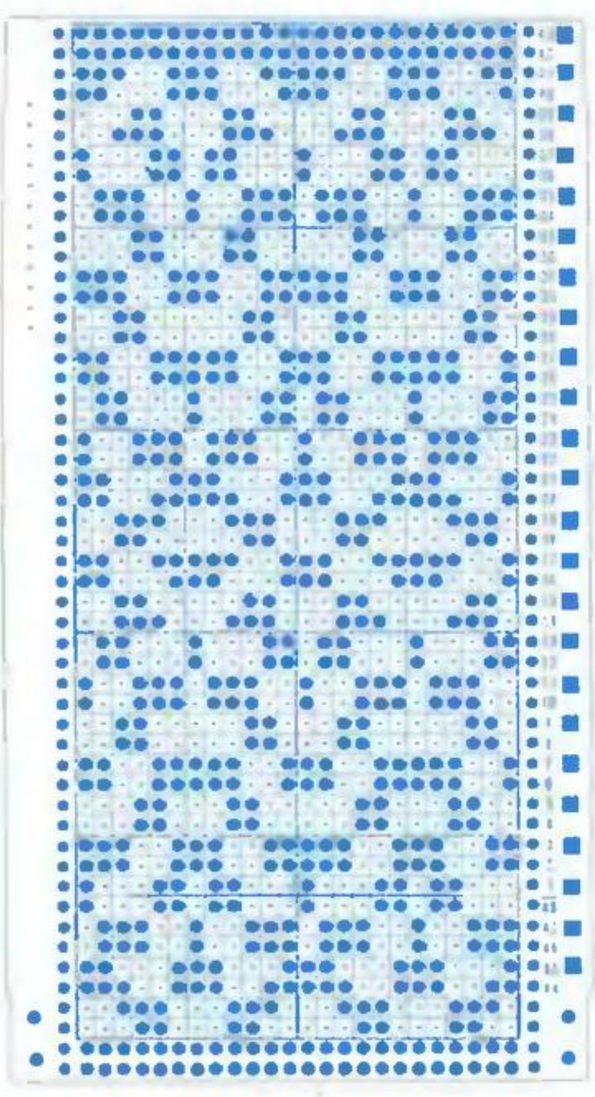


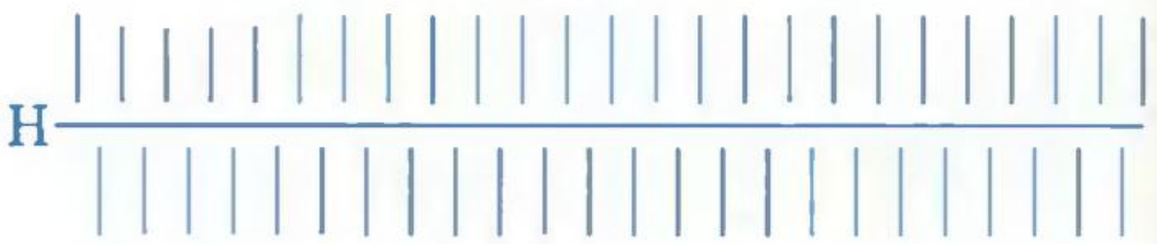

Carriage setting

282

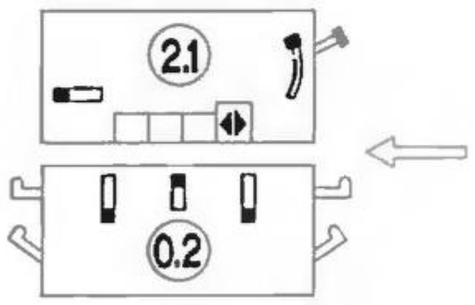
Yarn ..... 3ply
T. dials ..... 2.1/0.2





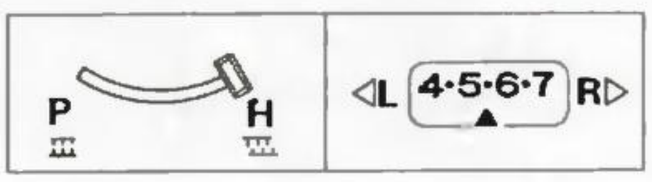

Carriage is at left.
Set the punch card and carriage for the first row of punch card knitting. Knit one row. The needles are selected.

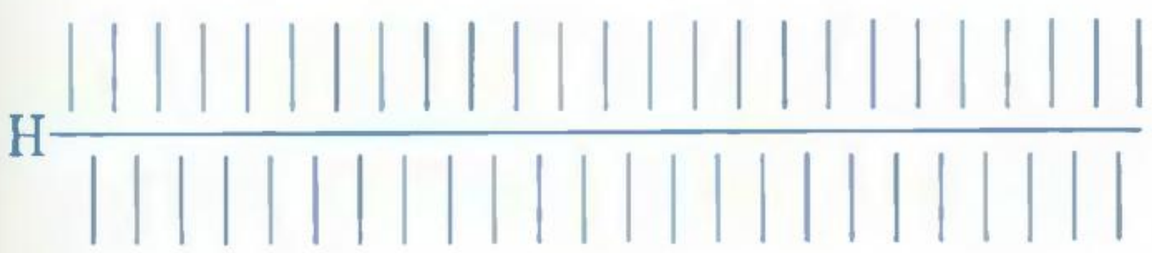



Repeat col. A two rows and col. B two rows.

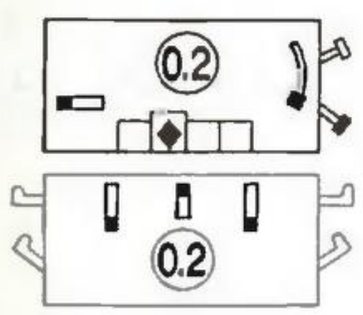
# PIN TUCK KNITTING

Yarn ..... 3ply
T. dials ..... 0.2/0.2, 3/0.2

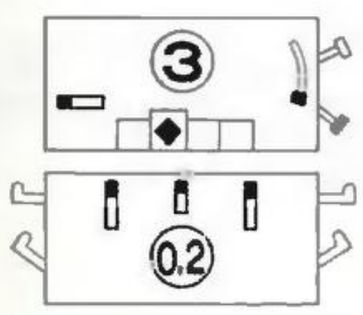



Carriage is at left.



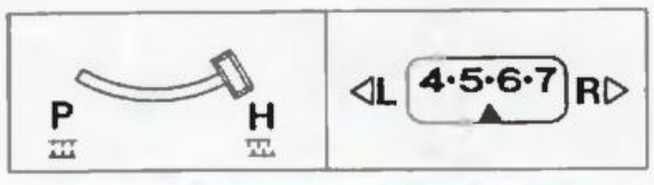

Knit four rows with col. A.

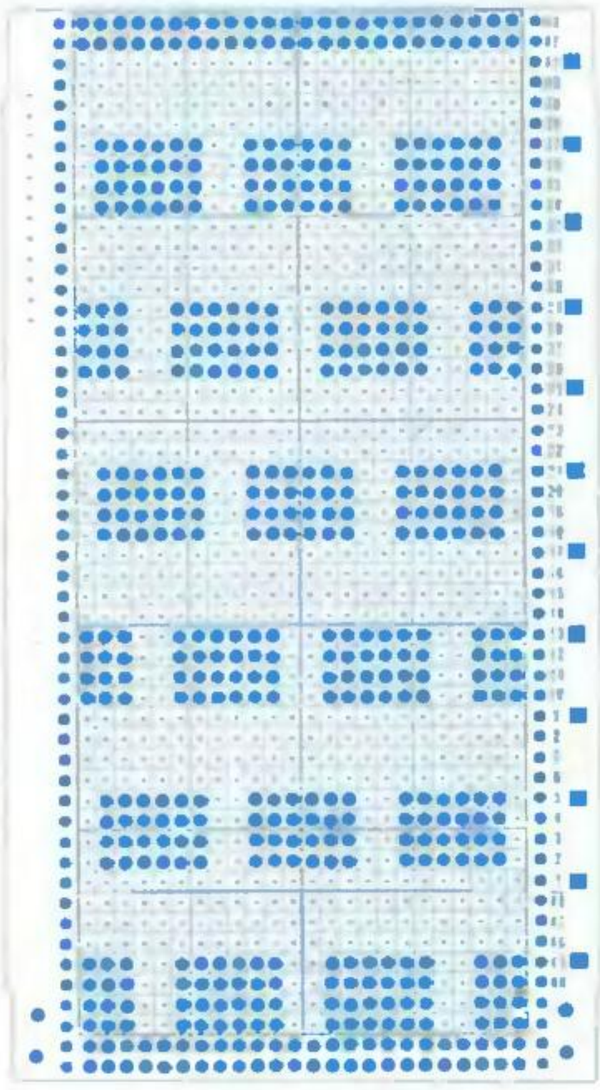



Re-set rib carriage and T. dials. Knit four rows with col. B. Repeat above steps.

# RAVEN KNITTING

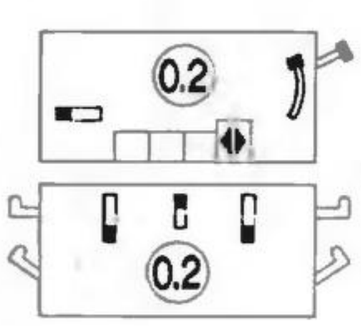
Yarn ..... 3ply
T. dials ..... 0.2/0.2, 3/0.2



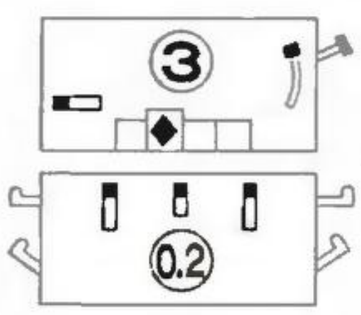



Carriage is at left.

Set the punch card and carriage for the first row of punch card knitting. Knit one row. The needles are selected.




Set carriages.
Knit four rows with col. A.




Re-set carriages and T. dials.
Knit four rows with col. B.
Repeat above steps.

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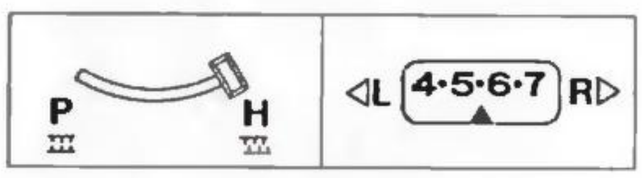
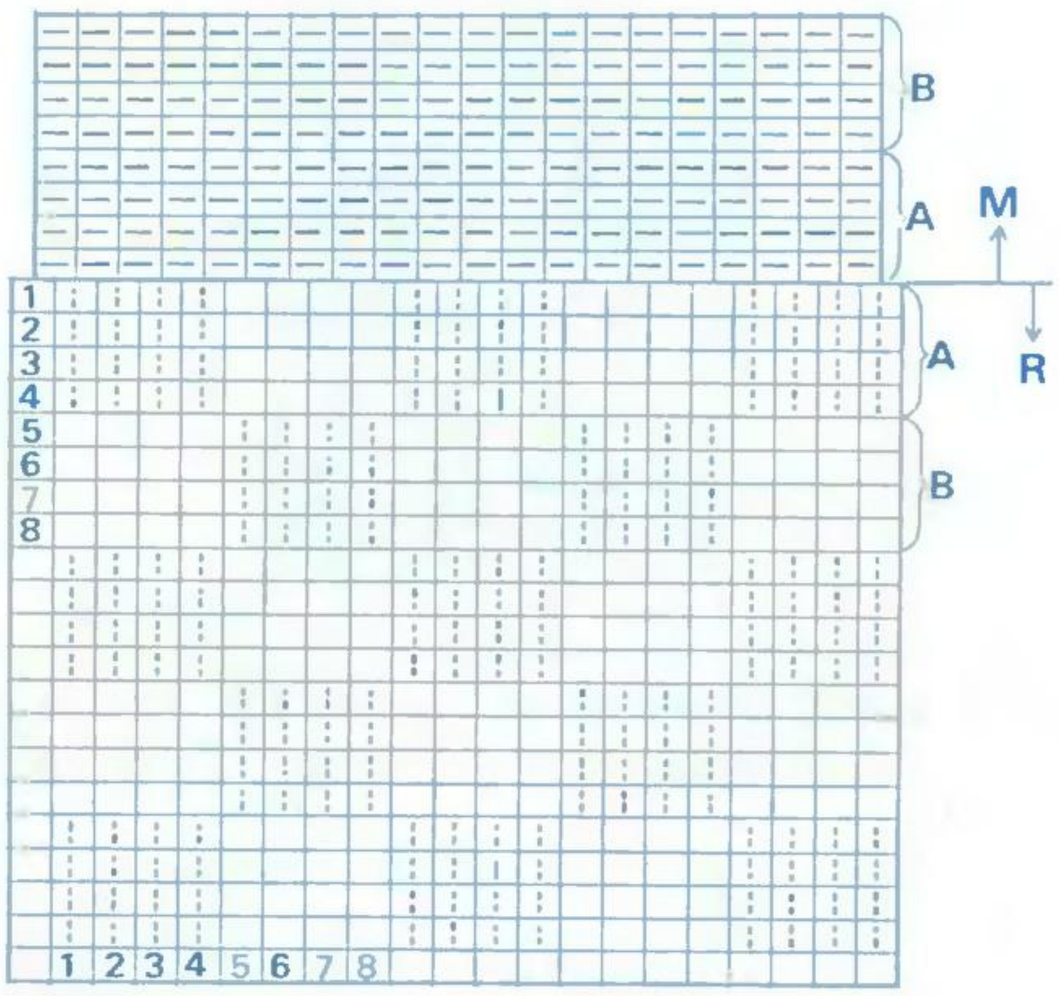
Yarn ..... 2ply
T. dials ..... 2.1/2.1




Knit four rows.
Bring needles on ribber to E position and back to A position to drop the stitches. Re-set working needles on ribber to B position according to the pattern.

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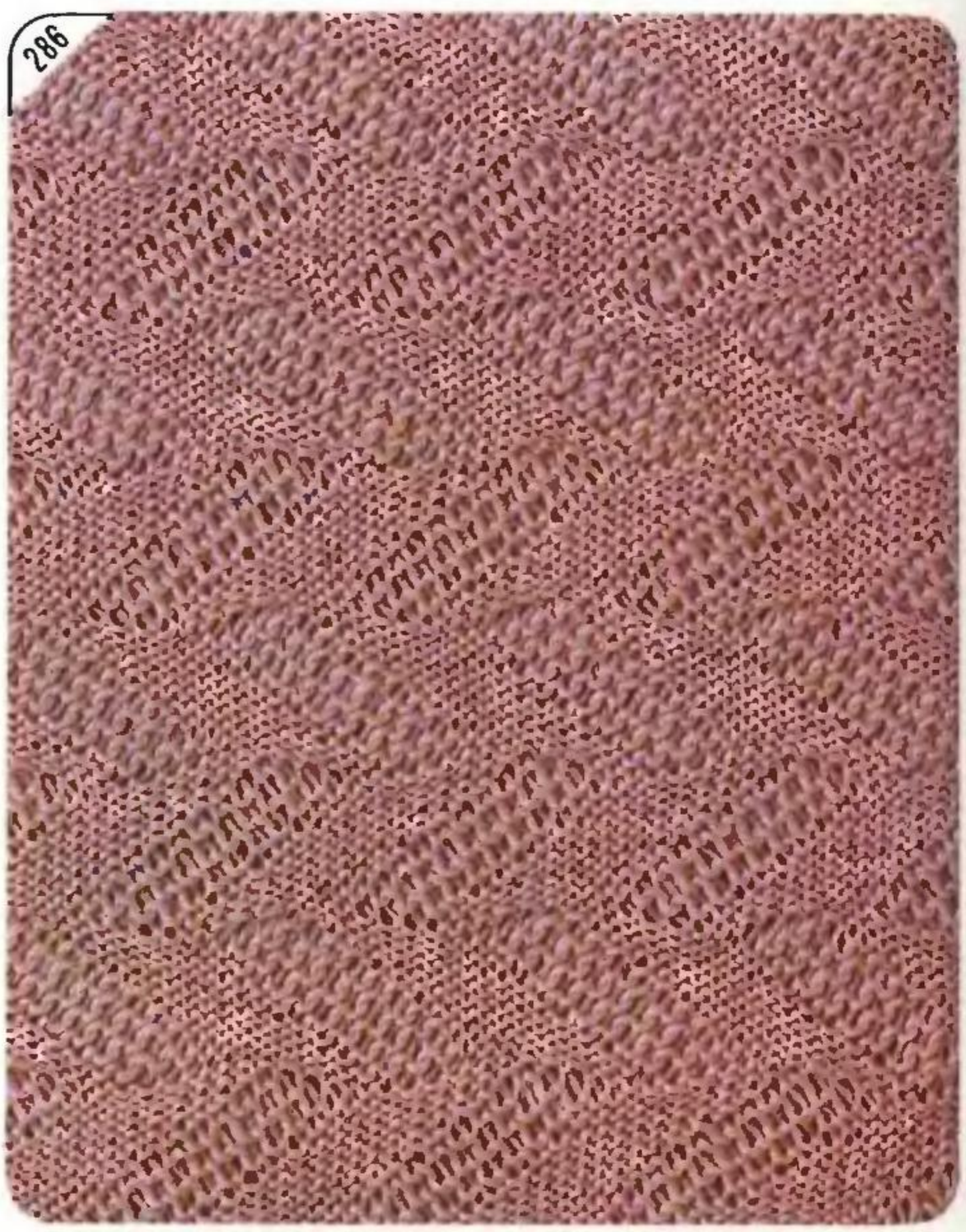
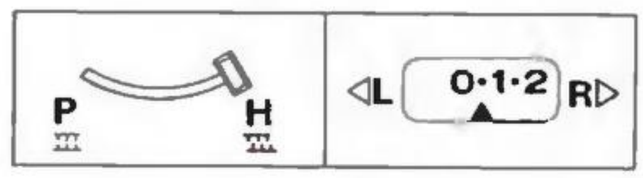
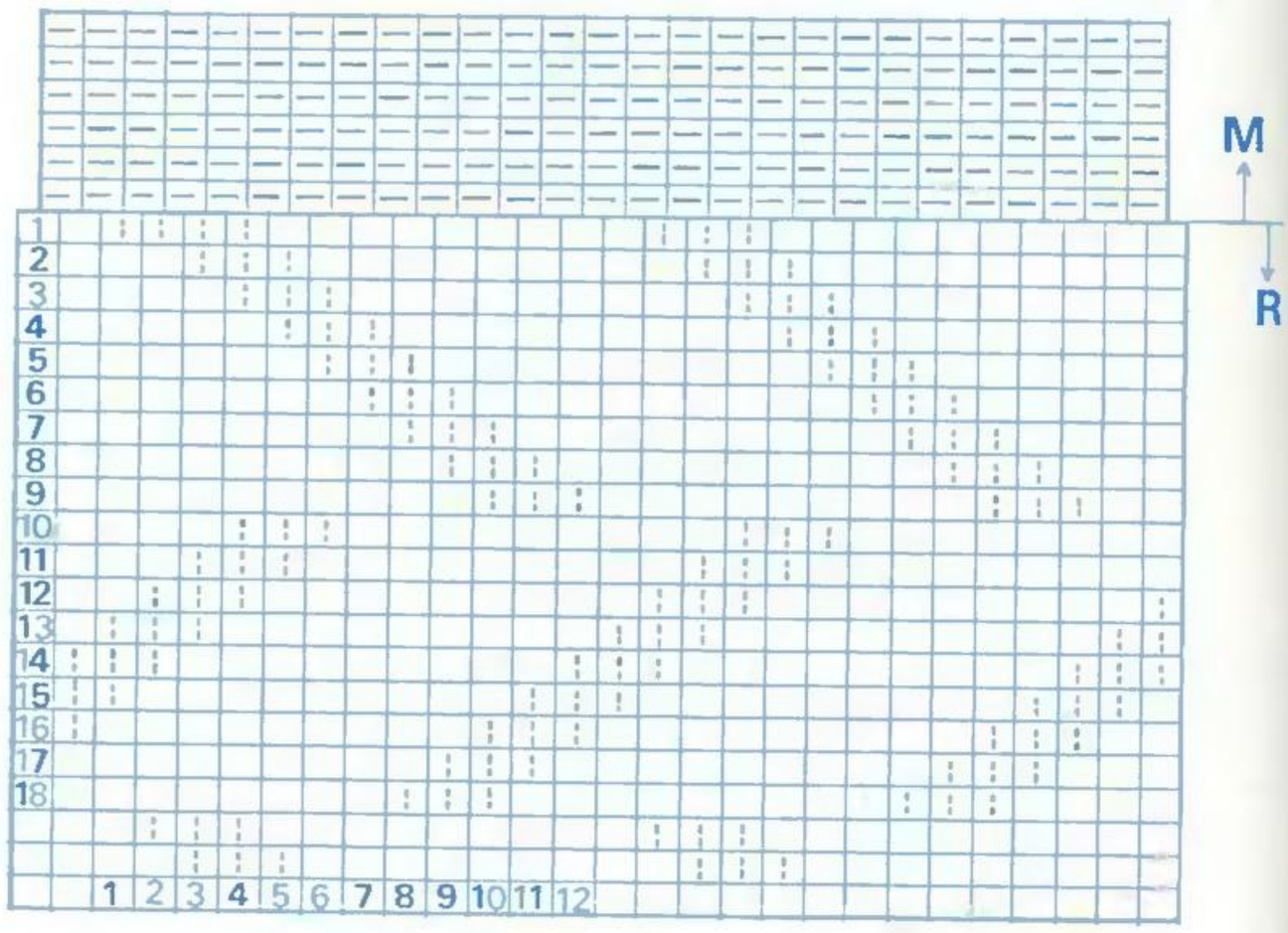


Yarn ..... Medium 4ply
T. dials ..... 3/1.2

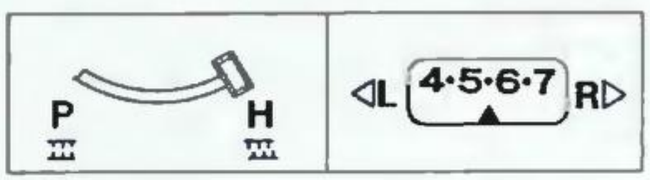


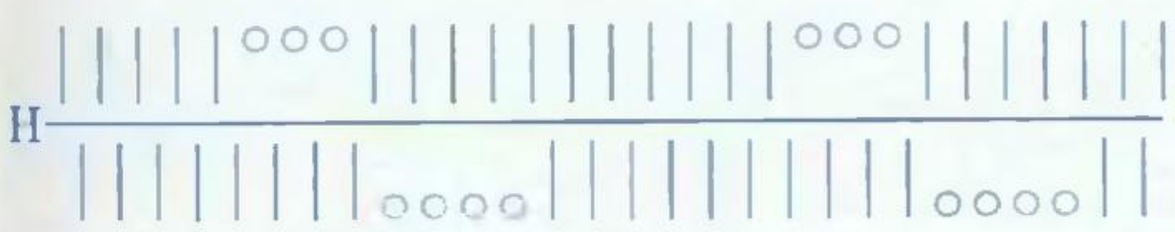




Knit one row.
Bring needles on ribber to E position and back to A position to drop the stitches. Re-set working needles on ribber to B position according to the pattern.

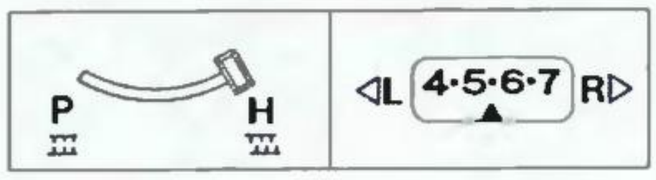
# *PLEATS*

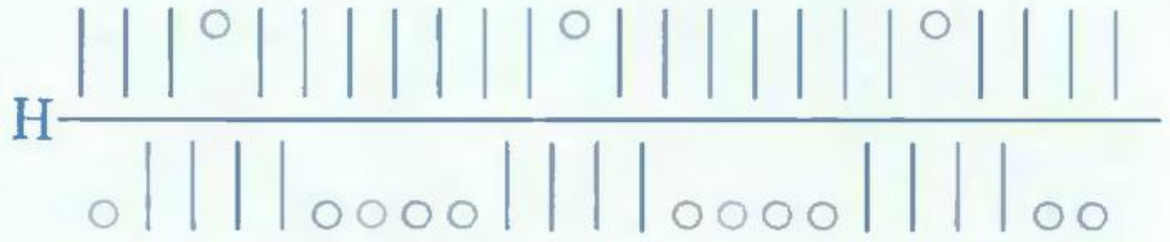
Yarn ..... 3ply
T. dials ..... 4/4



Yarn ..... 4ply
T. dials ..... 4/5.1



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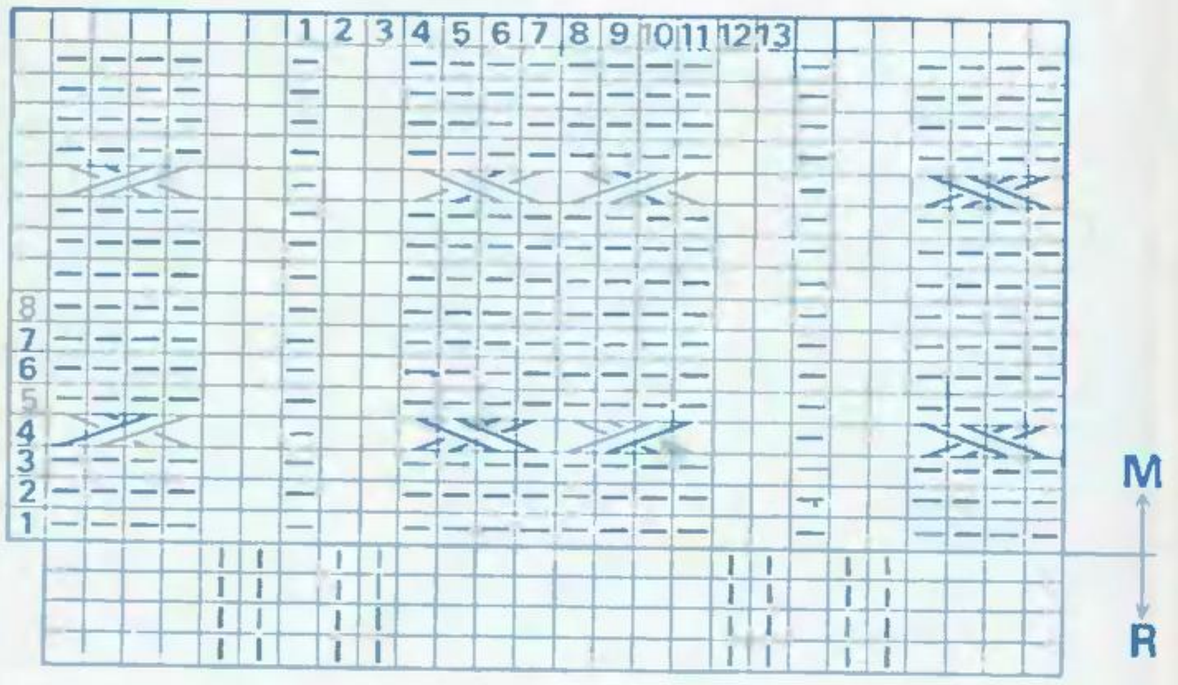
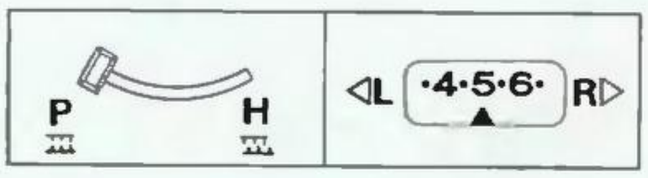
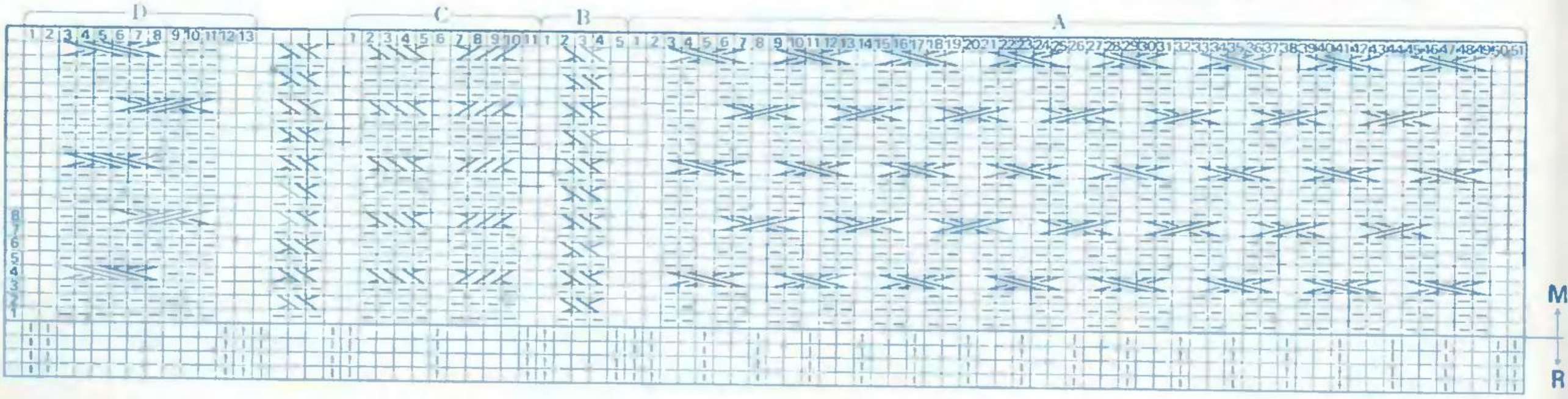
* There are two kinds of symbol diagrams. One is to show the symbols for main bed and ribber separately in up and down, and the other is to show both in the same diagrams.
* Red mark indicates purl stitches in knitted fabric.



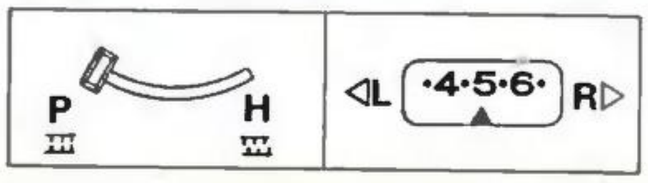

Yarn ..... 6ply
T. dials ..... 9/9



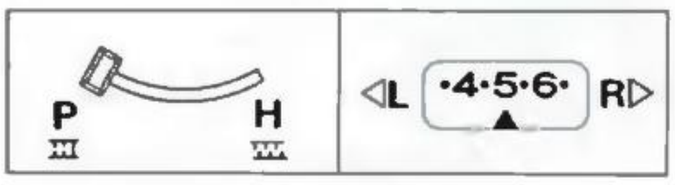

290

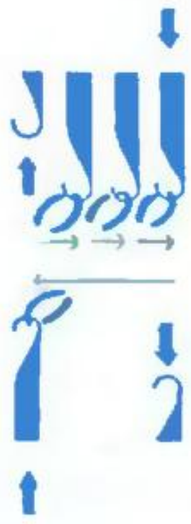


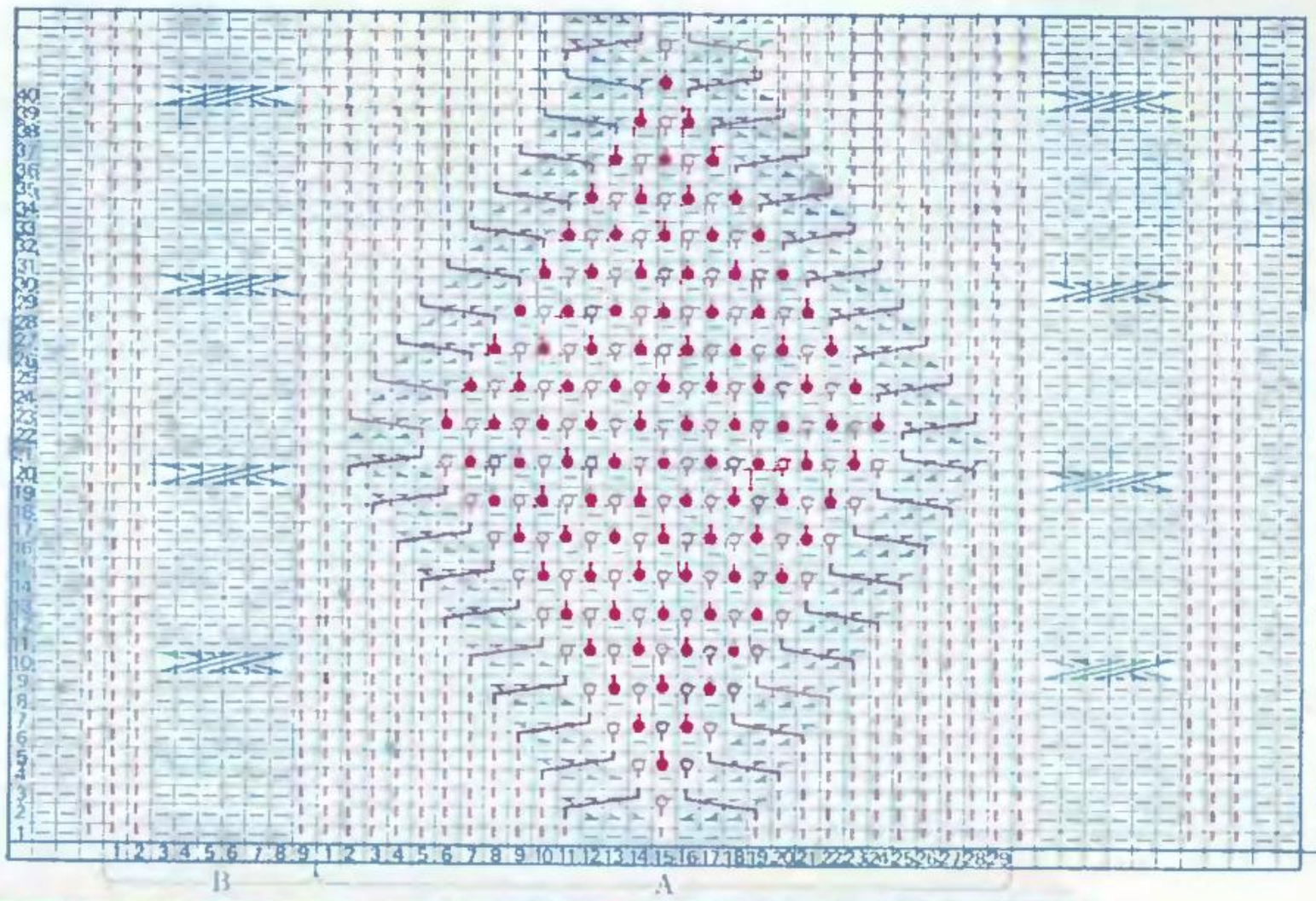

Yarn ..... 6ply
T. dials ..... 9/9

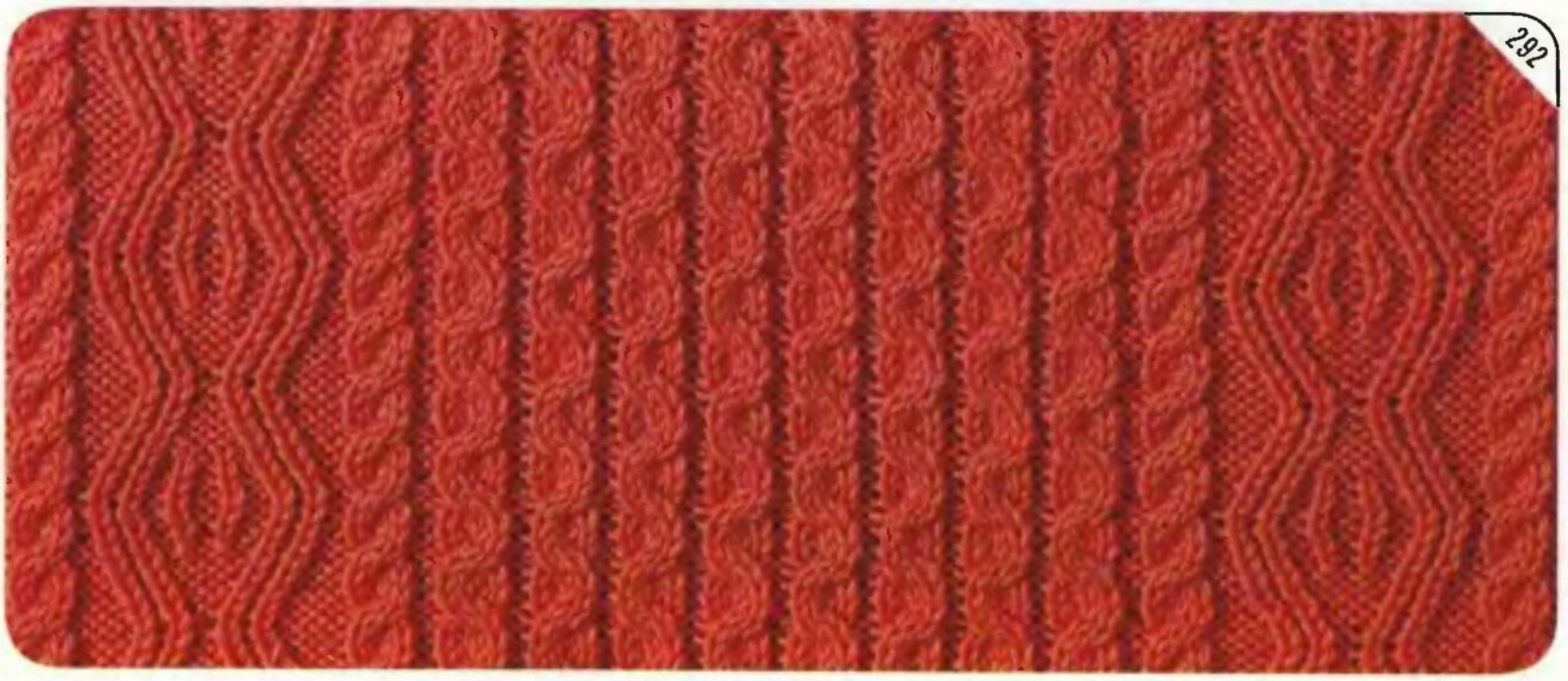


Yarn ..... 6ply
T. dials ..... 9/9

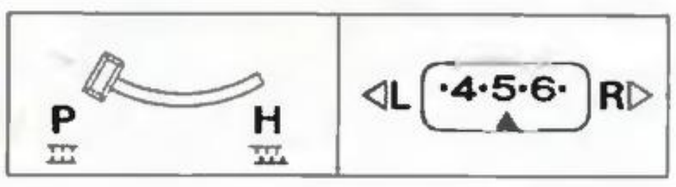


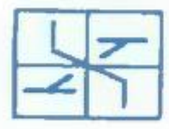


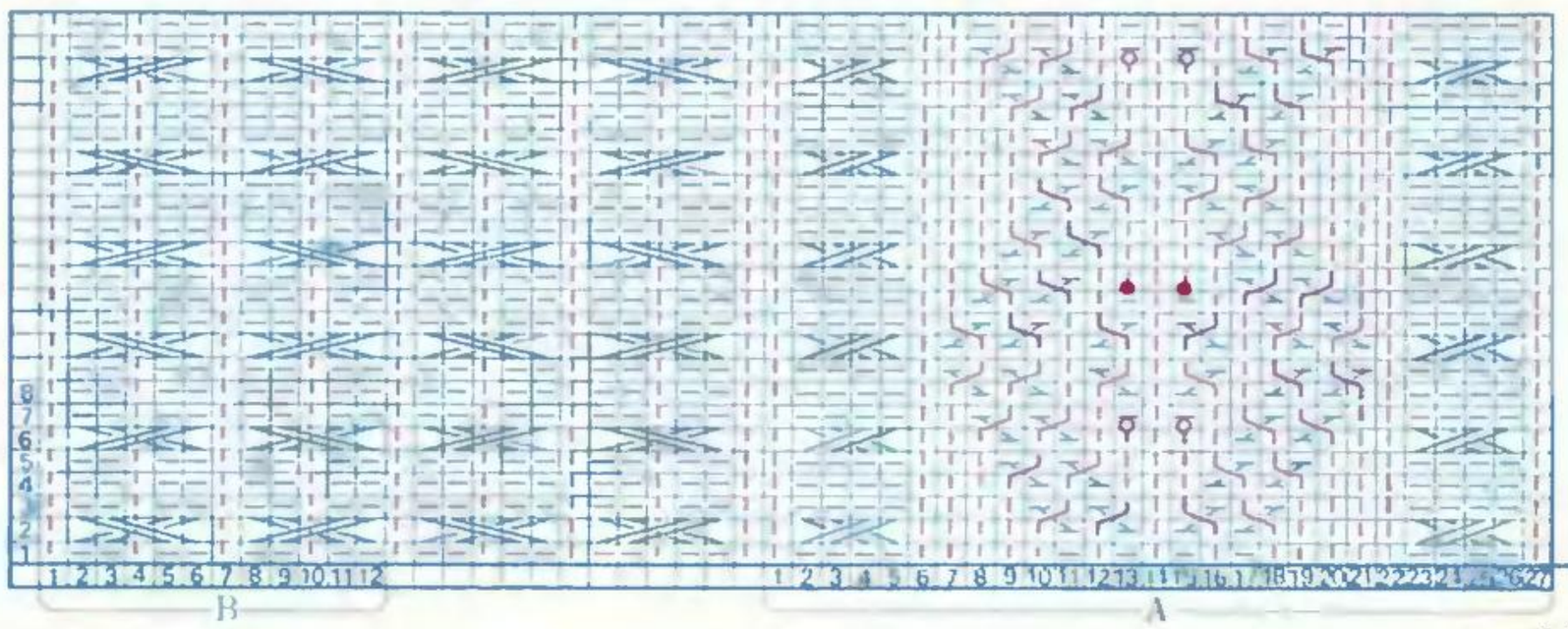



Yarn ..... 6ply
T. dials ..... 9/9

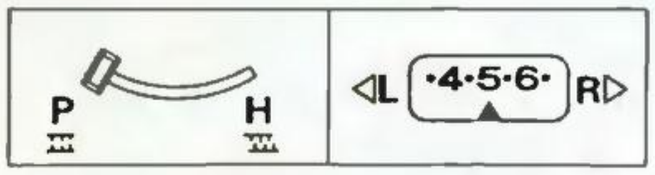


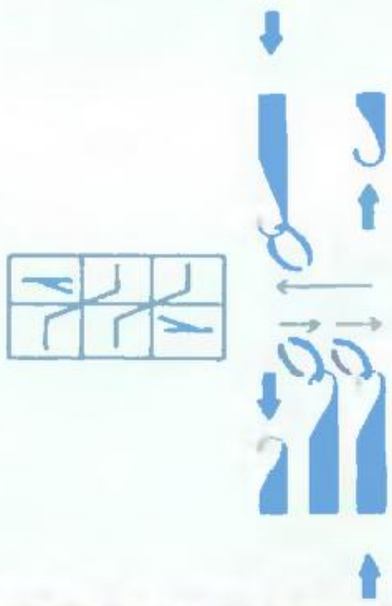



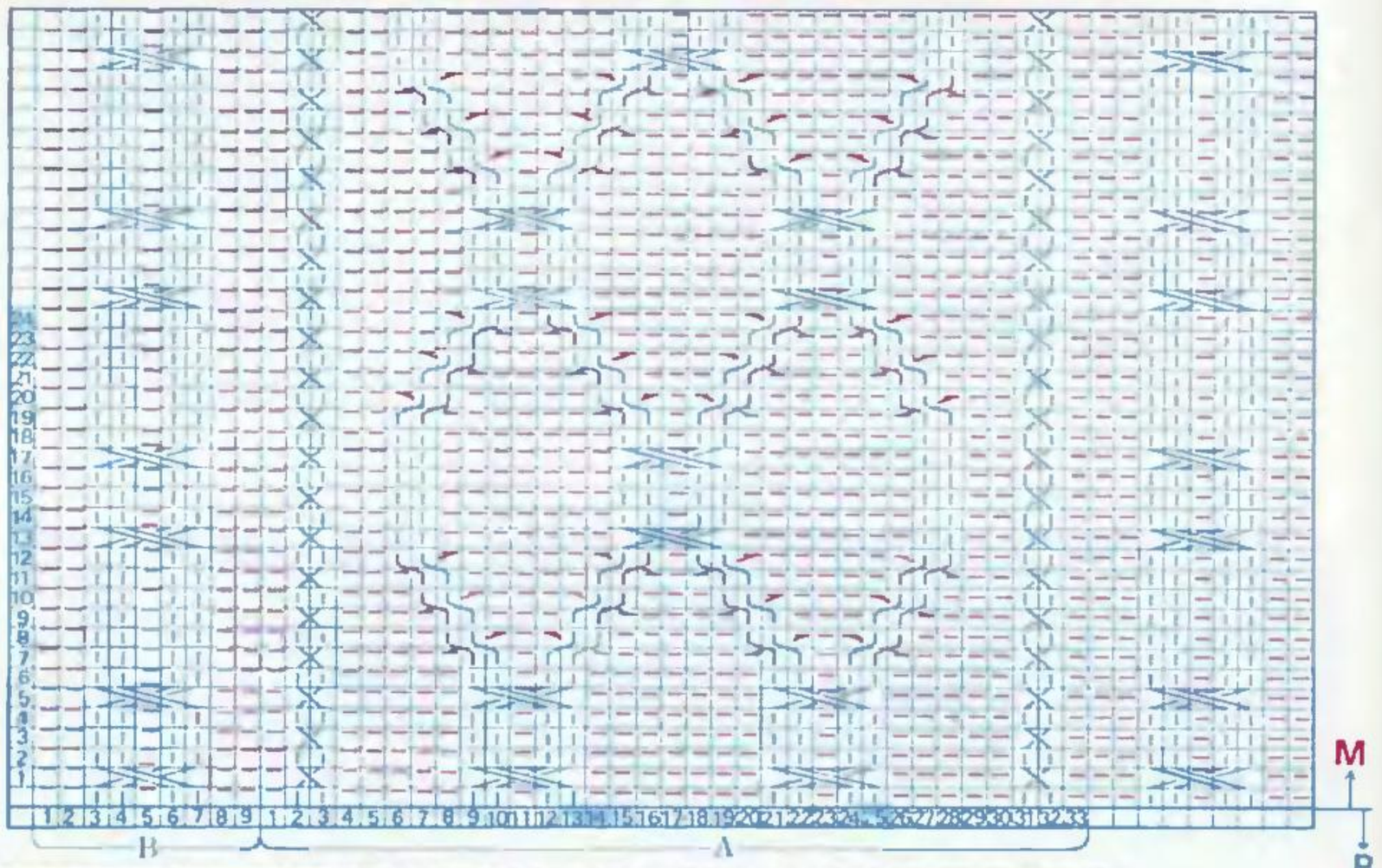


293

Yarn ..... 6ply
T. dials ..... 9/9



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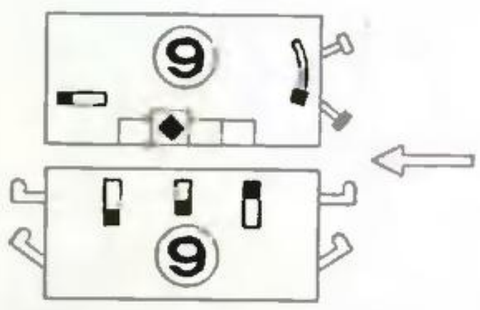
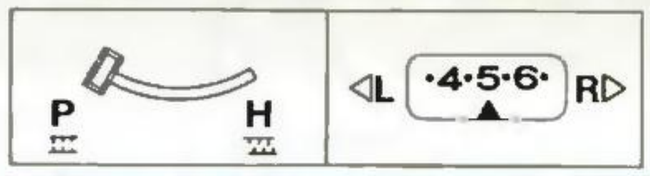
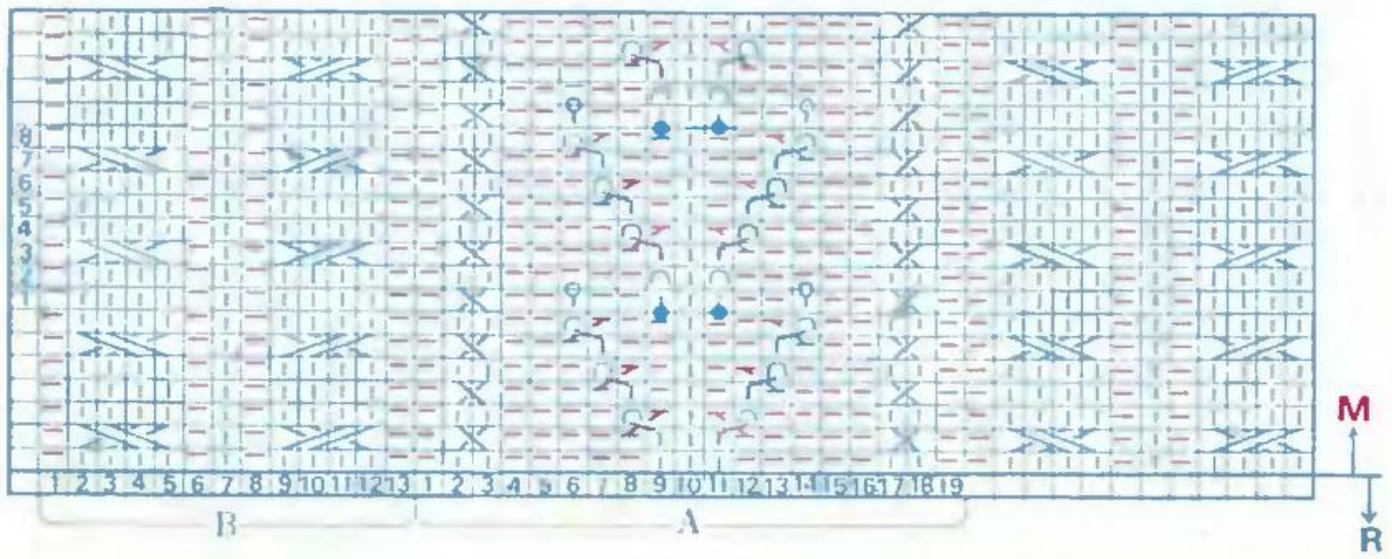
Yarn ..... 6ply
T. dials ..... 9/9

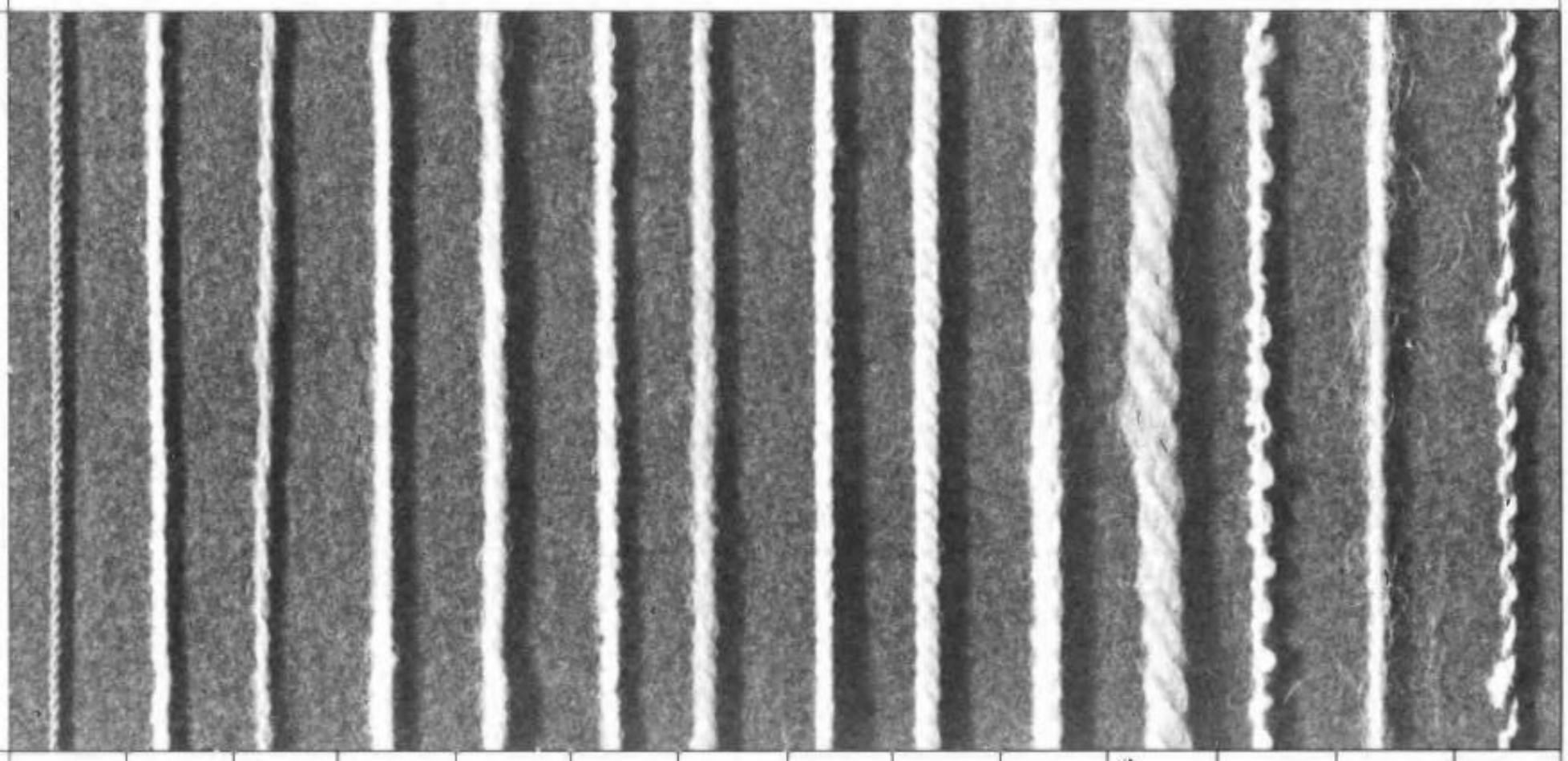
Push all needles on ribber to E position except those to be tucked when moving carriages to right.





# *YARN TYPES AND TENSIONS*




TYPE OF YARN
ACTUAL SIZE

| NAMES | COTTON | FINE | SOFT 2ply | FINE MEDIUM 3ply | MEDIUM 4ply | THICK 2ply | THICK 3ply | CREPE 4ply | WOOL 6ply | CREPE 8ply | *WOOL 12ply | BOUCLE | THIN MOHAIR | TWEED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TENSION | 2~4 | 1~3 | 1~3 | 2~4 | 3~5 | 5~6 | 4~6 | 5~7 | 6~8 | 8~9 | 8~10 | 4~6 | 4~6 | 4~6 |
| LACE KNITTING | 4~5 | 3~4 | 3~4 | 4~5 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 6~7 | (7~8) | — | — | 4~6 | 4~6 | — |

**Use every other needle.*

There are so many different types of yarn today that it is very difficult to say which Tension to use for which type of yarn.
The above chart is only a general guide since names and types vary so much from country to country.

# *MARKINGS ON CARD*

● – Change colours in feeder ②.

■ – Change colours in feeder ①.

◆ – Change colours in both feeder ① and feeder ②.

➡ – Slide lace carriage across the knitting in the direction the arrow shows.

↩ – Move lace carriage from left to right and then back to left.

→ – Slide main carriage across the knitting in the direction the arrow shows.

↱ – Knit two rows with main carriage.

6↱ – Knit six rows with main carriage.

**W** – Work Weaving. (P/C No. 214, 215, 216, 256)

✻ – With transfer tool, pick up the weaving yarn onto needles as shown in each pattern.

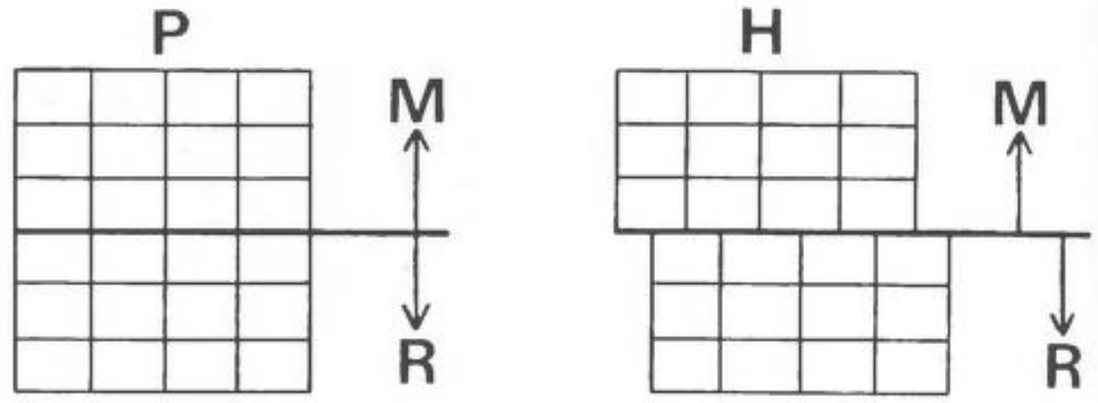
⬢ – Remove lace carriage and place it on the opposite side. (only for KS787)

# *STITCH SYMBOLS*

Stitch symbols are used to allow easy understanding of stitch type when knitting a pattern.
The following stitch symbols are determined by Japanese Industrial Standards.
All stitch symbols for ribber are the same as for main bed except for the stitches not used on main bed, all other symbols as used in magazines. When knitting with ribber, the two beds are facing, so diagrams are separated up and down. The stitch on main bed is shown as [—] (purl symbol), and that of ribber is shown as [ I ] (plain symbol).

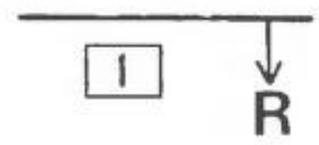
## STITCH SYMBOL DIAGRAMS FOR RIBBER

The thick line in the centre is the position of sinker hooks, the diagram above it shows main bed side and that under it shows ribber side.
Letters "P" and "H", above the diagram, indicate the position of Half Pitch Lever.
"P" ... Needles on both beds face each other point to point.
"H" ... Needles on ribber are moved by a half pitch.



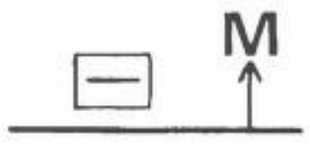

## PLAIN SYMBOL

This symbol shows the stitch on ribber setting the carriage for plain knitting.



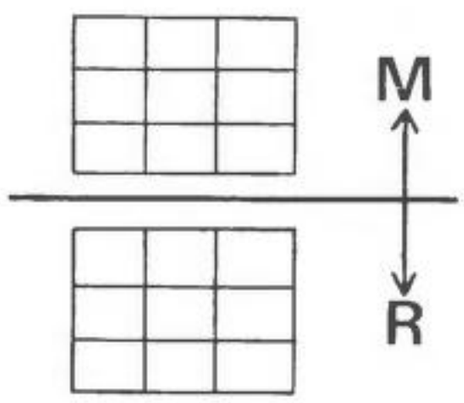

## PURL SYMBOL

This symbol shows the stitch on main bed setting the carriage for plain knitting.



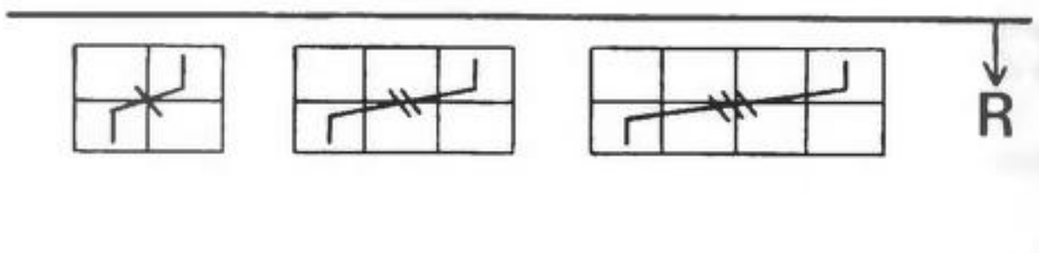

## EMPTY NEEDLE

This is the needle in A position which does not have a stitch and does not knit. It is shown as an empty box.



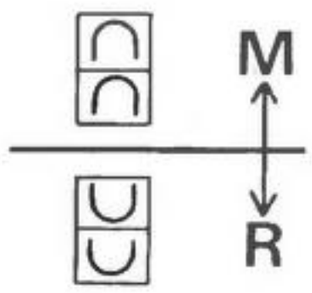

## RACKED STITCH

Stitches can be racked by moving ribber in direction of slant lines (see diagram).
As is usual, one two or three racked stitches can be used. Connect racked stitch to the next box in the next row and put a stop mark. This means moving ribber by one pitch. To connect 2 racked stitches go up one box and along 2 and put 2 stop marks. This means moving ribber by two pitches. (see diagram)



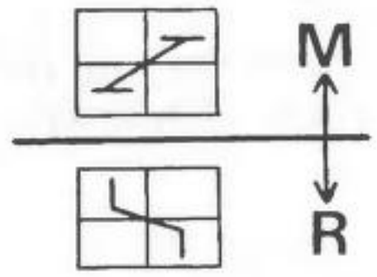

## TUCK STITCH

To tuck stitches set the carriage for tuck knitting, and it is shown as the mark [∩]



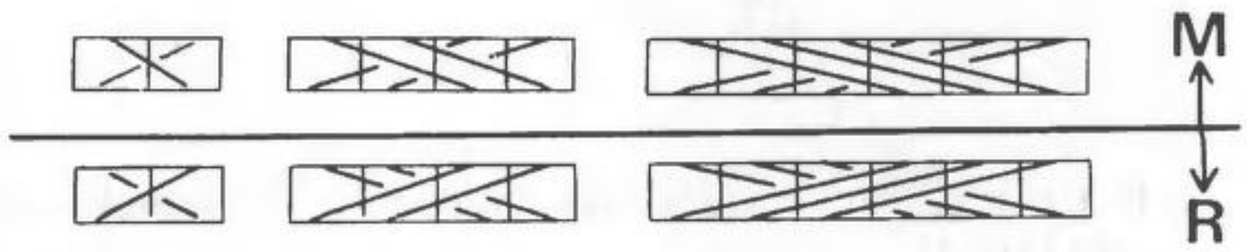
## LEAN STITCH

This is a stitch to be transferred in direction of the slant line. (see diagram)
For racked stitch; move racking handle of ribber, so all stitches move in same direction at same time. For lean stitch; transfer the stitch to the needle as slant line shows, so it is possible to partly move or transfer some stitches to right or to left at same time. The stitch symbol is the same as for racked stitch without any stop mark.



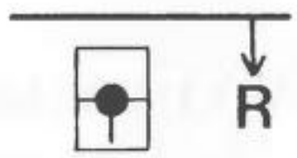

## CABLE STITCH

This is a crossed stitch. One to three cable stitches are often used. (as shown by x in diagram) The stitch(es) of the straight line(s) comes over, and the other stitch(es) of the split line(s) comes under.

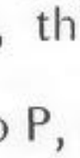


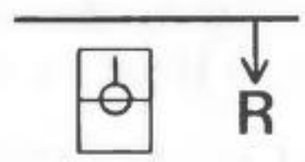

## TAKEN STITCH

Transfer stitch onto ribber from main bed, then bring its needle on main bed back to A position.
The stitch symbol is shown as .



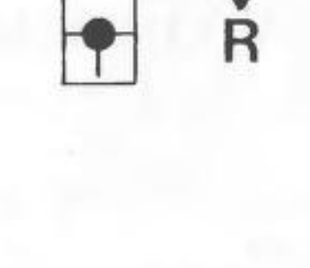

## GIVEN STITCH

This is the reverse of Taken Stitch. i.e. transfer stitch onto main bed from ribber, then bring its needle on ribber back to A position.
When Half Pitch lever is set to P, transfer the stitch onto opposite needle on main bed.
When Half Pitch lever is set to H, transfer the stitch onto its right or left hand needle.
(If it is necessary to make given stitch in any other case, refer to note.)
The stitch symbol is shown as  .



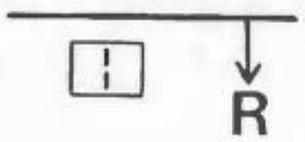

## HOLDING STITCH

This is a stitch not knitted on a certain row, same as float stitch or slip stitch of main bed. Holding stitch is used for pin tuck knitting.
The stitch symbol is shown as .




## DROPPED STITCH

Knit the needle at the symbol position for the required number of boxes (e.g. four rows in the diagram). Drop stitch by moving its needle to E position and then back to A position. A dropped stitch makes stitches on main bed loosen. It is used for drive knitting.
The stitch symbol is shown as .



# *TO MAKE A PUNCH CARD*··· using Pop Punch for KS901 and KS787

1. Take a blank punch card and mark the boxes to be punched.
2. Write down markings on punch card, such as the arrows of carriage movement, changing colours, etc.

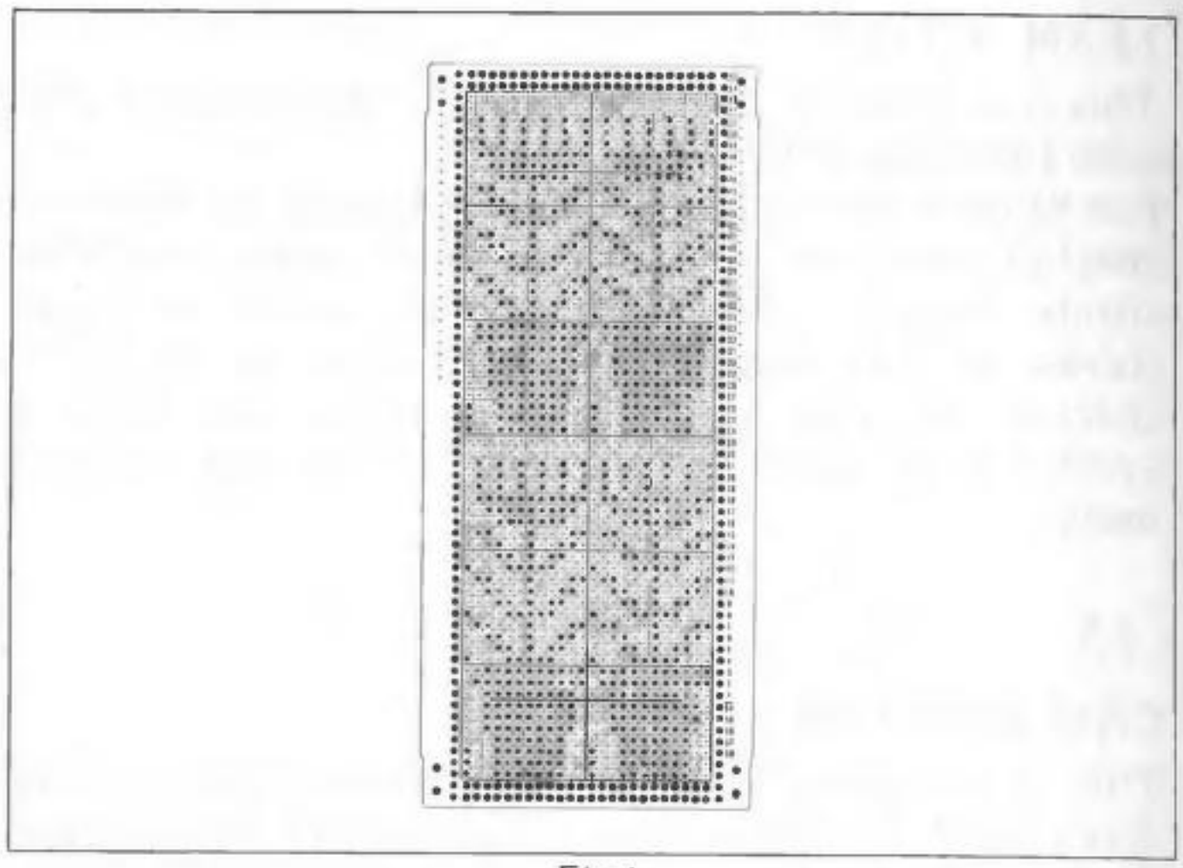


Fig 1

3. Put pin of Pop Punch into small hole on punch card and punch.

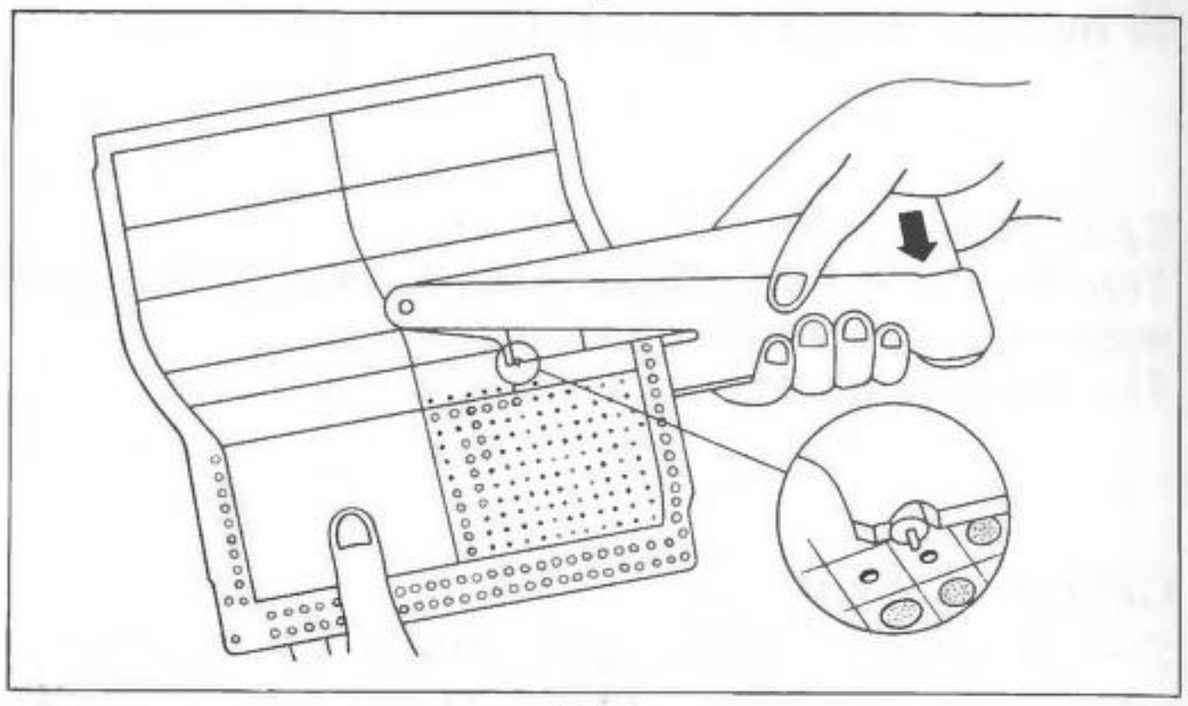


Fig 2

**TO MAKE A PATTERN SHORTER THAN 60 ROWS.**
The pattern must be longer than 36 rows to revolve the punch card.
After the pattern is puched, 2 rows puched and also the card snaps punched.
Cut the end as in Fig. 3. Be sure that the shapes of the edges are the same as those of the original ones.

**TO MAKE A PATTERN LONGER THAN 60 ROWS:**
Join 2 or more punch cards together using the card snaps.

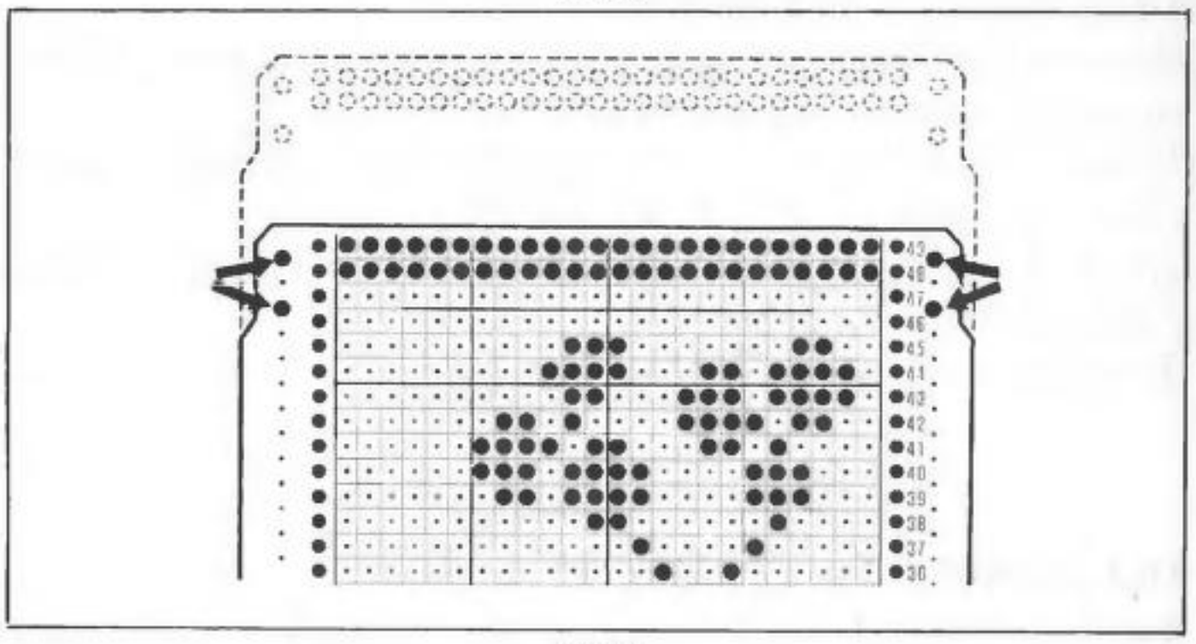
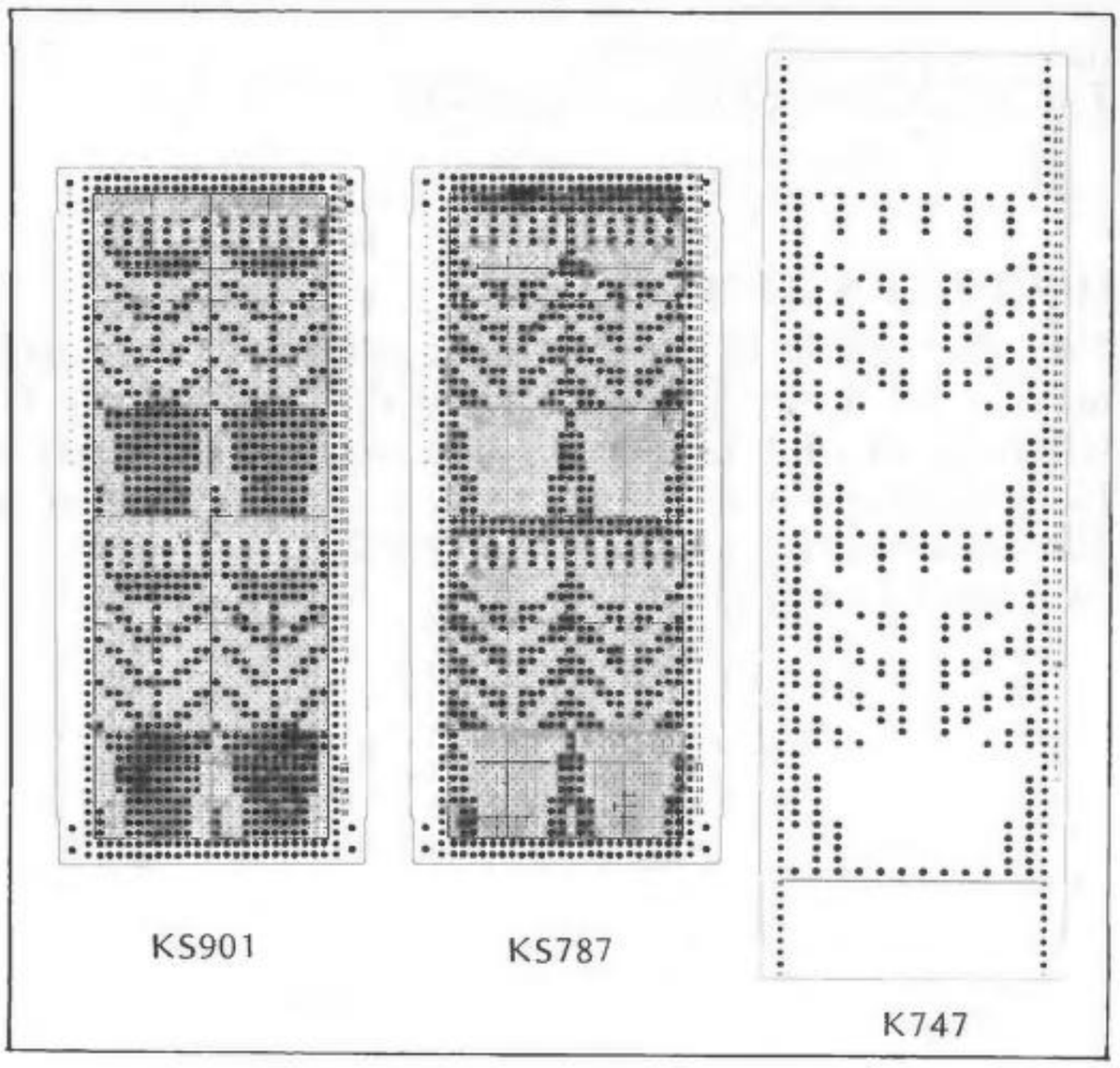


Fig 3

* *If you make a mistake in punching, cover the hole with adhesive tape on right side, then re-punch the correct position.*

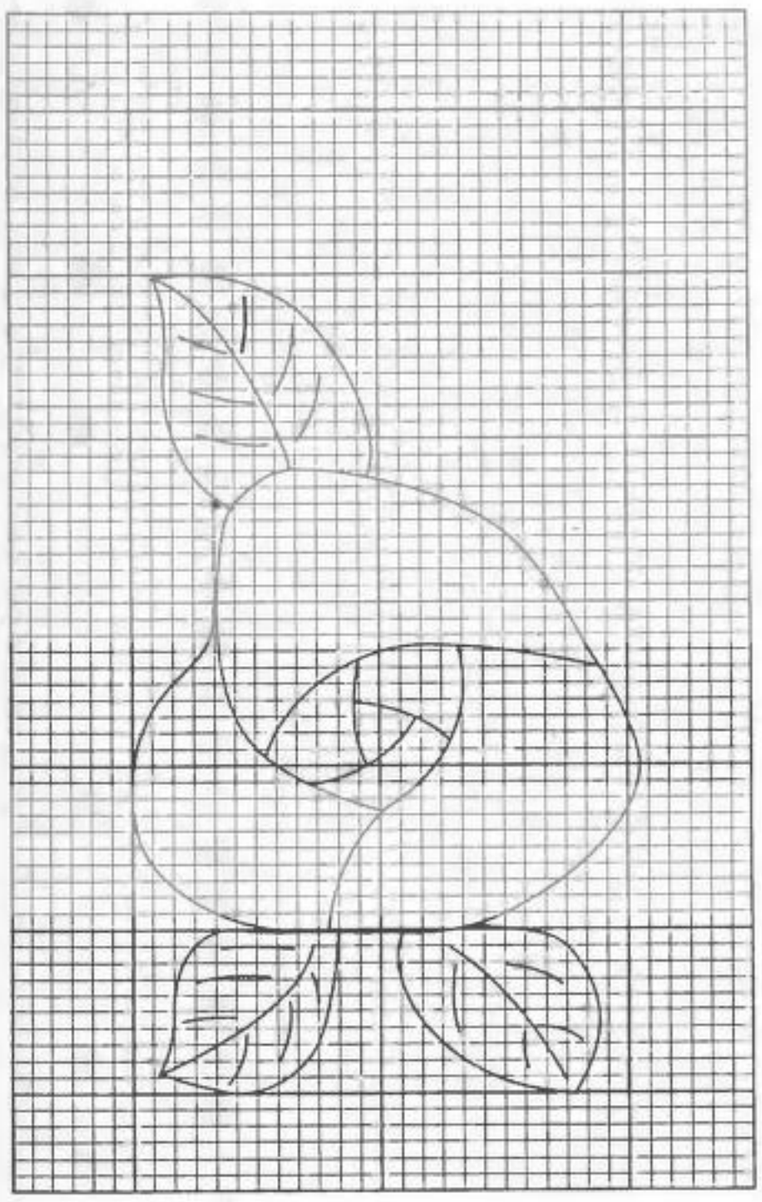
* *The punch cards shown in this book are punched for KS901. In case of making a punch card for KS787, punch where they are not punched for KS901. DO NOT punch where punched for KS901.*

e.g. fairisle pattern. 1 pattern-12 stitches.

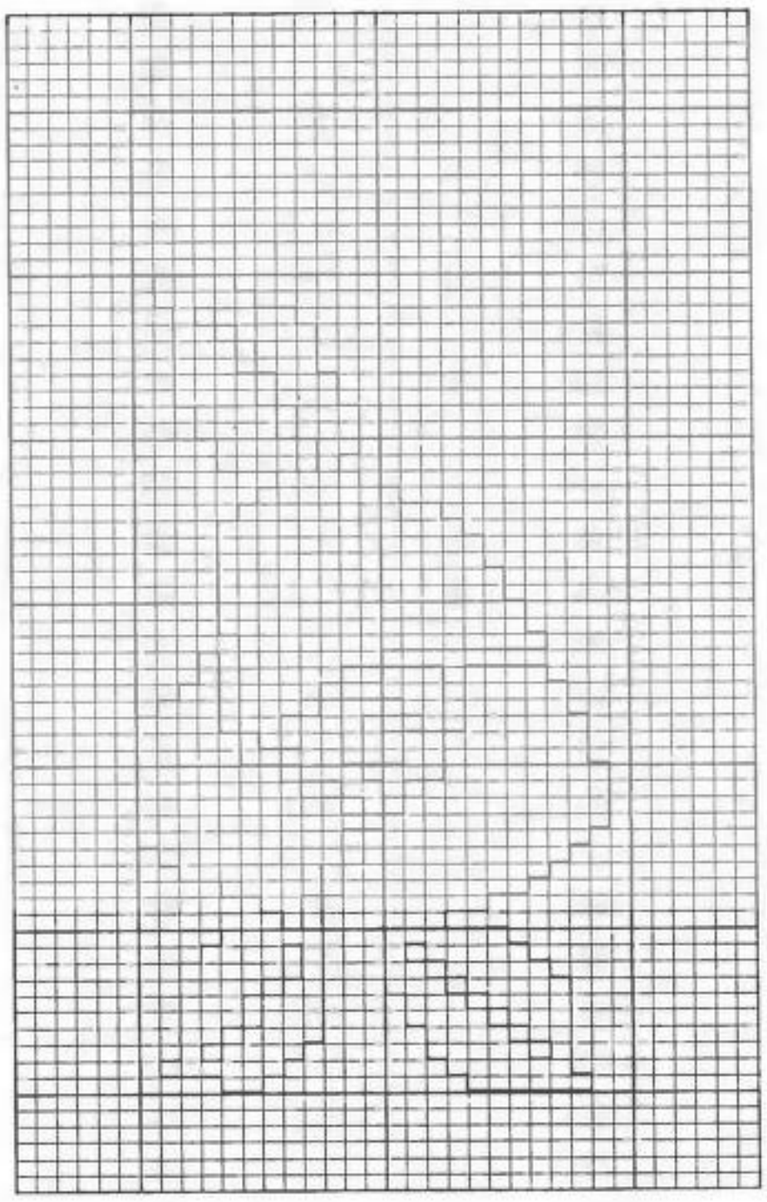


## TO MAKE A PUNCH CARD FOR YOUR ORIGINAL PATTERN

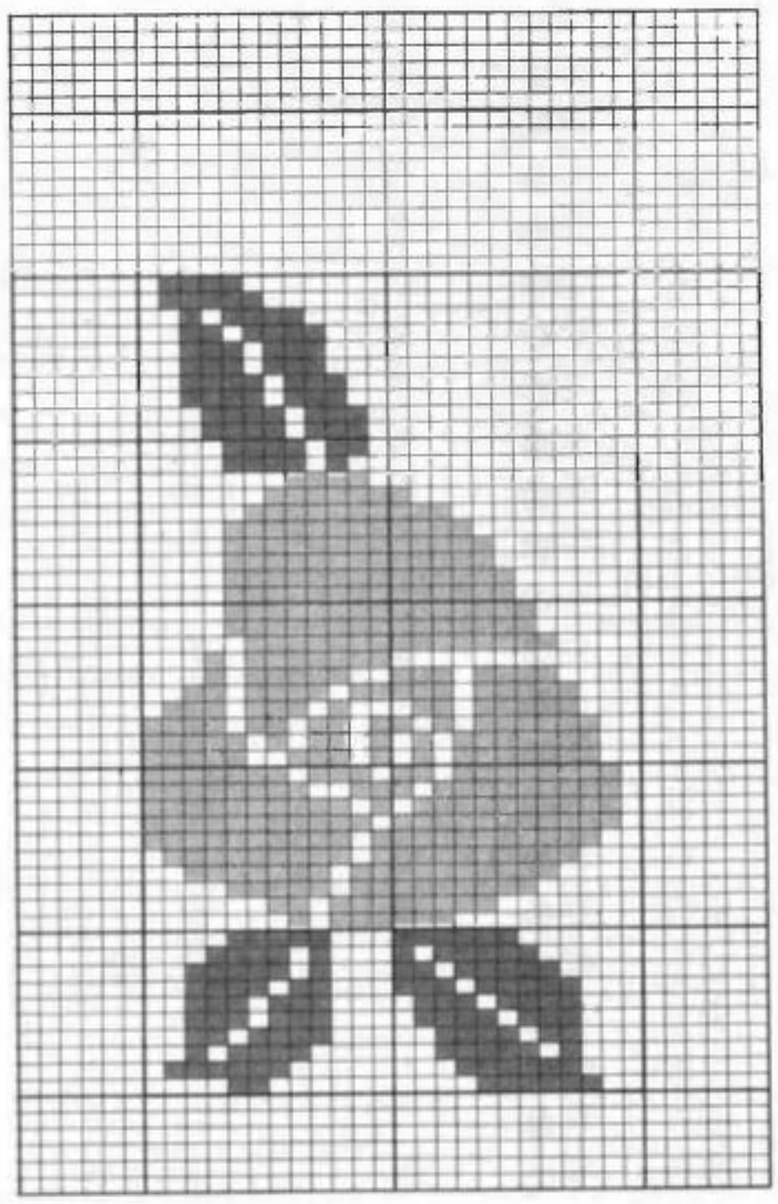
When you wish to knit a pattern (fairisle knitting) from a book or your original pattern, follow the direction below.



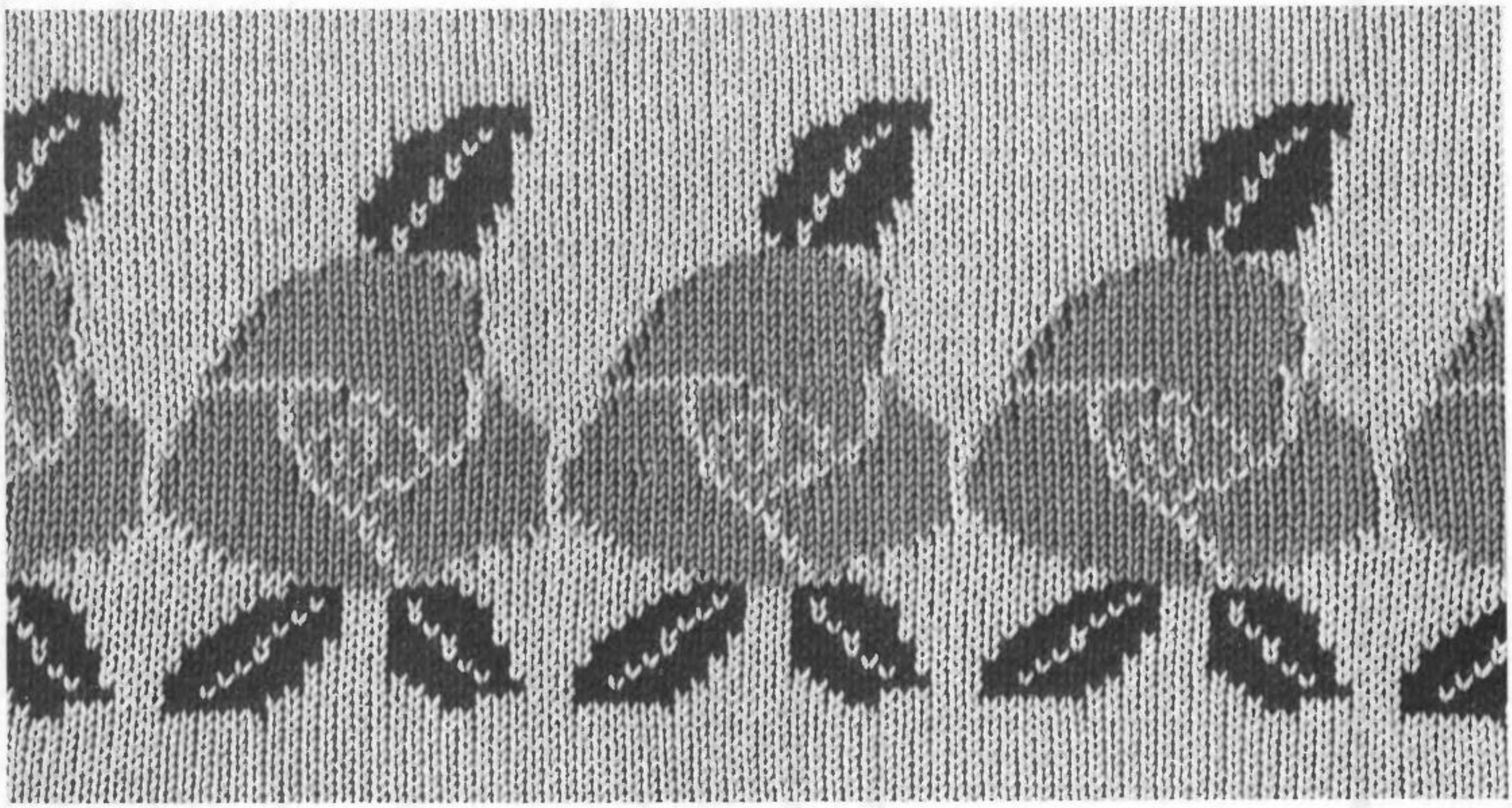
1. Draw the pattern on the graph paper attached to blank cards.



2. Follow the boxes on the graph paper according to the line of the pattern.



3. Colour the pattern for easy reading.



4. In case of continuing the pattern sideways.

# *PUNCH CARD GUIDE*

With the same punch card, you can knit the various patterns shown as the mark "●".

| CARD NO. | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 | CARD NO. | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FAIRISLE | TUCK | WEAVING | SLIP LOOP | | | | FAIRISLE | TUCK | WEAVING | SLIP LOOP | | |
| 1 | ● | | | | ● | | 61 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 2 | ● | | | | ● | | 62 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 3 | ● | | | | ● | | 63 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 4 | ● | | | | ● | | 64 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 5 | ● | | | | ● | | 65 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 6 | ● | | | | ● | | 66 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 7 | ● | | | | ● | | 67 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 8 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 68 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 9 | ● | | | | ● | | 69 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 10 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 70 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 11 | ● | | | | ● | | 71 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 12 | ● | | | | ● | | 72 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 13 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 73 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 14 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 74 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 15 | ● | | | | ● | | 75 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 16 | ● | | | | ● | | 76 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 17 | ● | | | | ● | | 77 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 18 | ● | | | | ● | | 78 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 19 | ● | | | | ● | | 79 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 20 | ● | | | | ● | | 80 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 21 | ● | | ● | | ● | | 81 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 22 | ● | | | | ● | | 82 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 23 | ● | | | | ● | | 83 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 24 | ● | | | | ● | | 84 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 25 | ● | | | | ● | | 85 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 26 | ● | | | | ● | | 86 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 27 | ● | | | | ● | | 87 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 28 | ● | | | | ● | | 88 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 29 | ● | | | | ● | | 89 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 30 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 90 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 31 | ● | | | | ● | | 91 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 32 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 92 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 33 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 93 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 34 | ● | | | | ● | | 94 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 35 | ● | | | | ● | | 95 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 36 | ● | | | | ● | | 96 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 37 | ● | | | | ● | | 97 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 38 | ● | | | | ● | | 98 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 39 | ● | | | | ● | | 99 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 40 | ● | | | | ● | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 41 | ● | | | | ● | | 101 | | | | | | |
| 42 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 102 | | | | | | |
| 43 | ● | | | | ● | | 103 | | | | | | ● |
| 44 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 104 | | | | | | ● |
| 45 | ● | | | | ● | | 105 | | | | | | ● |
| 46 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 106 | | | | | | ● |
| 47 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 107 | | | | | | ● |
| 48 | ● | | | | ● | | 108 | | | | | ● | ● |
| 49 | ● | | | | ● | | 109 | | | | | | |
| 50 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 110 | | | | | | ● |
| 51 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 111 | | | | | | ● |
| 52 | ● | | | | ● | | 112 | | | | | | |
| 53 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 113 | | | | | | |
| 54 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 114 | | | | | | ● |
| 55 | ● | | | | ● | | 115 | | | | | | |
| 56 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 116 | | | | | | |
| 57 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 117 | | | | | | |
| 58 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 118 | | | | | | |
| 59 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 119 | | | | | ● | ● |
| 60 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 120 | | | | | | |

| CARD NO. | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 | CARD NO. | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FAIRISLE | TUCK | WEAVING | SLIP LOOP | | | | FAIRISLE | TUCK | WEAVING | SLIP LOOP | | |
| 121 | | | | | ● | | 181 | | ● | | ● | ● | |
| 122 | | | | | | | 182 | | ● | | ● | ● | |
| 123 | | | | | | ● | 183 | | ● | | ● | ● | |
| 124 | | | | | | | 184 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | |
| 125 | | | | | | | 185 | | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| 126 | | | | | | | 186 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| 127 | | | | | | | 187 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| 128 | | | | | | ● | 188 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | |
| 129 | | | | | | | 189 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | |
| 130 | | | | | | | 190 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | |
| 131 | | | | | ● | | 191 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 132 | | | | | | | 192 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | |
| 133 | | | | | | | 193 | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| 134 | | | | | | | 194 | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| 135 | | | | | | | 195 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | |
| 136 | | | | | | ● | 196 | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| 137 | | | | | | | 197 | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| 138 | | | | | | | 198 | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| 139 | | | | | | | 199 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | |
| 140 | | | | | | ● | 200 | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 141 | | | | | ● | ● | 201 | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| 142 | | | | | | | 202 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 143 | | | | | | | 203 | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| 144 | | | | | | ● | 204 | ● | | ● | | ● | ● |
| 145 | | | | | | ● | 205 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 146 | | | | | | | 206 | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| 147 | | | | | | ● | 207 | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| 148 | | | | | | | 208 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 149 | | | | | ● | ● | 209 | ● | | ● | ● | ● | |
| 150 | | | | | | | 210 | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| 151 | | | | | | | 211 | ● | | ● | | ● | ● |
| 152 | | | | | | | 212 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 153 | | | | | | ● | 213 | ● | | ● | | ● | ● |
| 154 | | | | | | ● | 214 | ● | | ● | | ● | ● |
| 155 | | | | | | | 215 | | | ● | | ● | ● |
| 156 | | | | | ● | ● | 216 | | | ● | | ● | ● |
| 157 | | | | | | | 217 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 158 | | | | | | | 218 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 159 | | | | | | | 219 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 160 | | | | | ● | | 220 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 161 | | | | | ● | | 221 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 162 | | | | | ● | | 222 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 163 | | ● | | ● | ● | | 223 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 164 | | ● | | ● | ● | | 224 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 165 | ● | ● | | ● | | | 225 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 166 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | 226 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 167 | ● | ● | | ● | | | 227 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 168 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | 228 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 169 | ● | ● | | ● | | | 229 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| 170 | ● | ● | | ● | | | 230 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 171 | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | 231 | ● | | | ● | ● | ● |
| 172 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | 232 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| 173 | | ● | | ● | ● | | 233 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| 174 | ● | ● | | ● | | | 234 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 175 | ● | ● | | ● | | | 235 | ● | | | ● | ● | |
| 176 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | 236 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 177 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | 237 | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 178 | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | |
| 179 | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | |
| 180 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | |

# FAIRISLE PATTERNS

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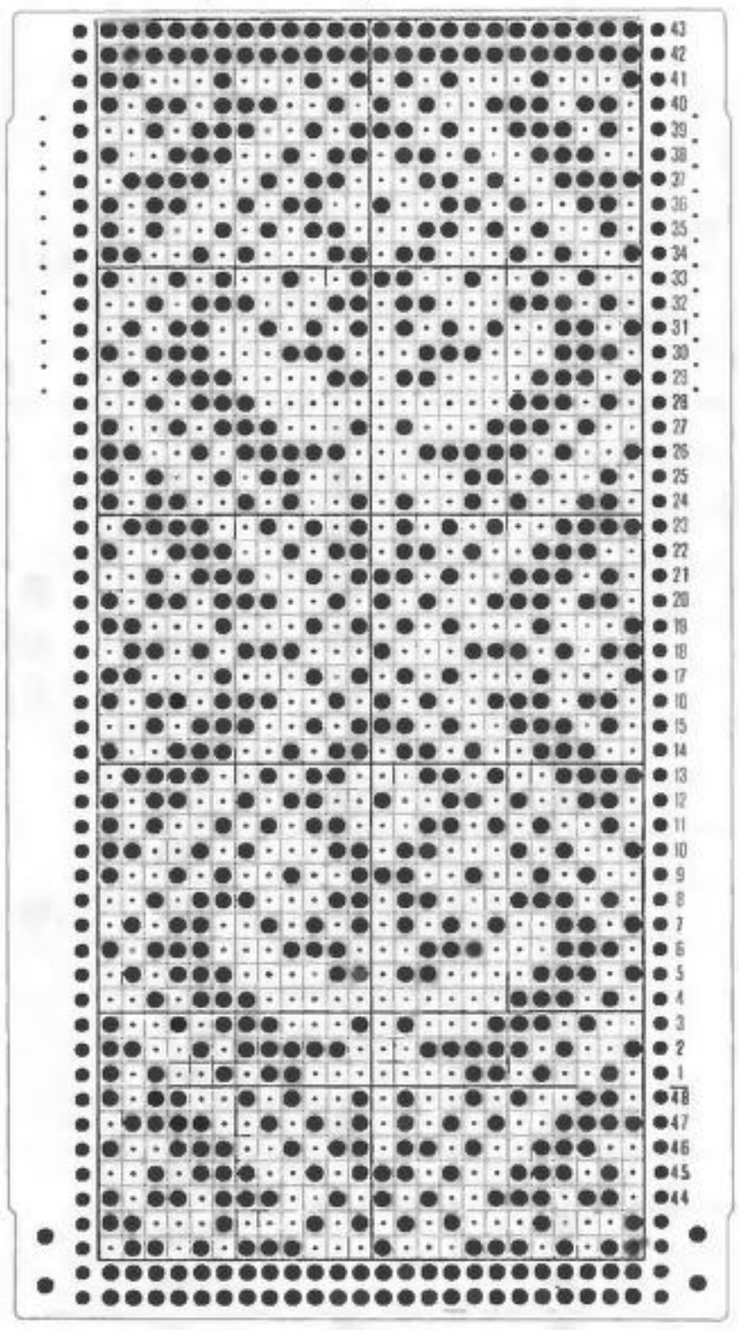

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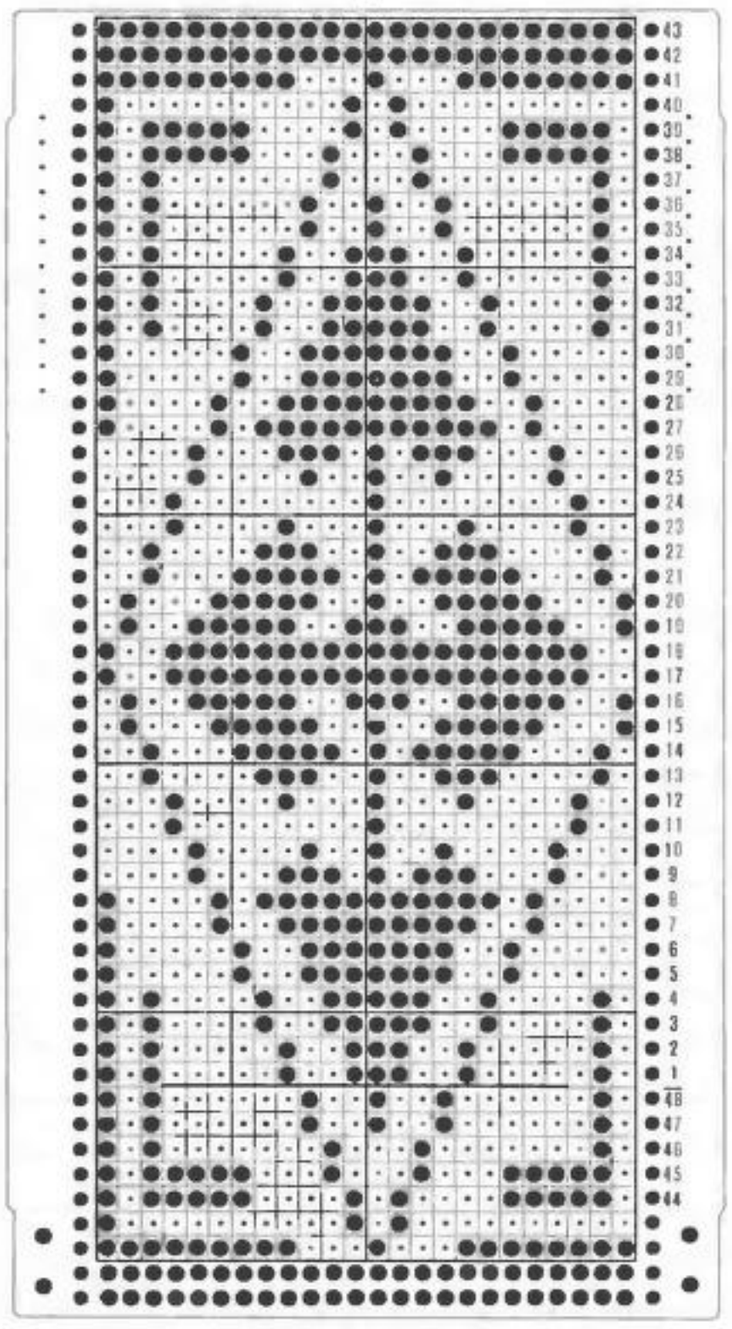

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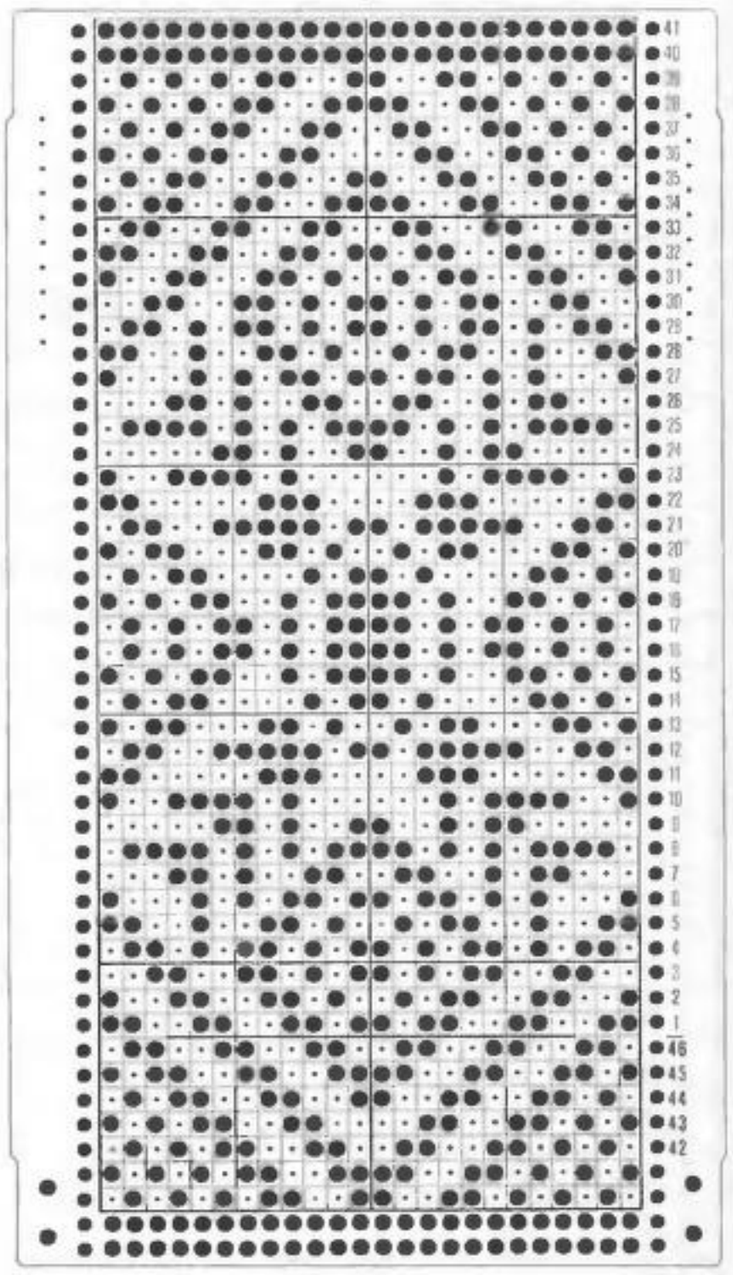

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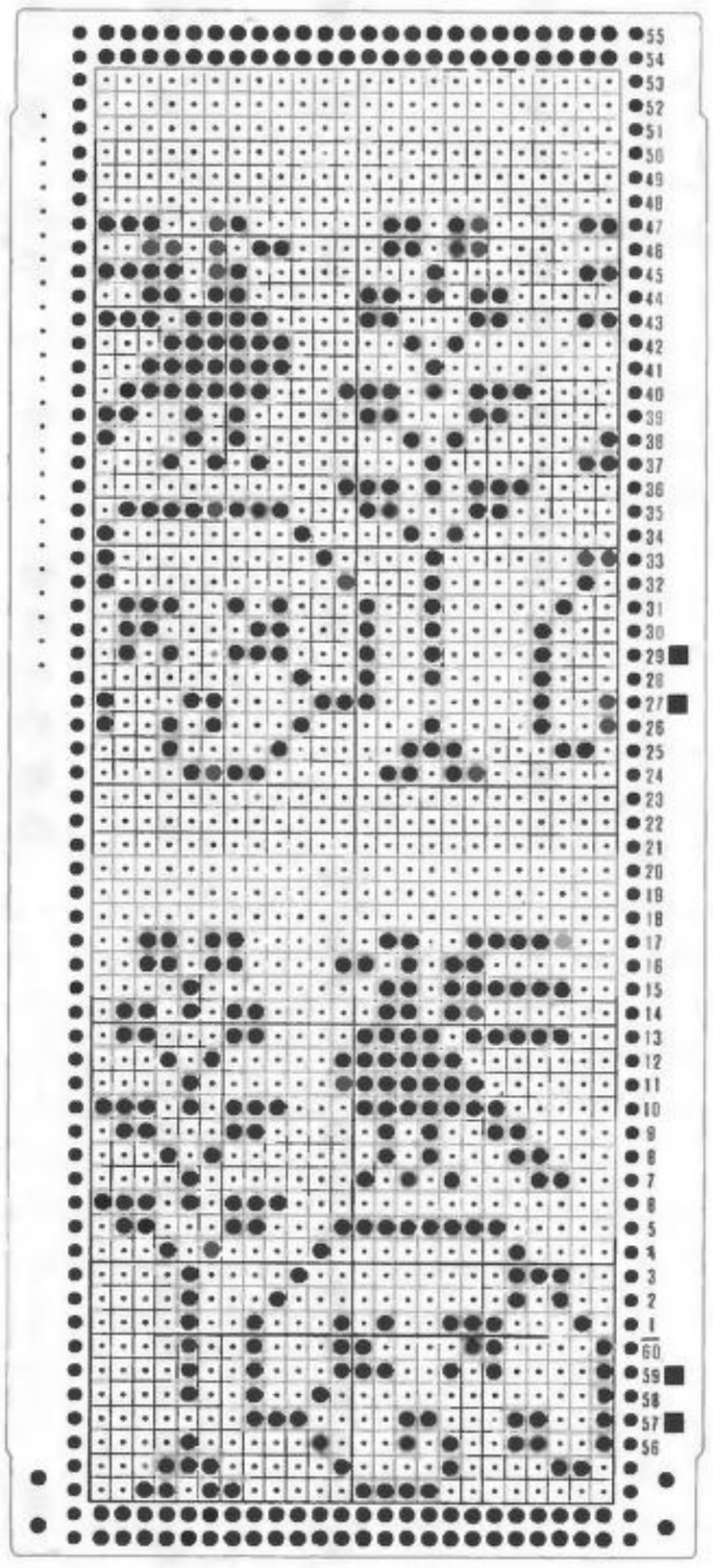

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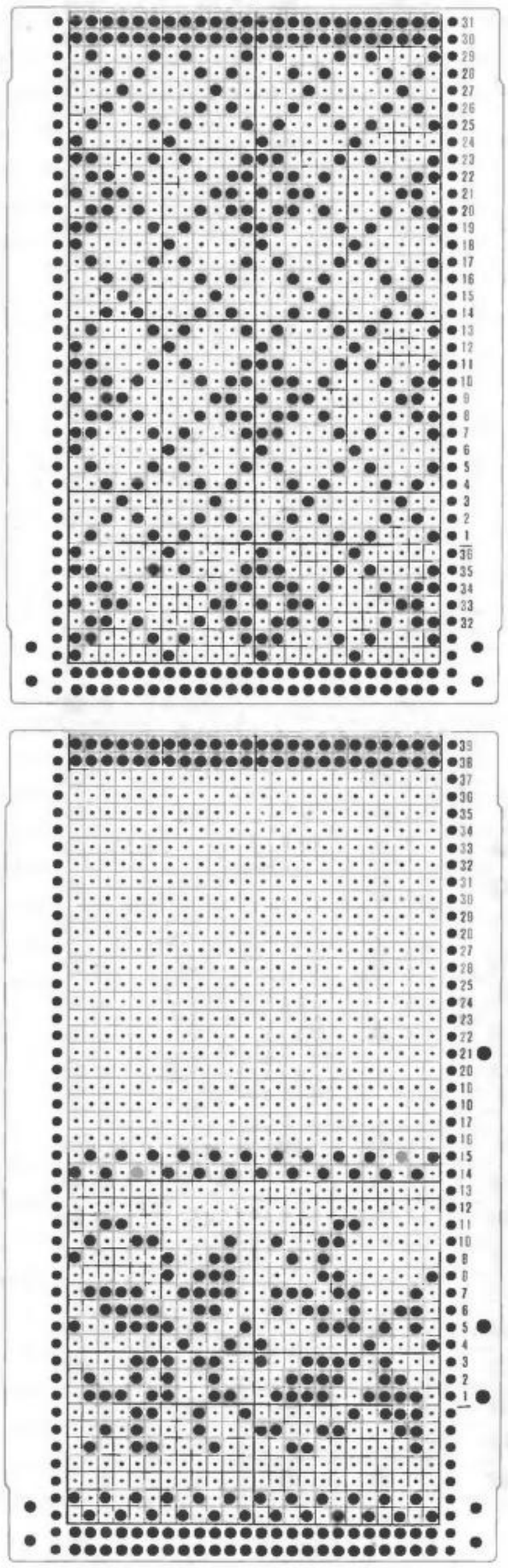

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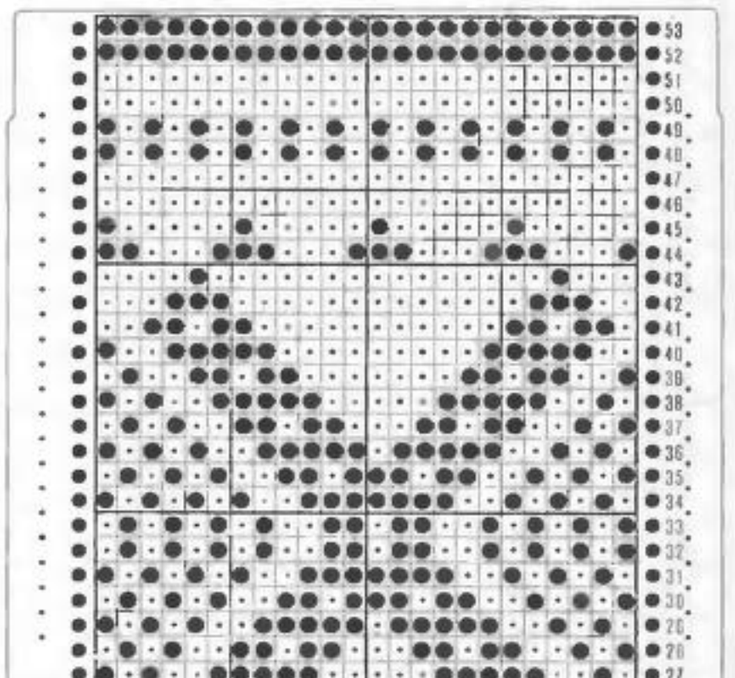

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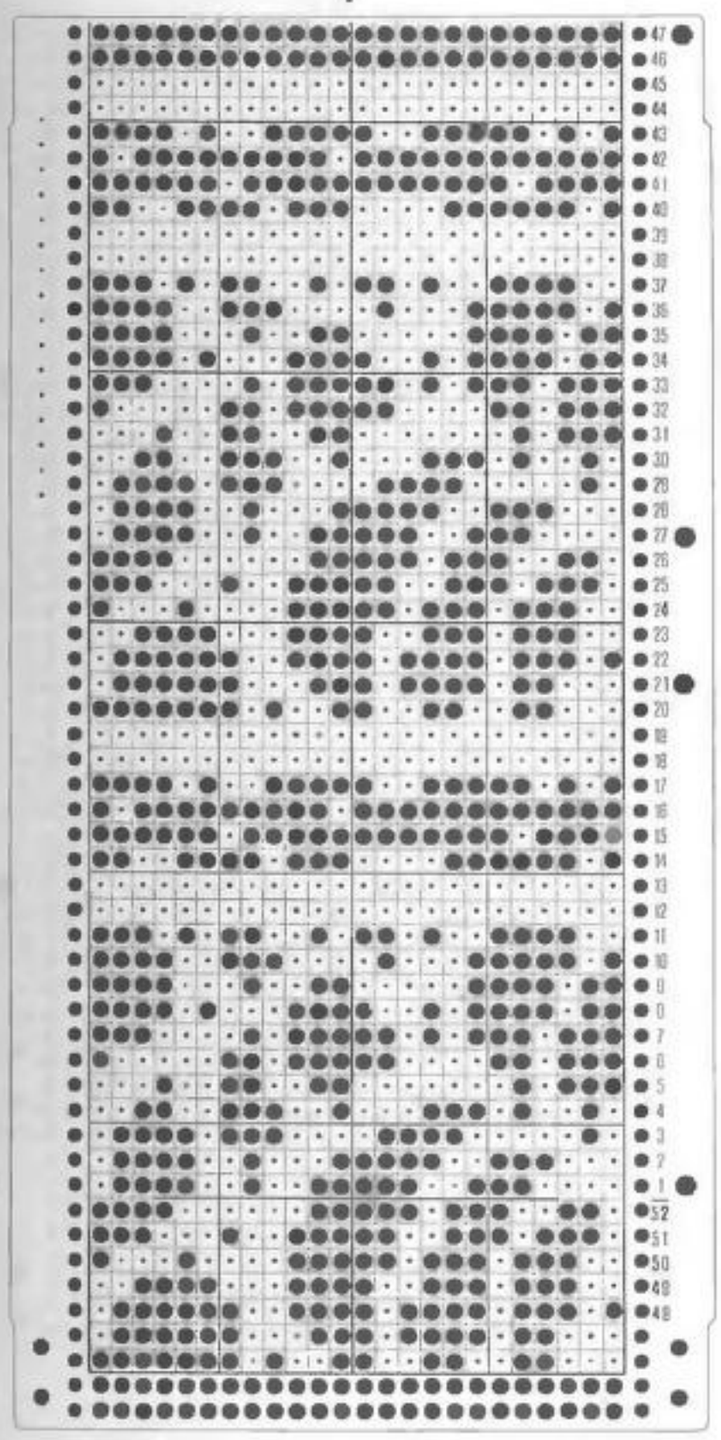

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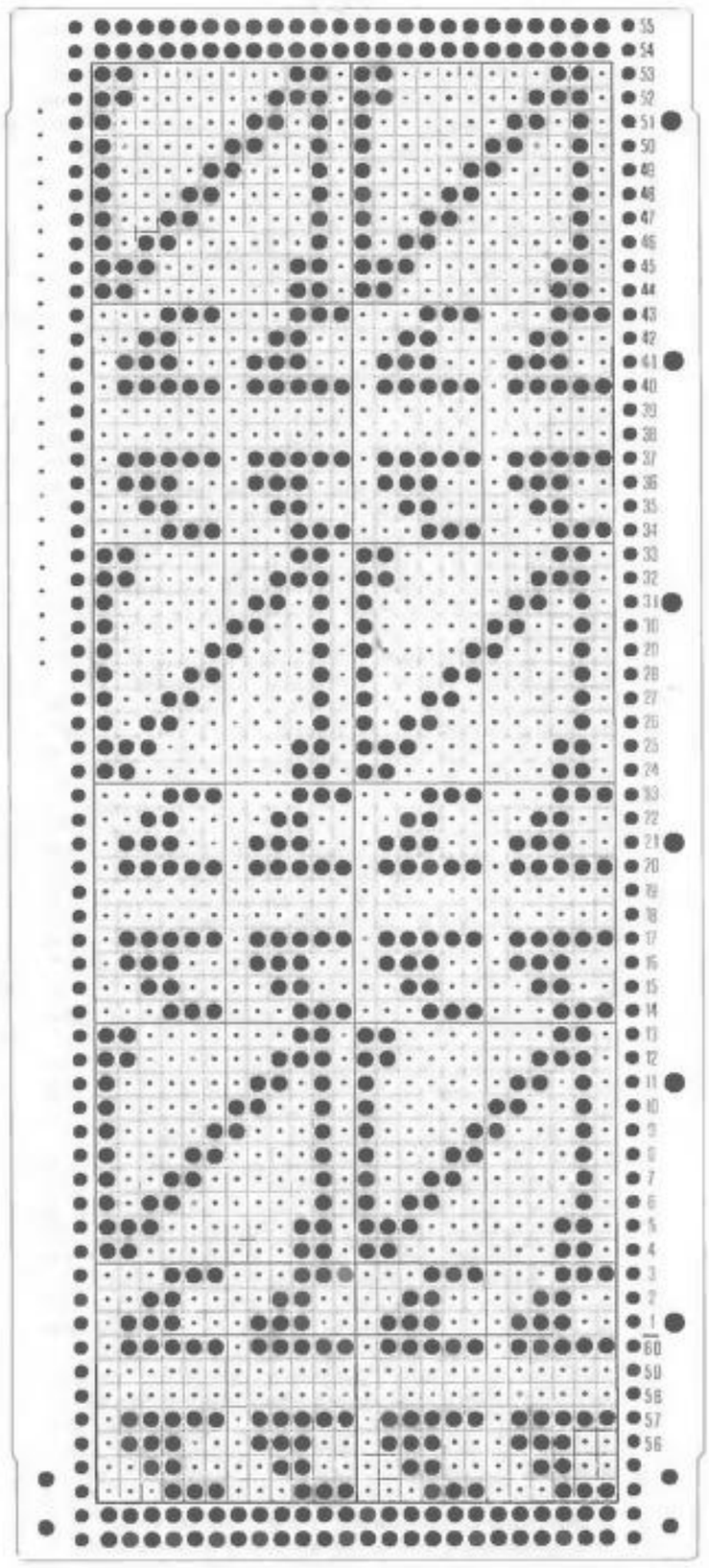

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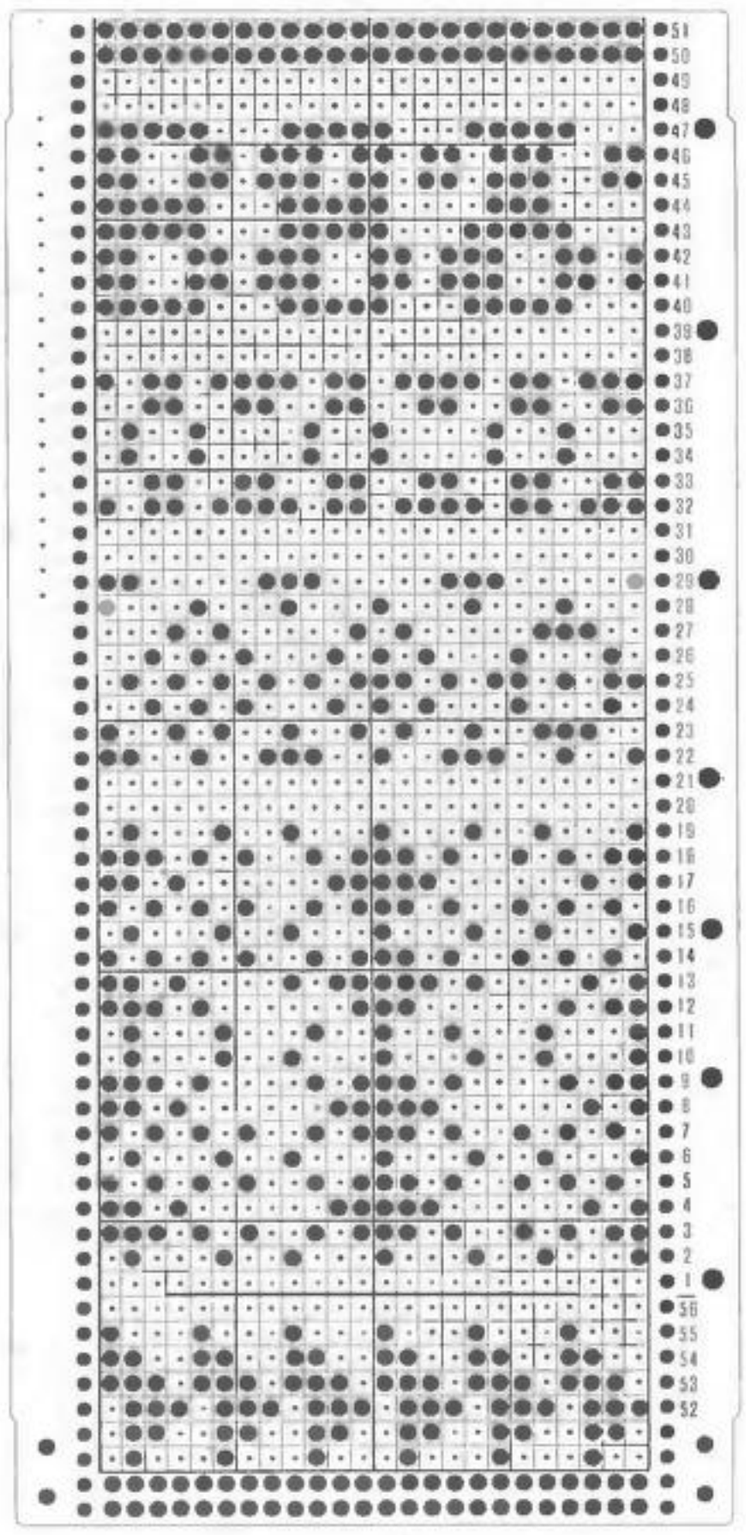

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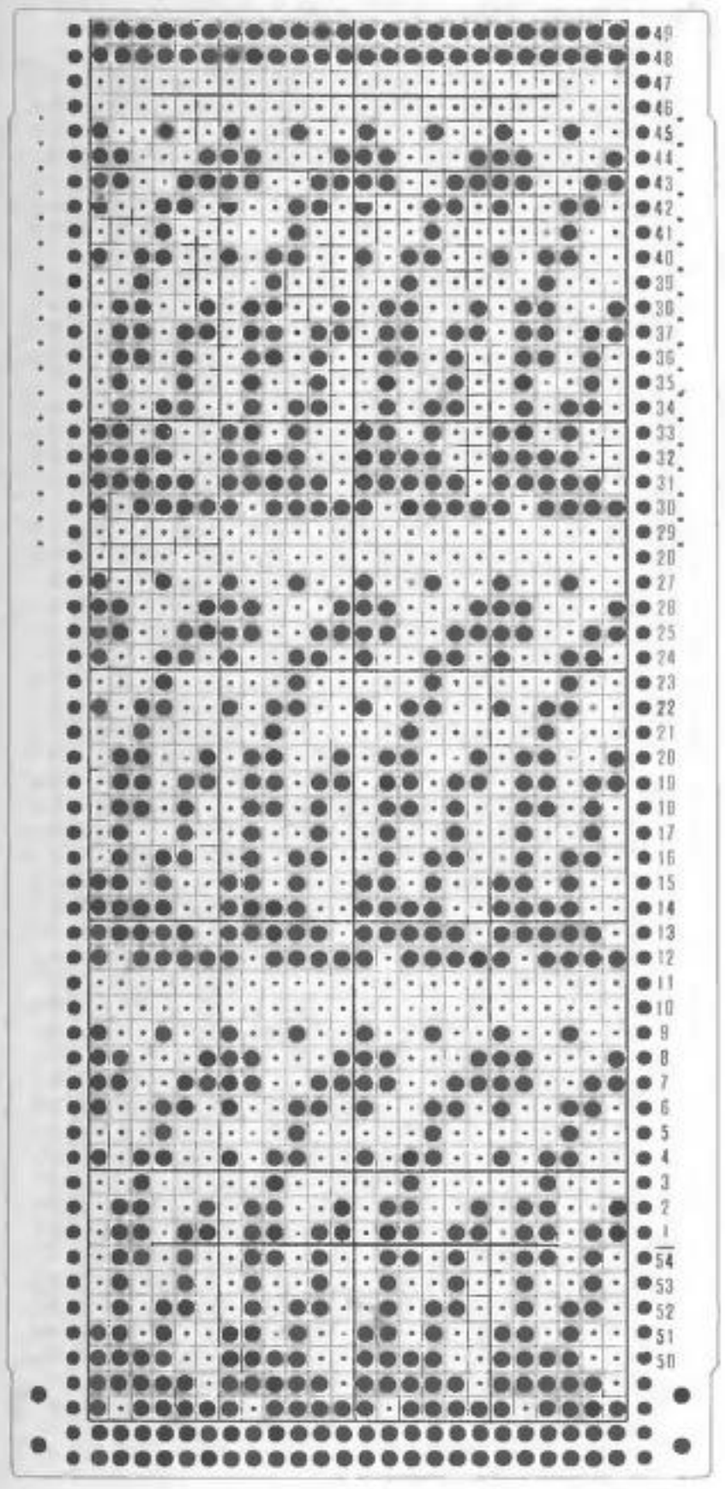

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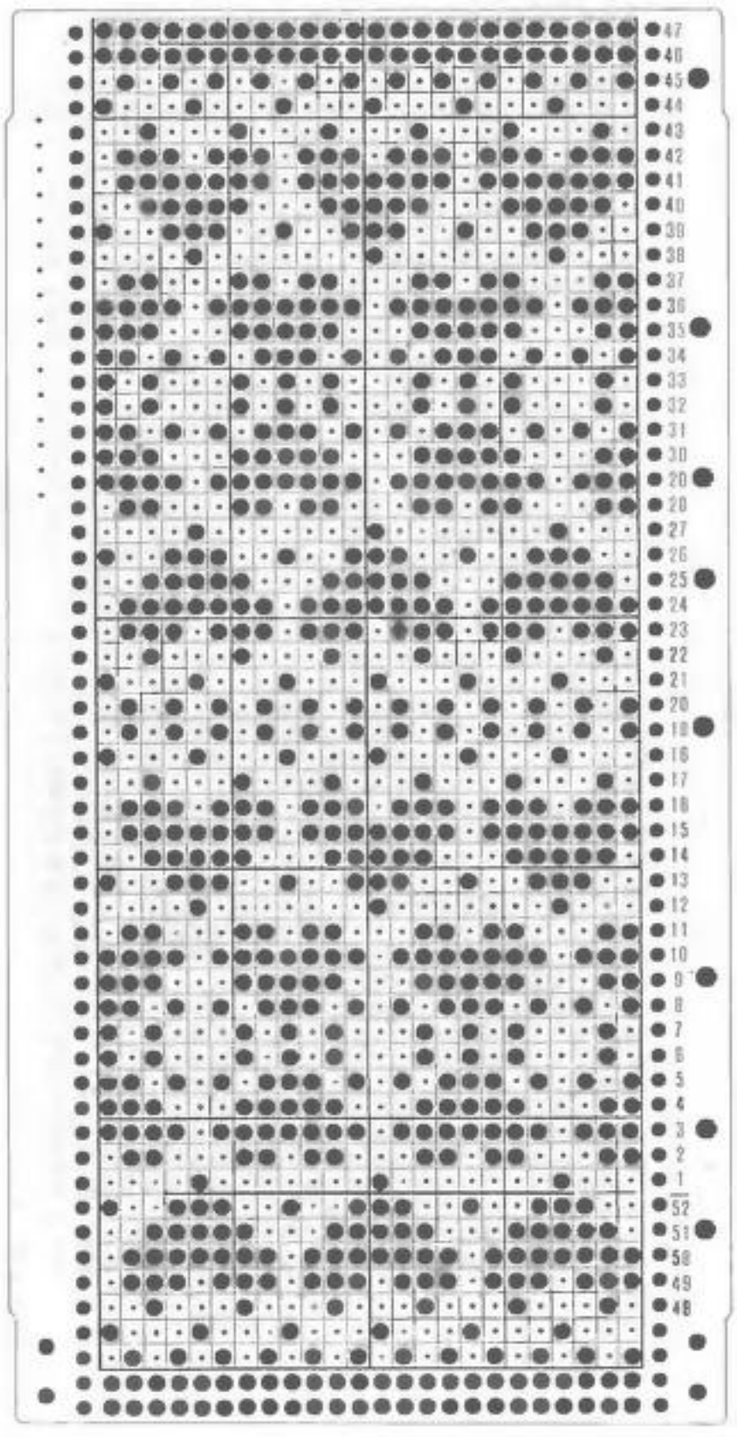

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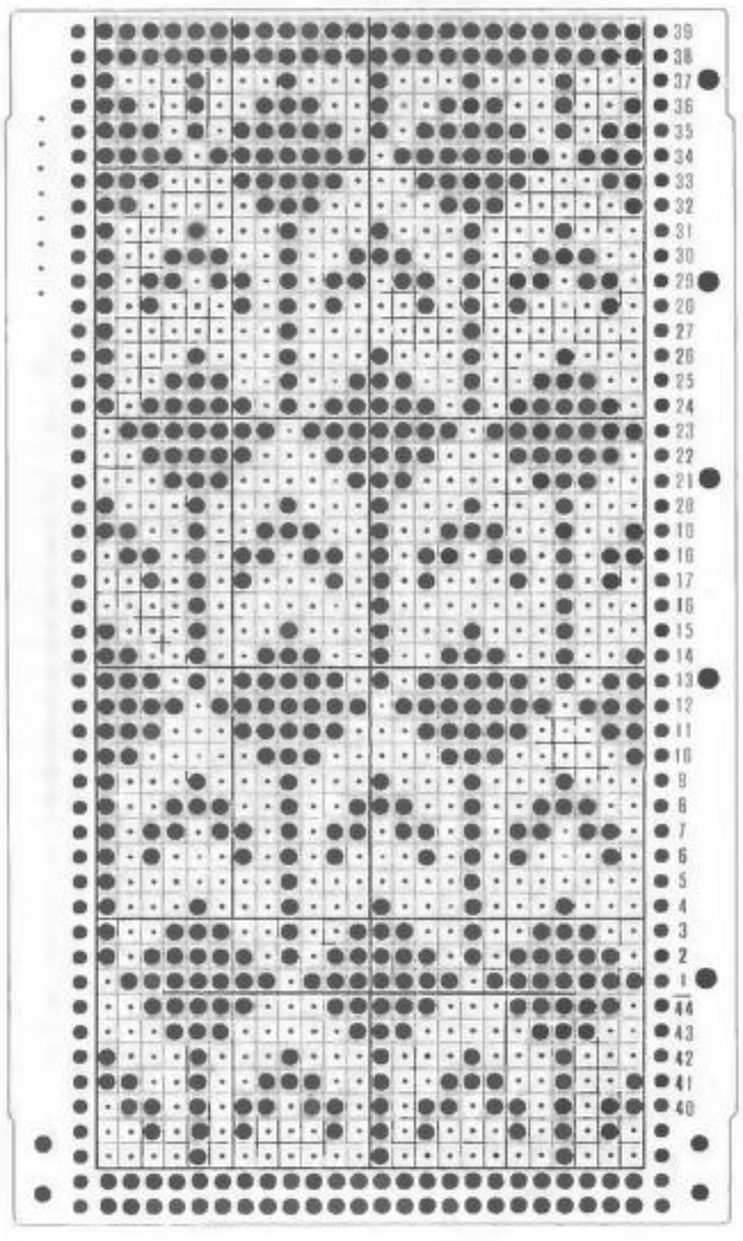

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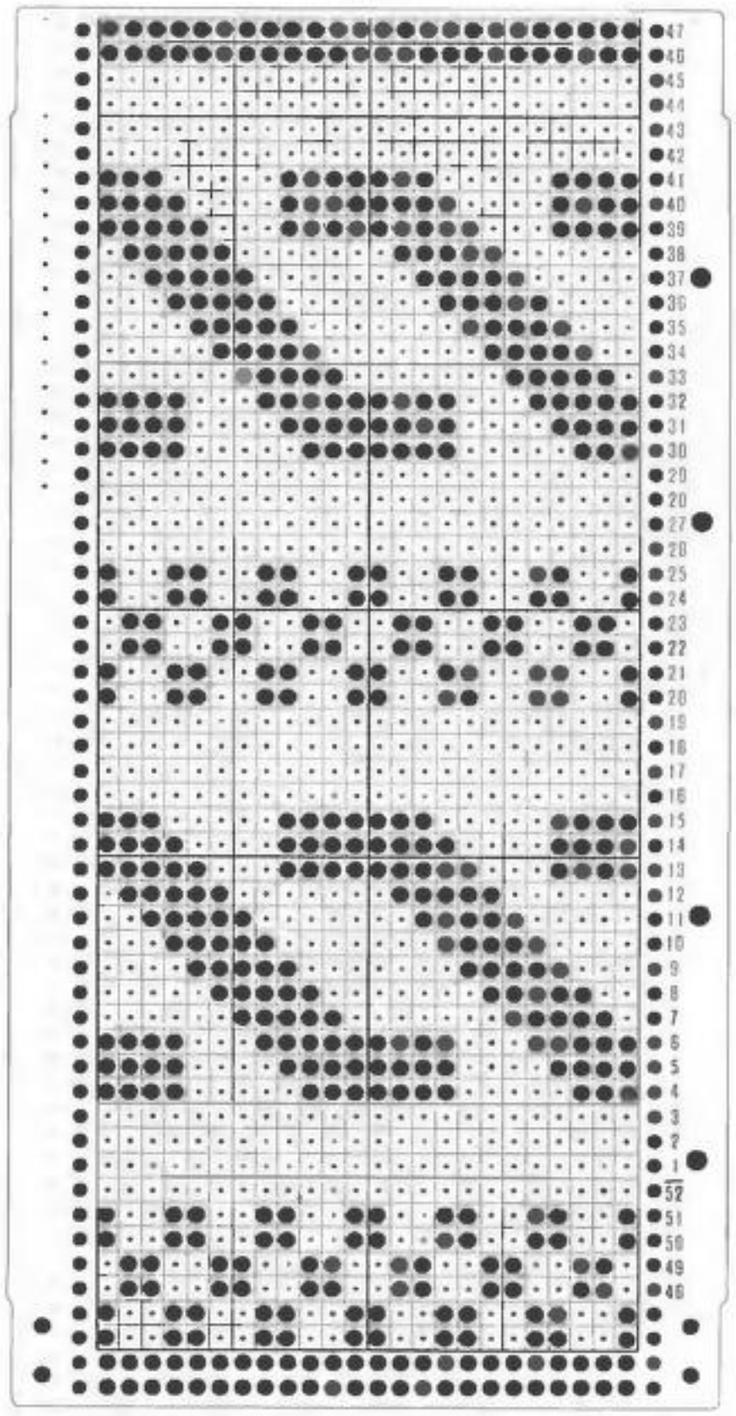

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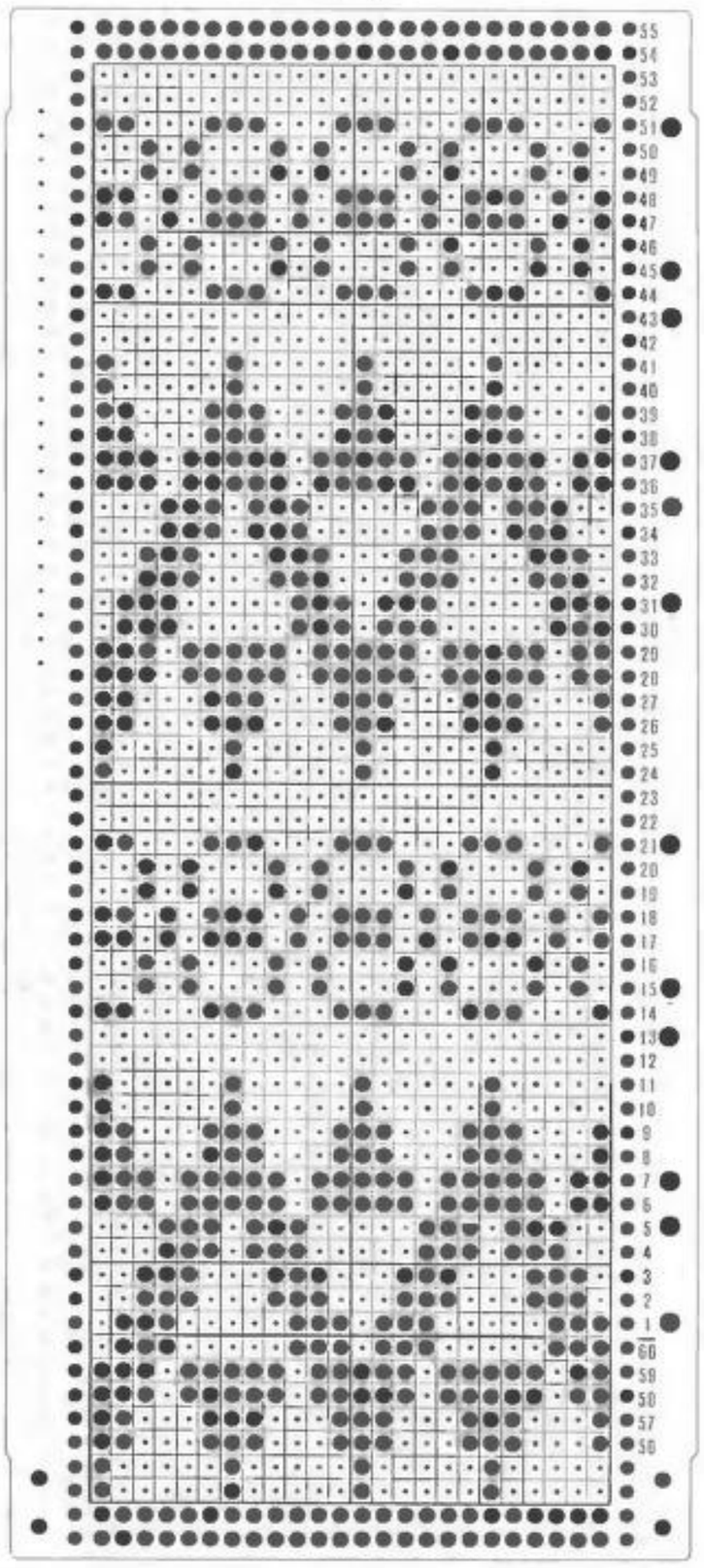

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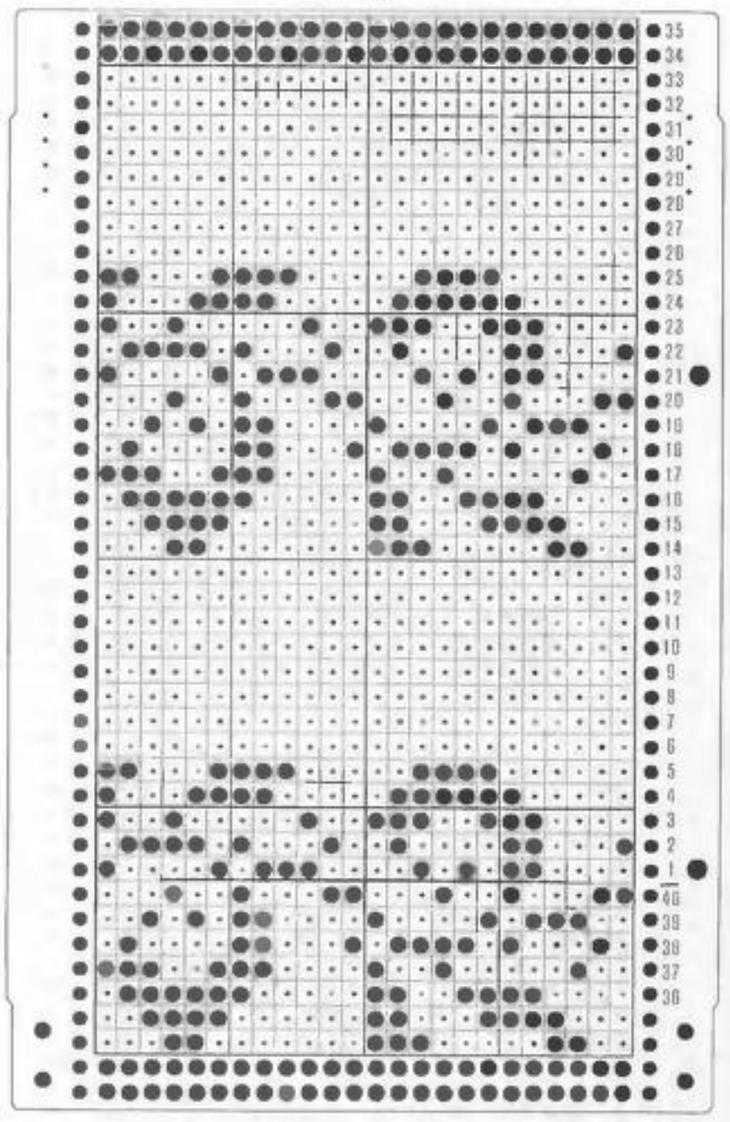

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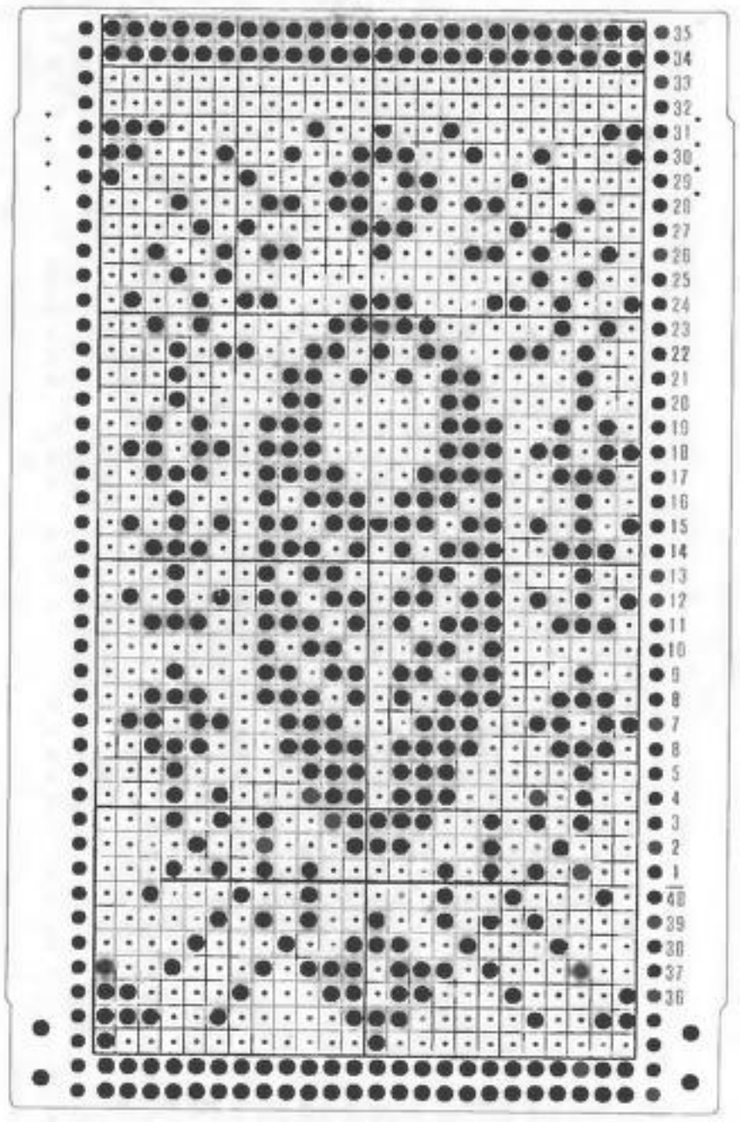

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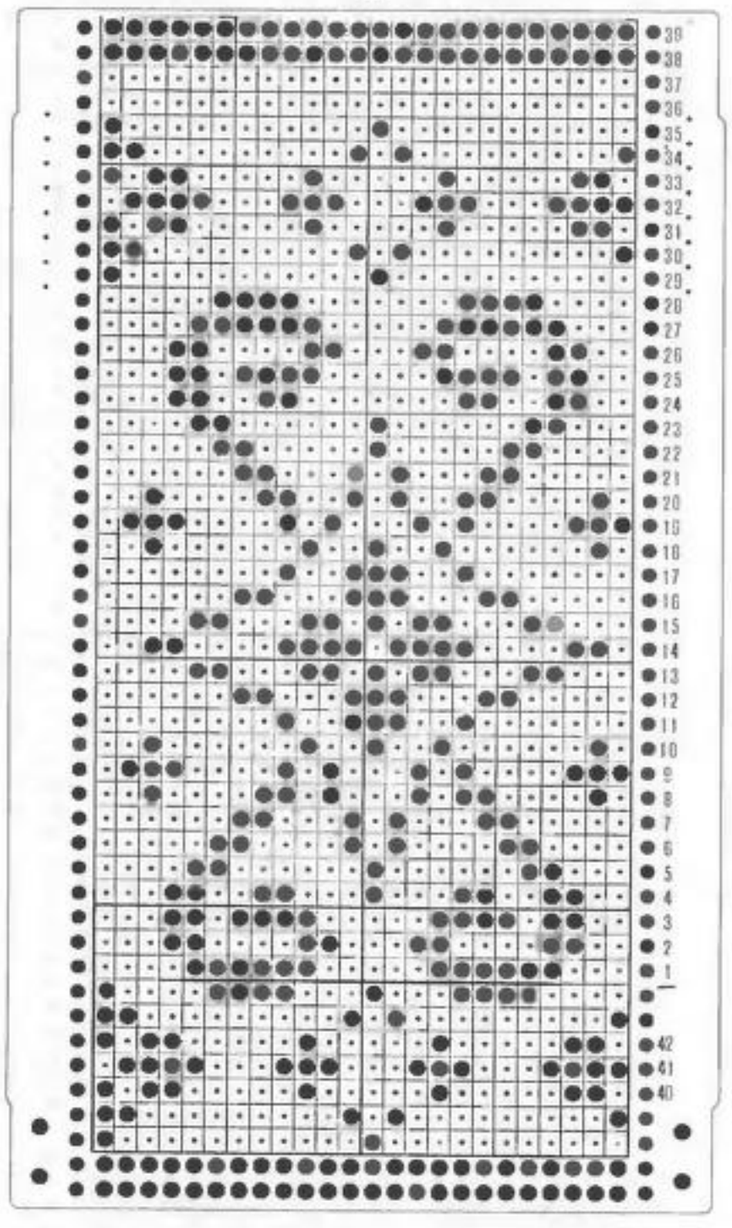

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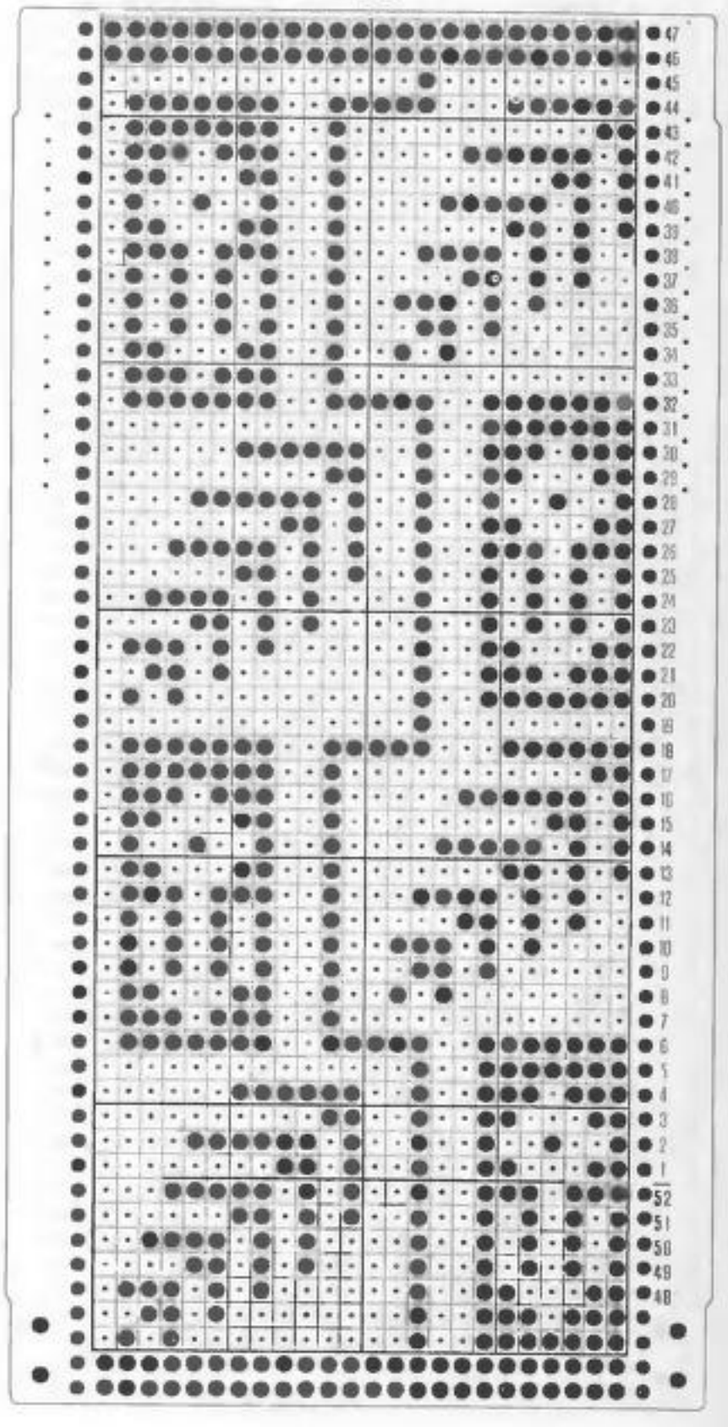

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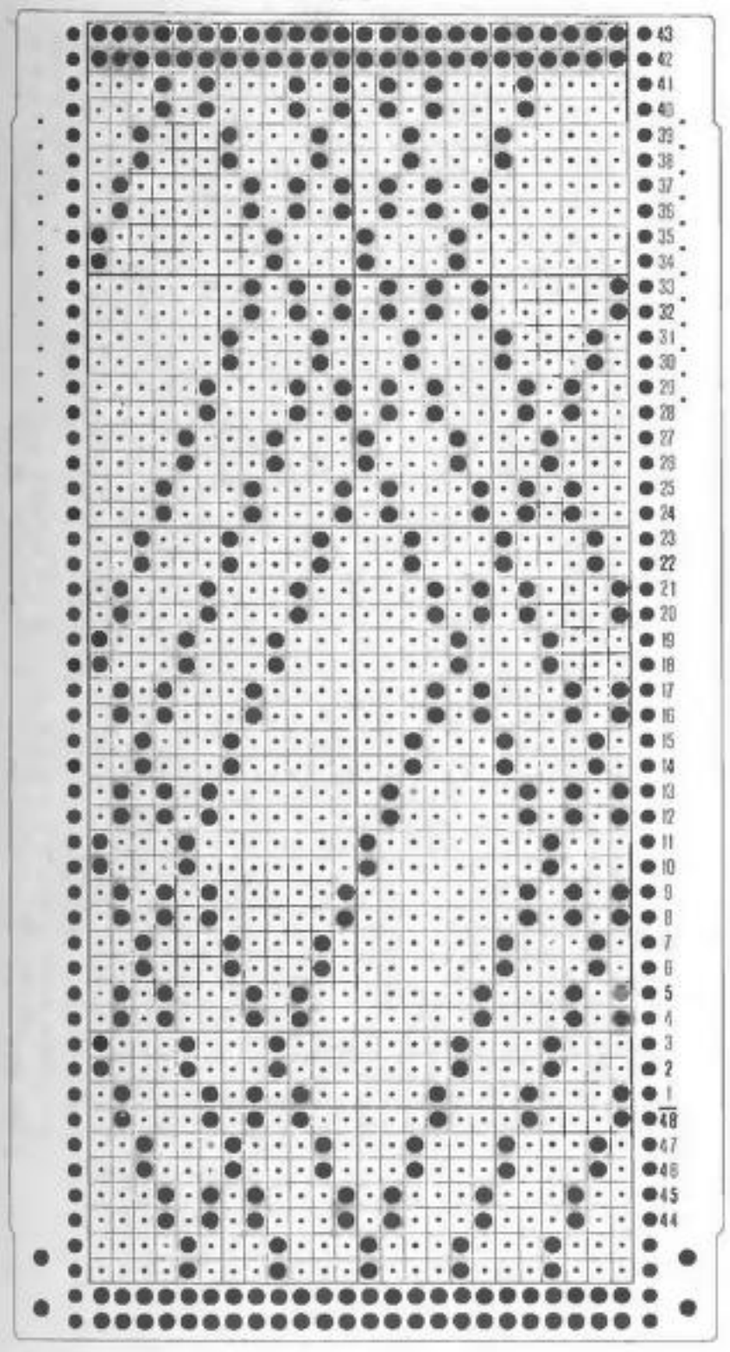

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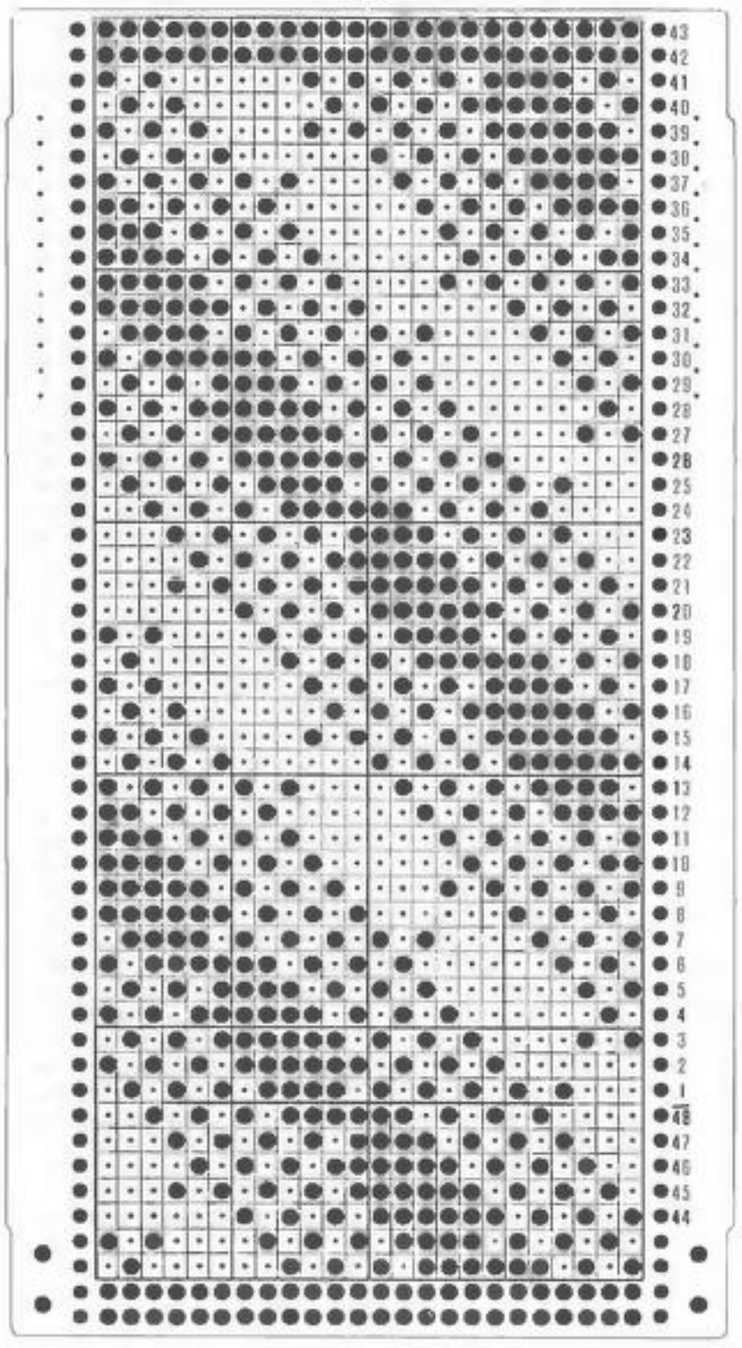

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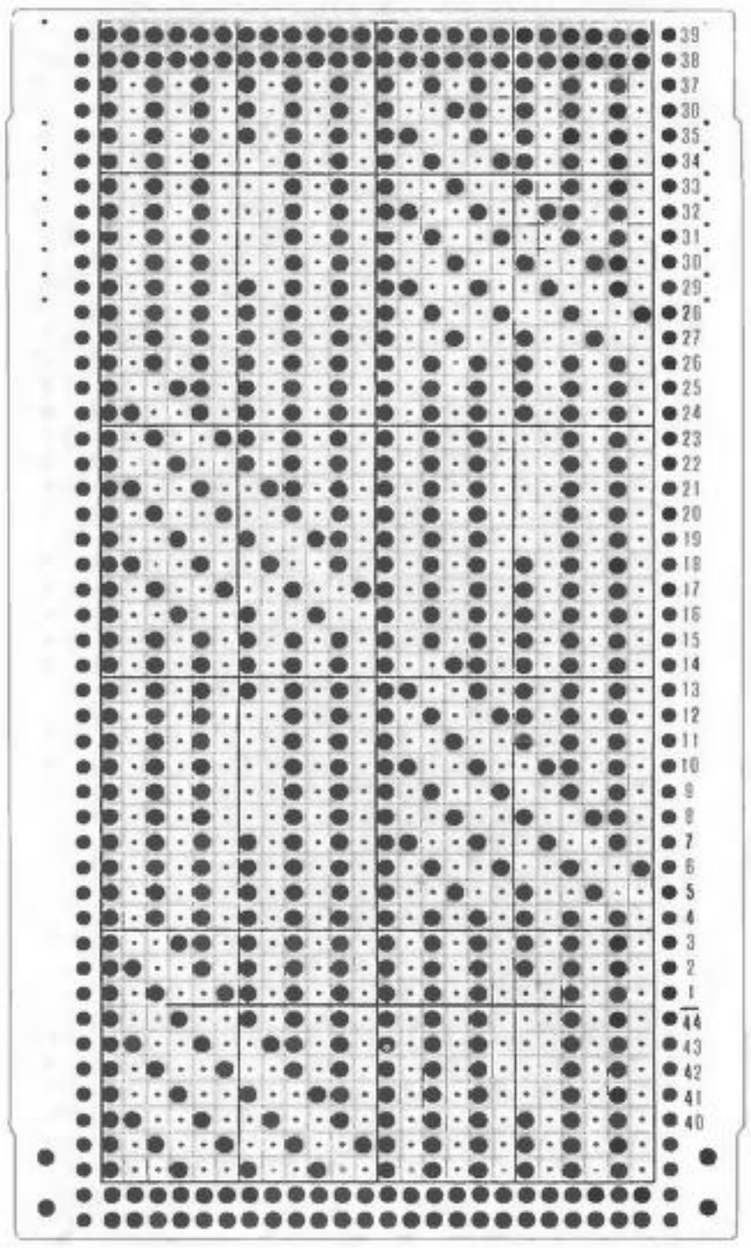

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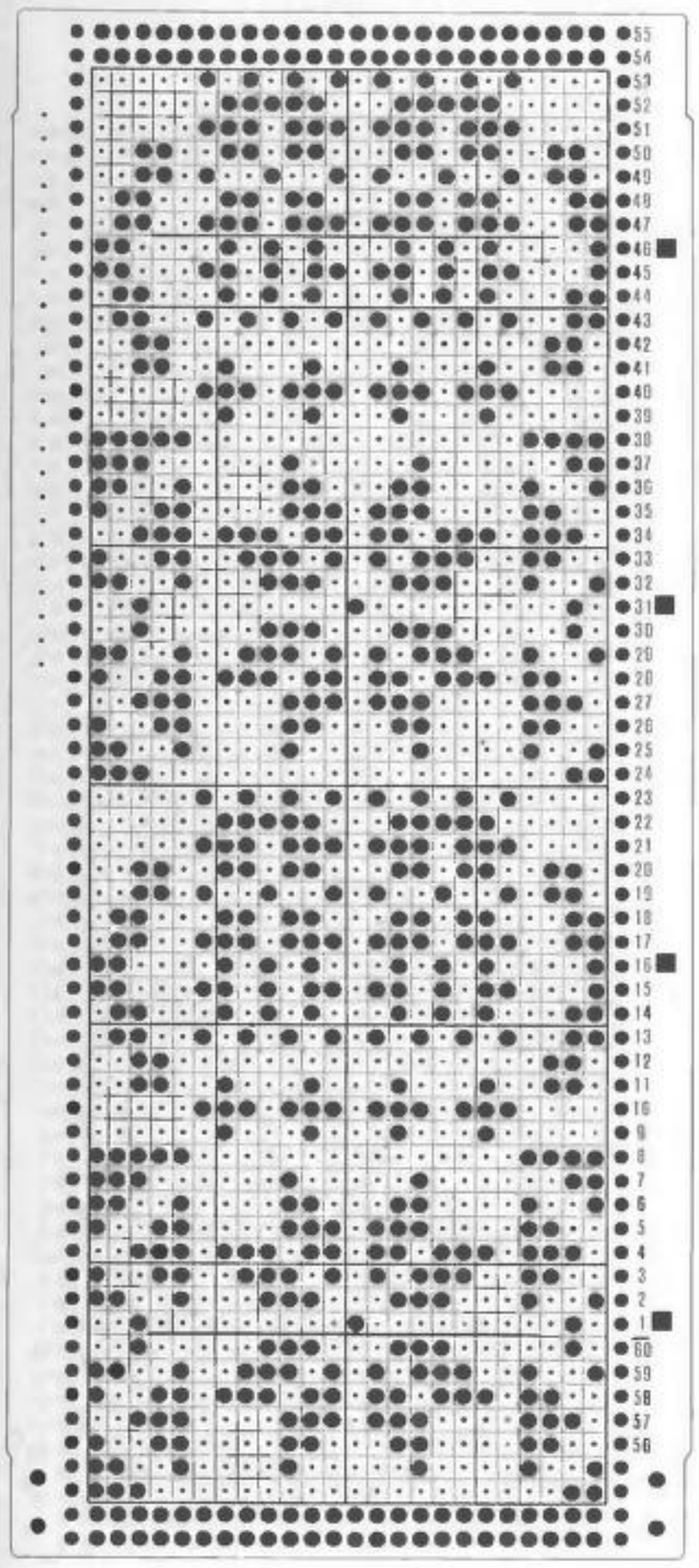

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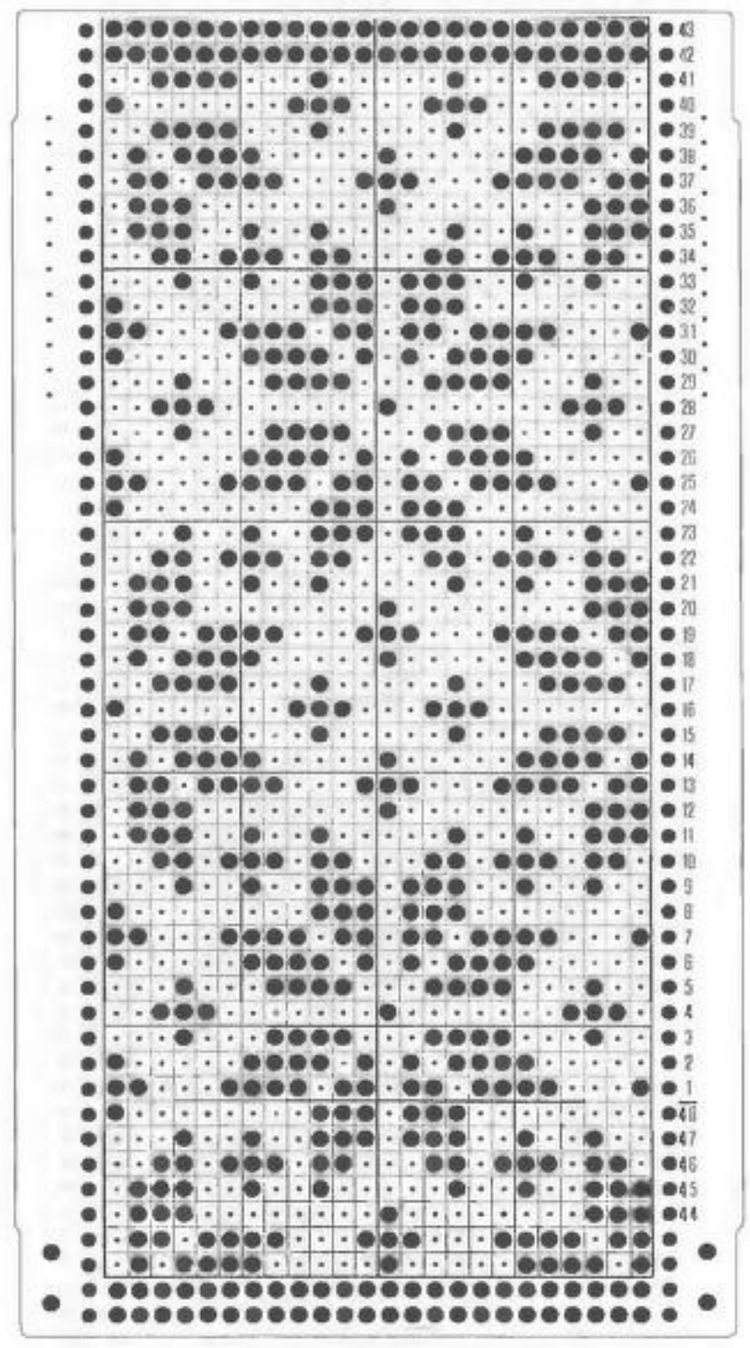

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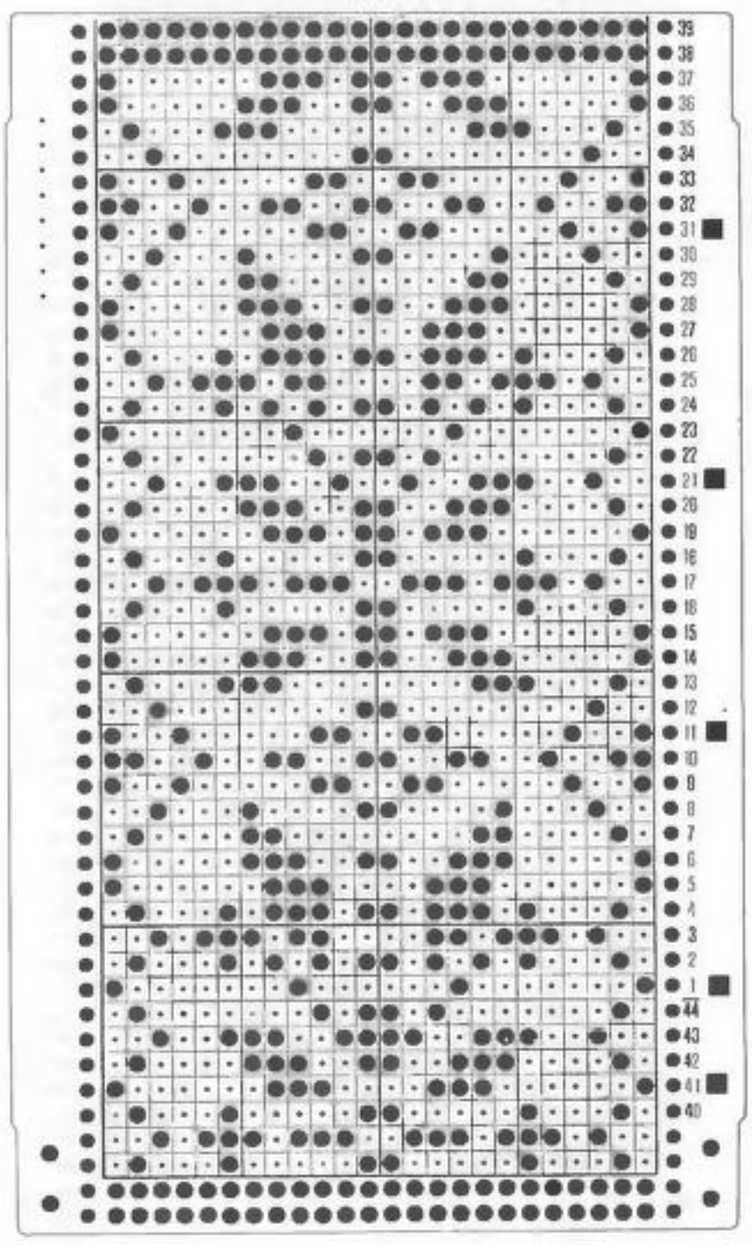

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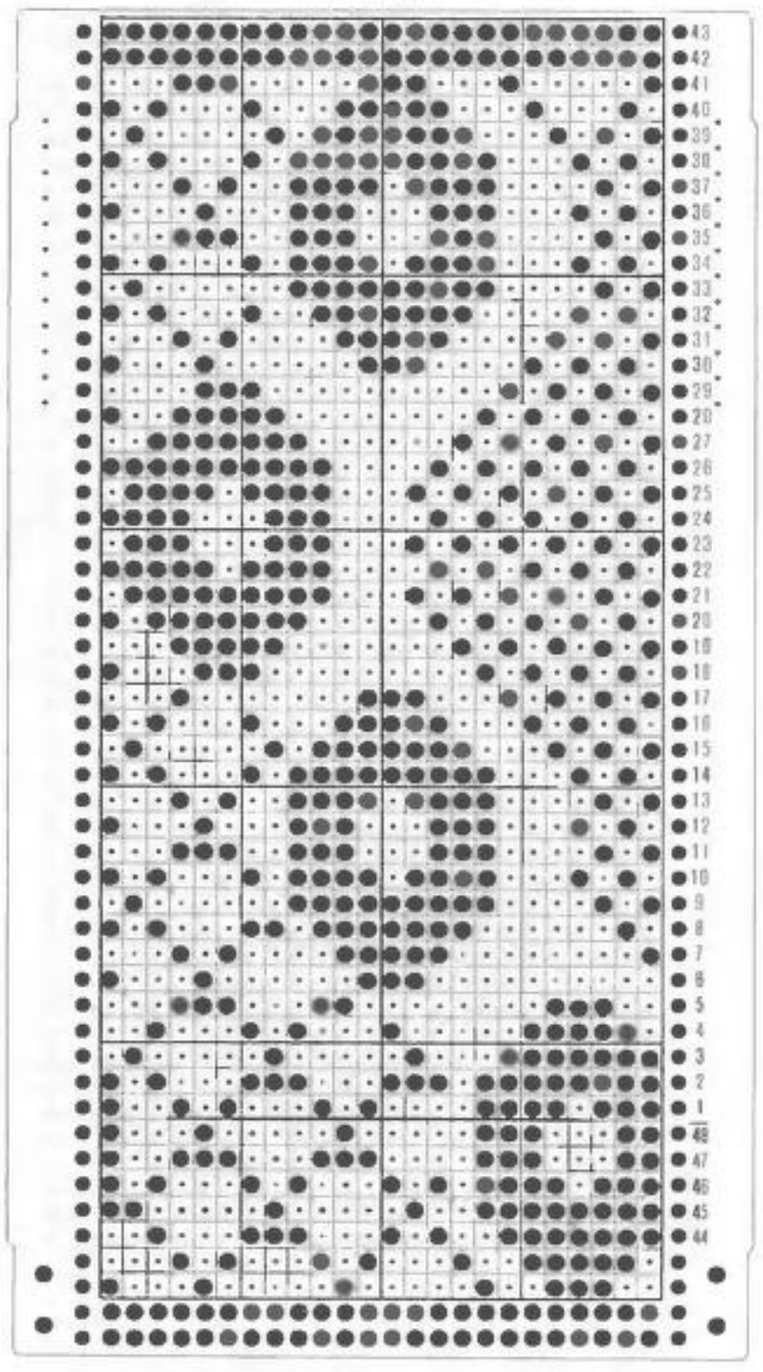

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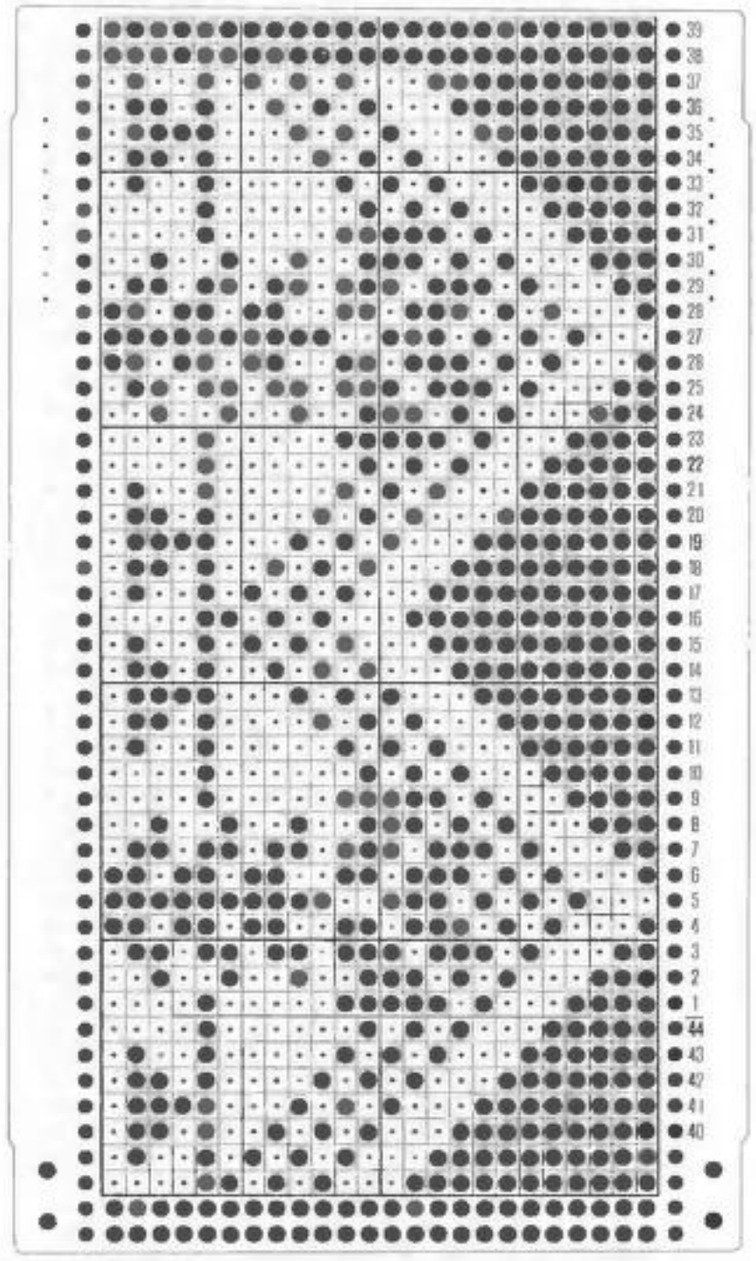

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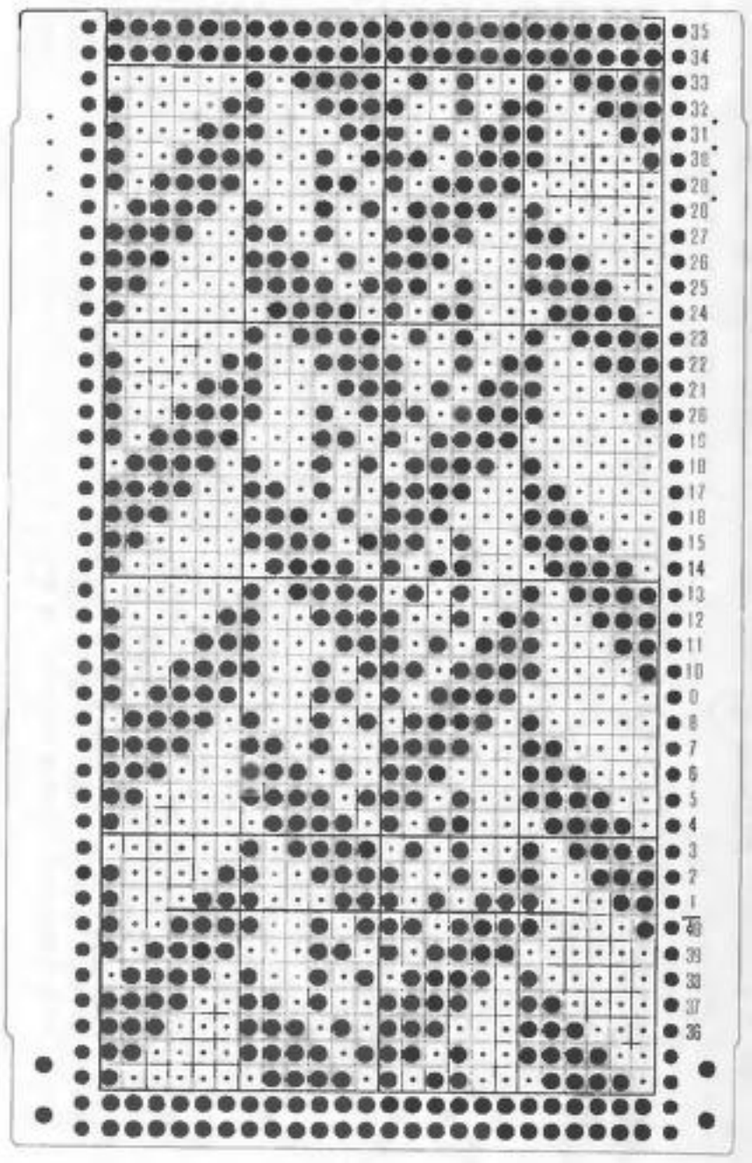

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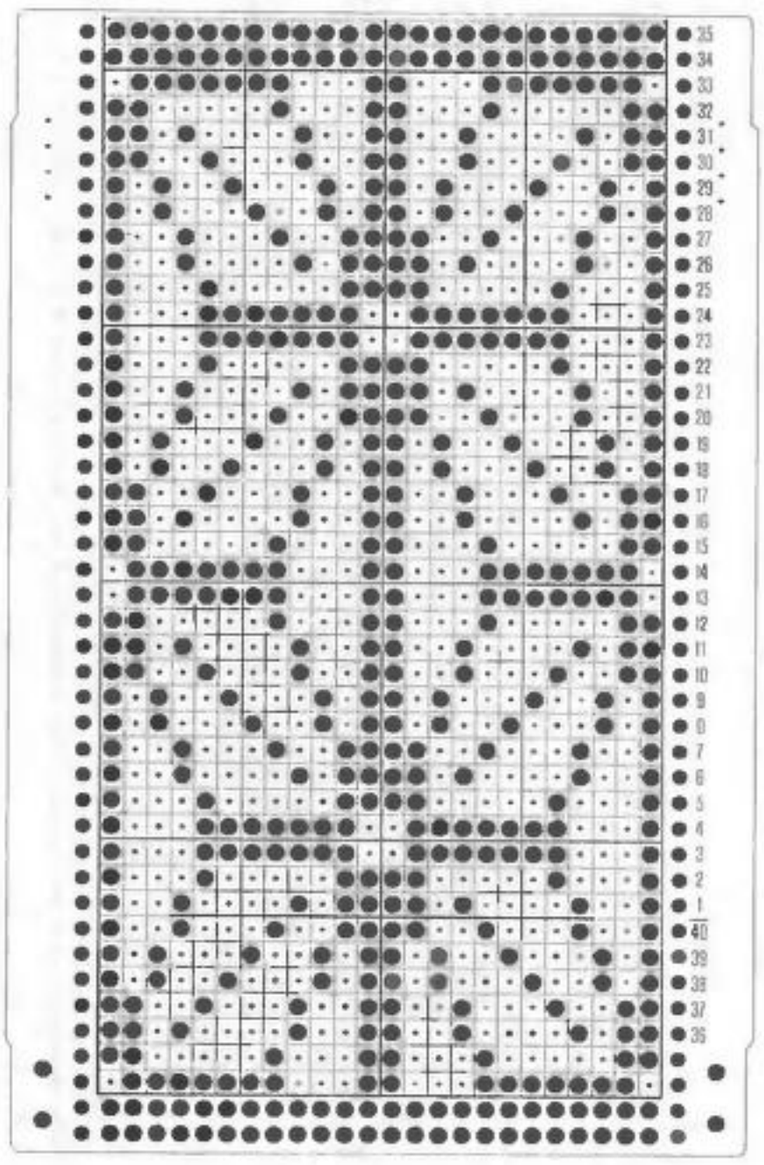

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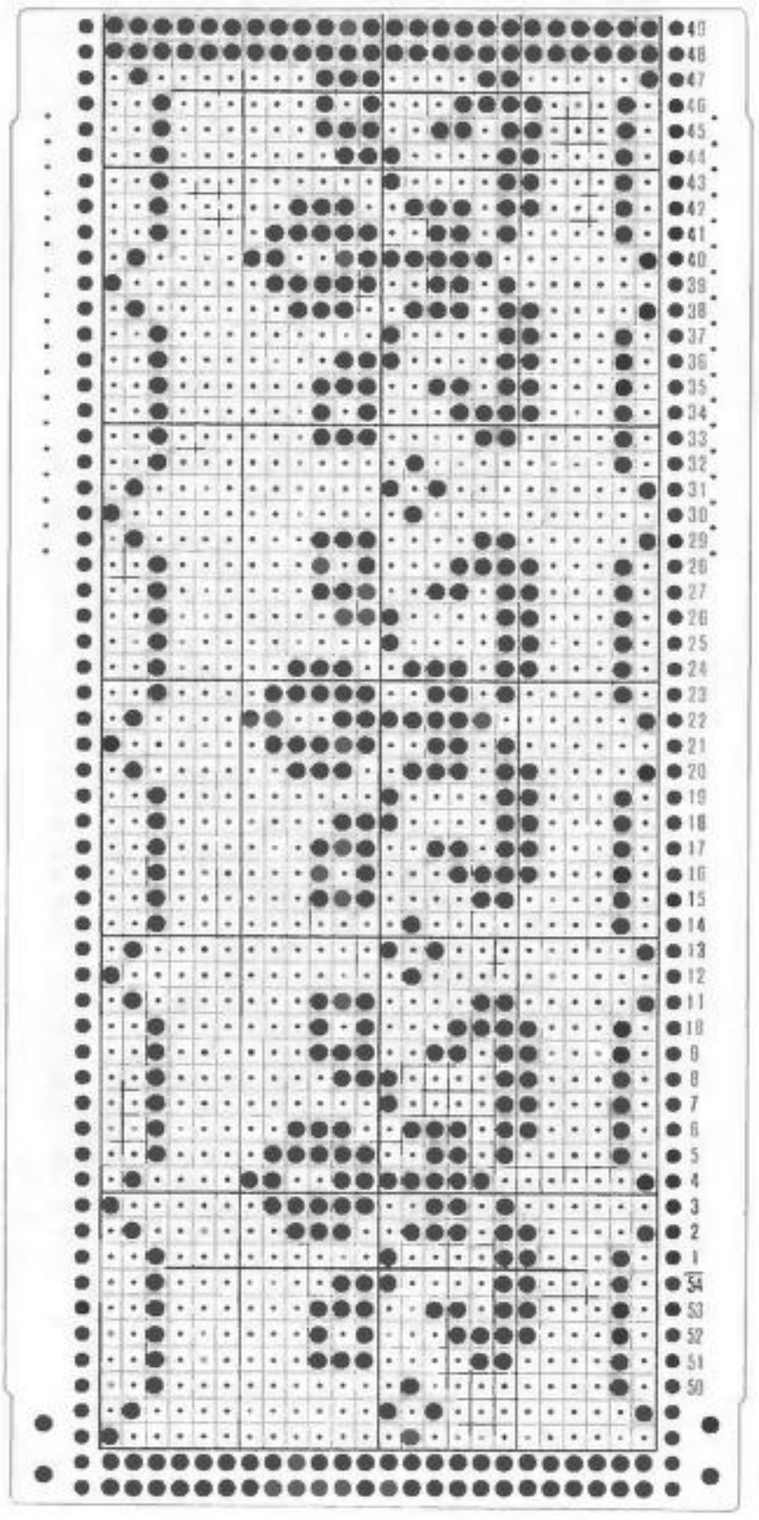

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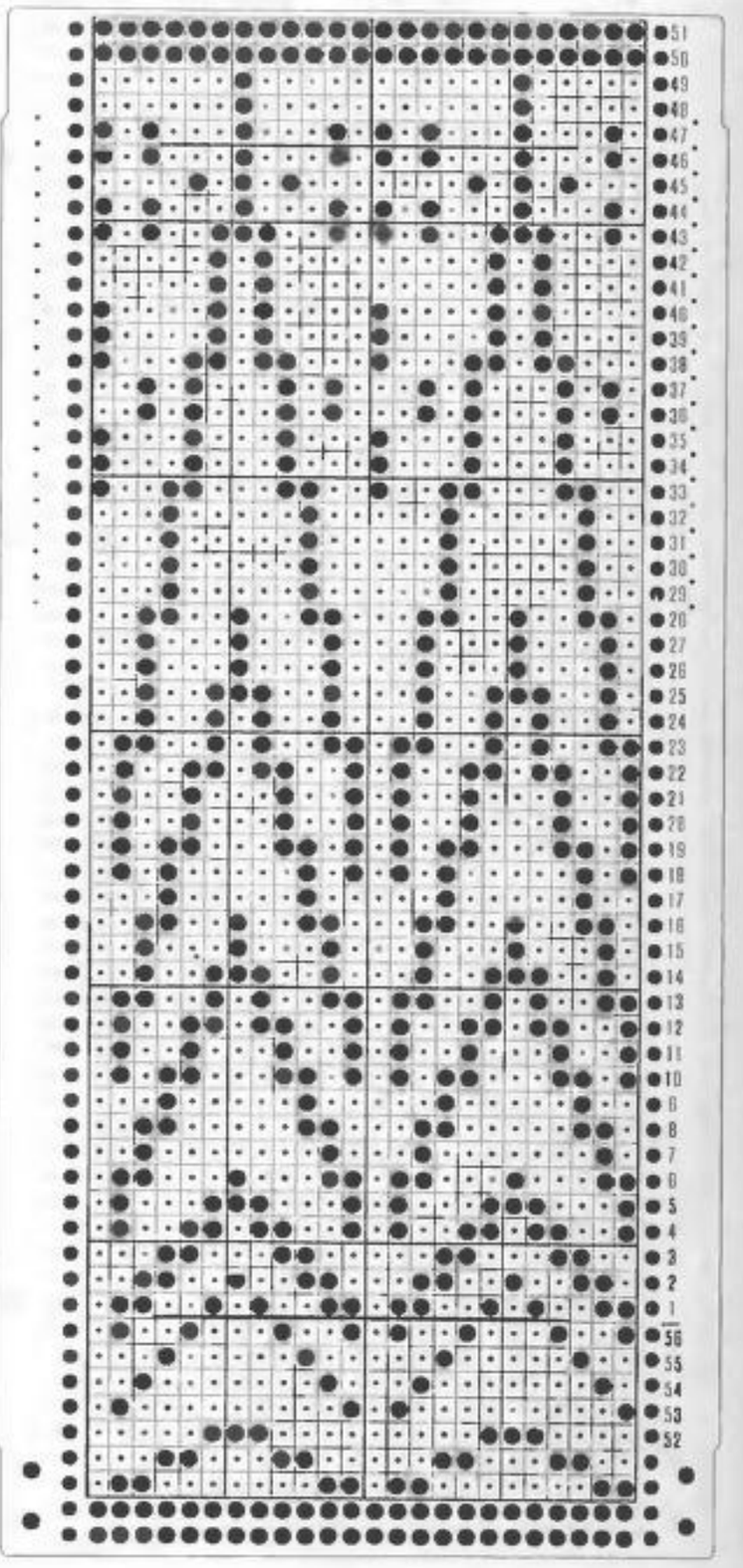

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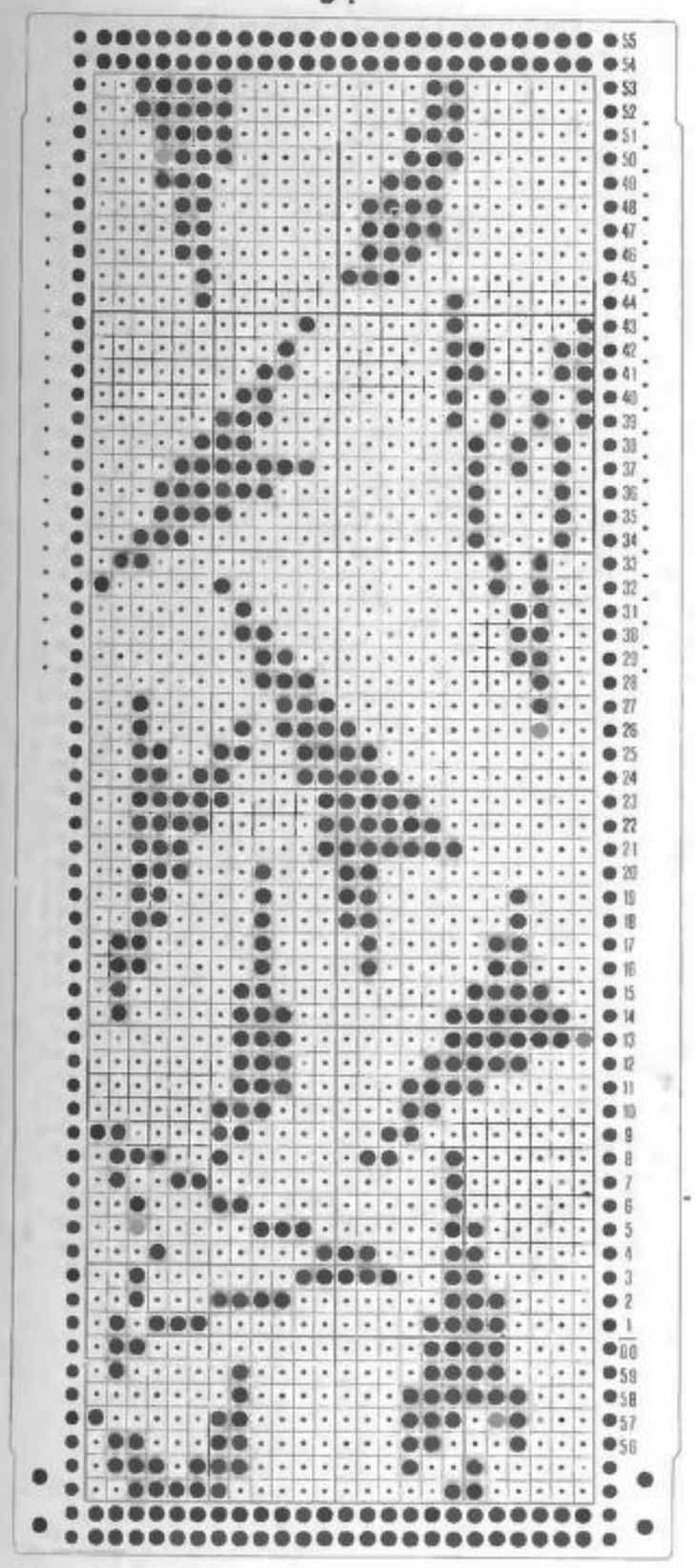

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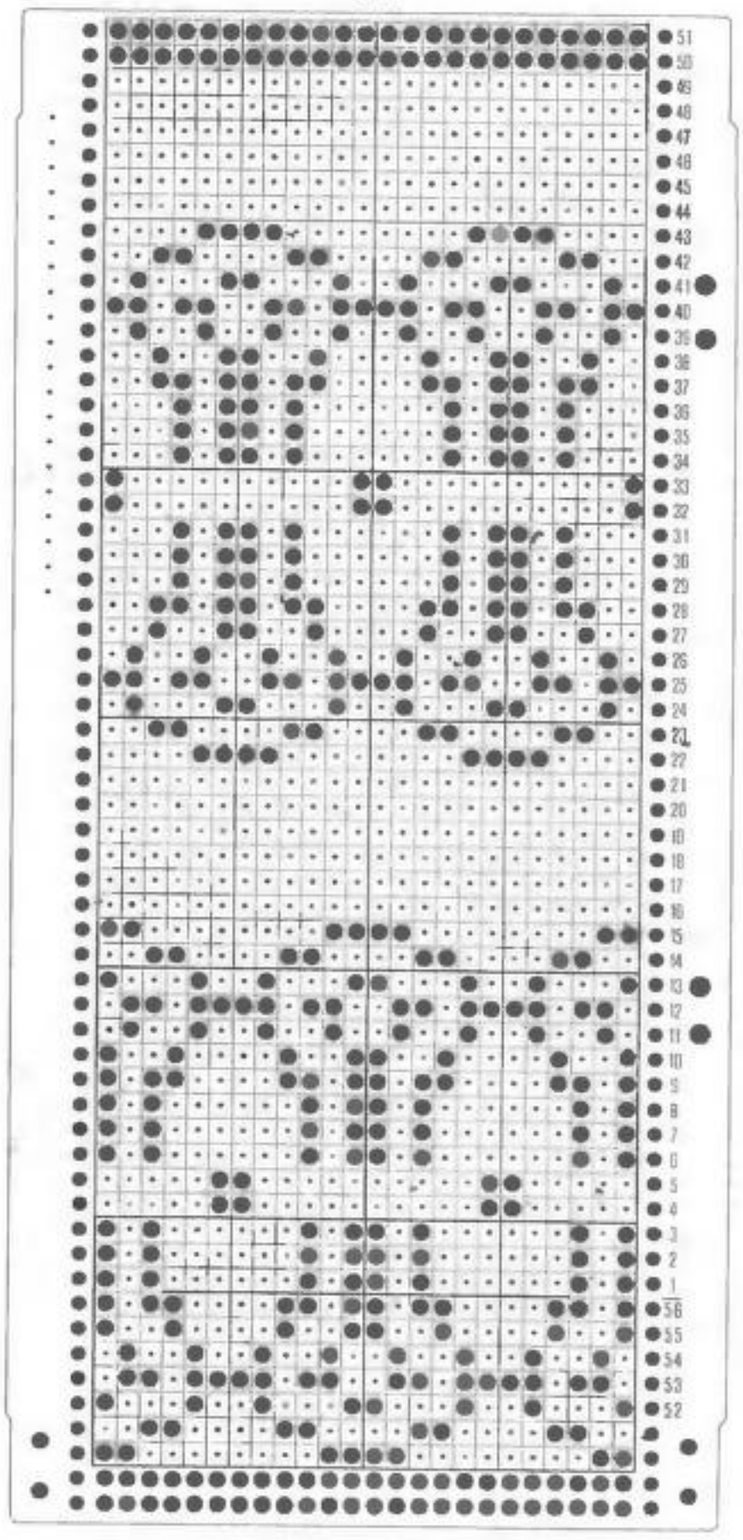

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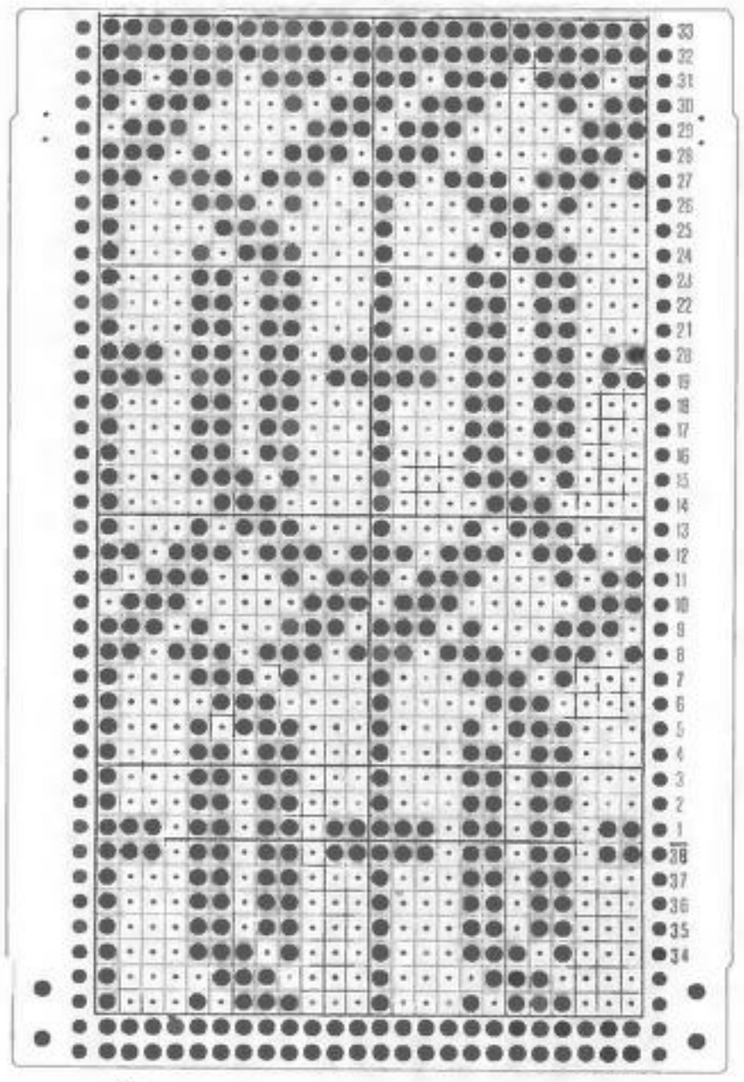

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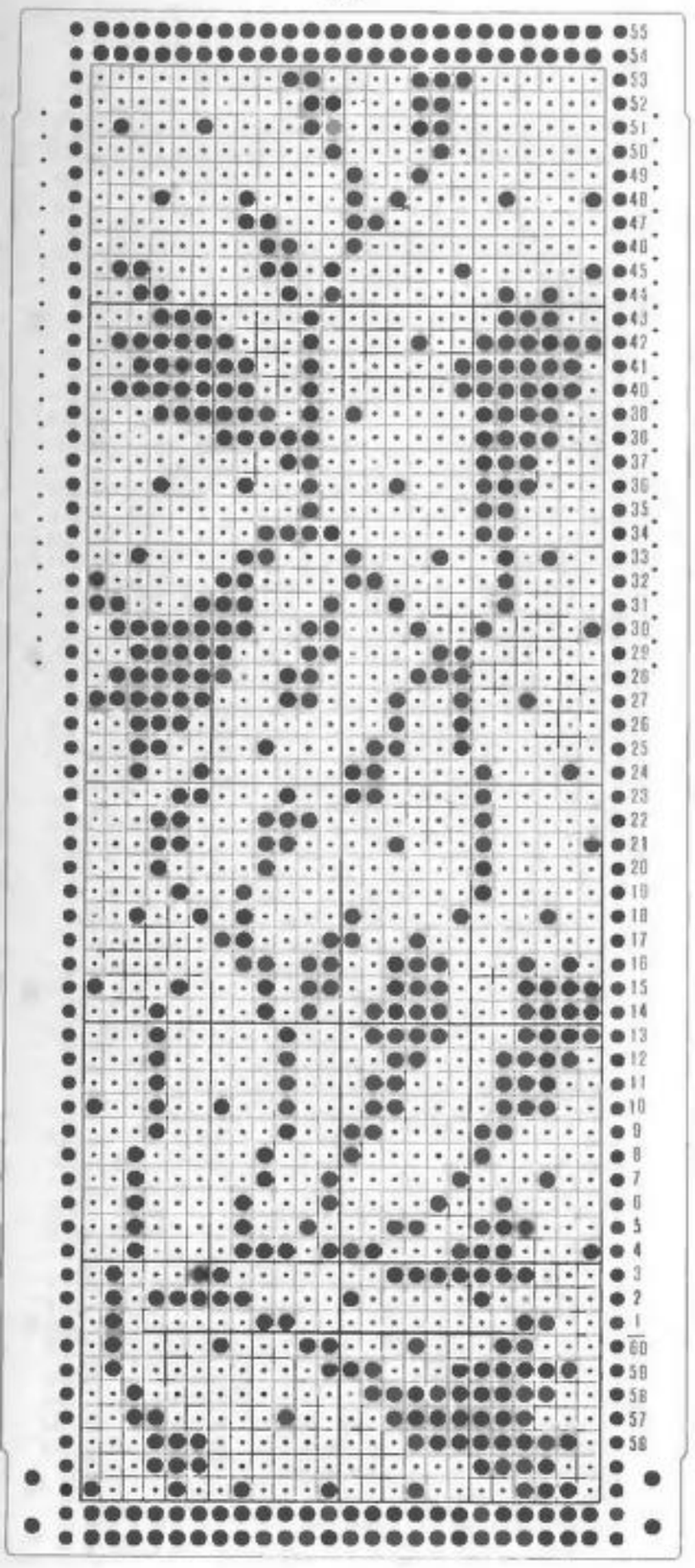

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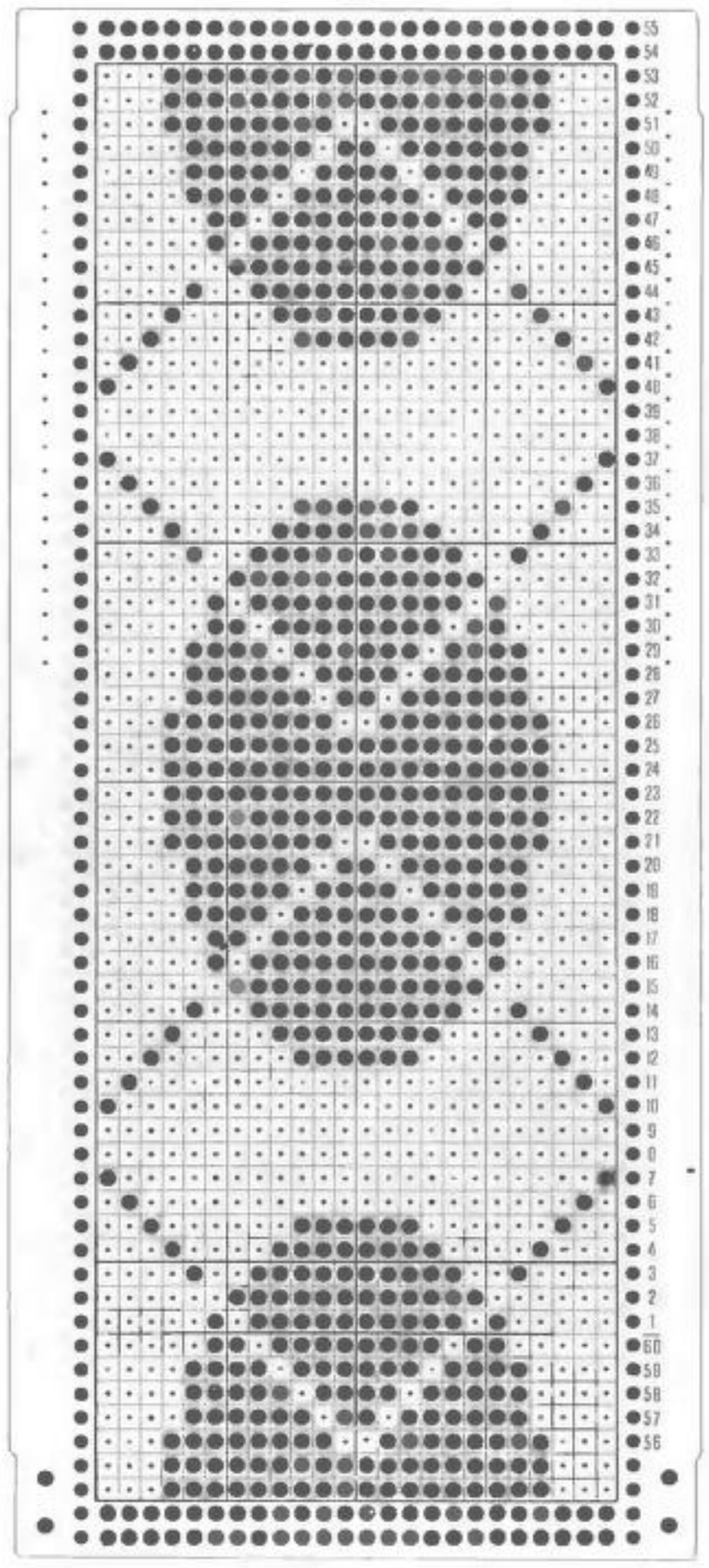

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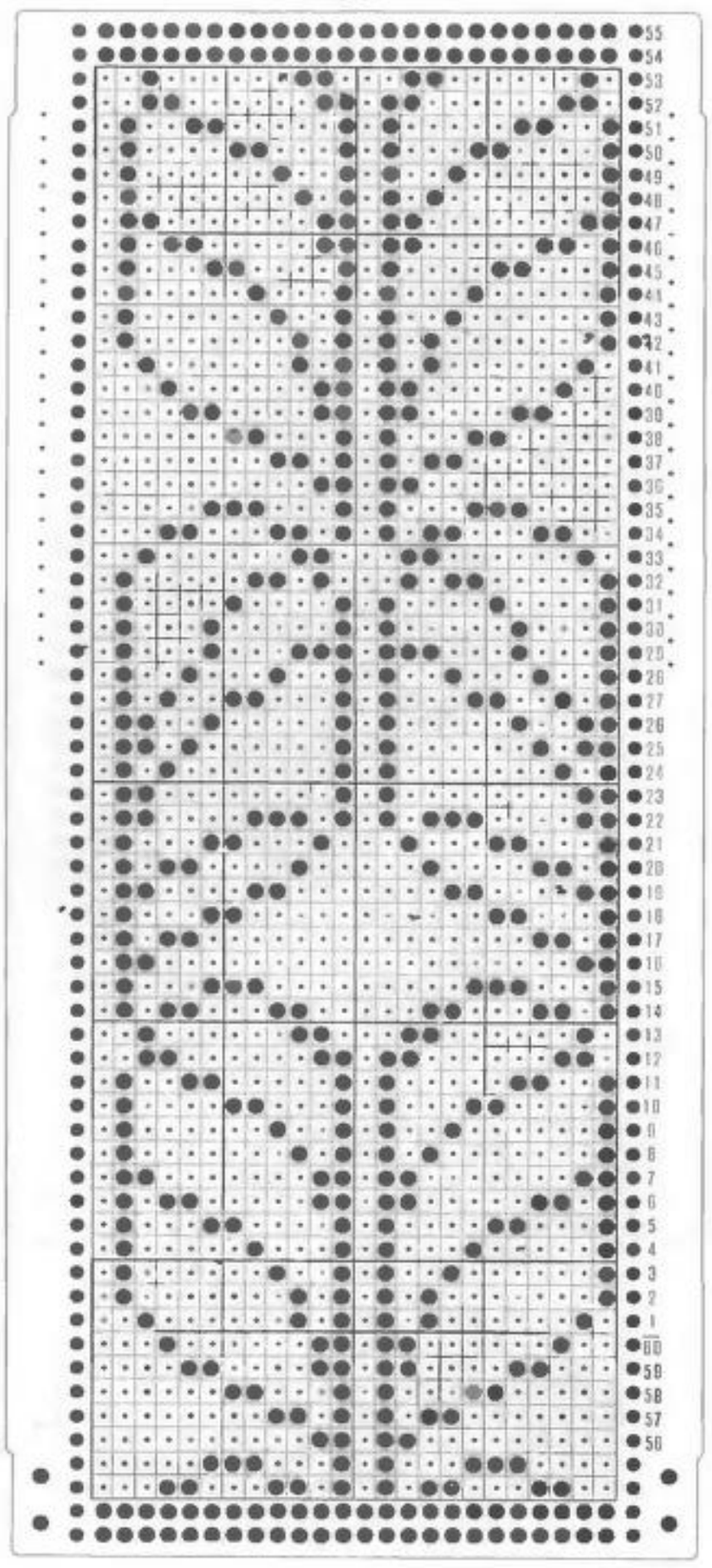

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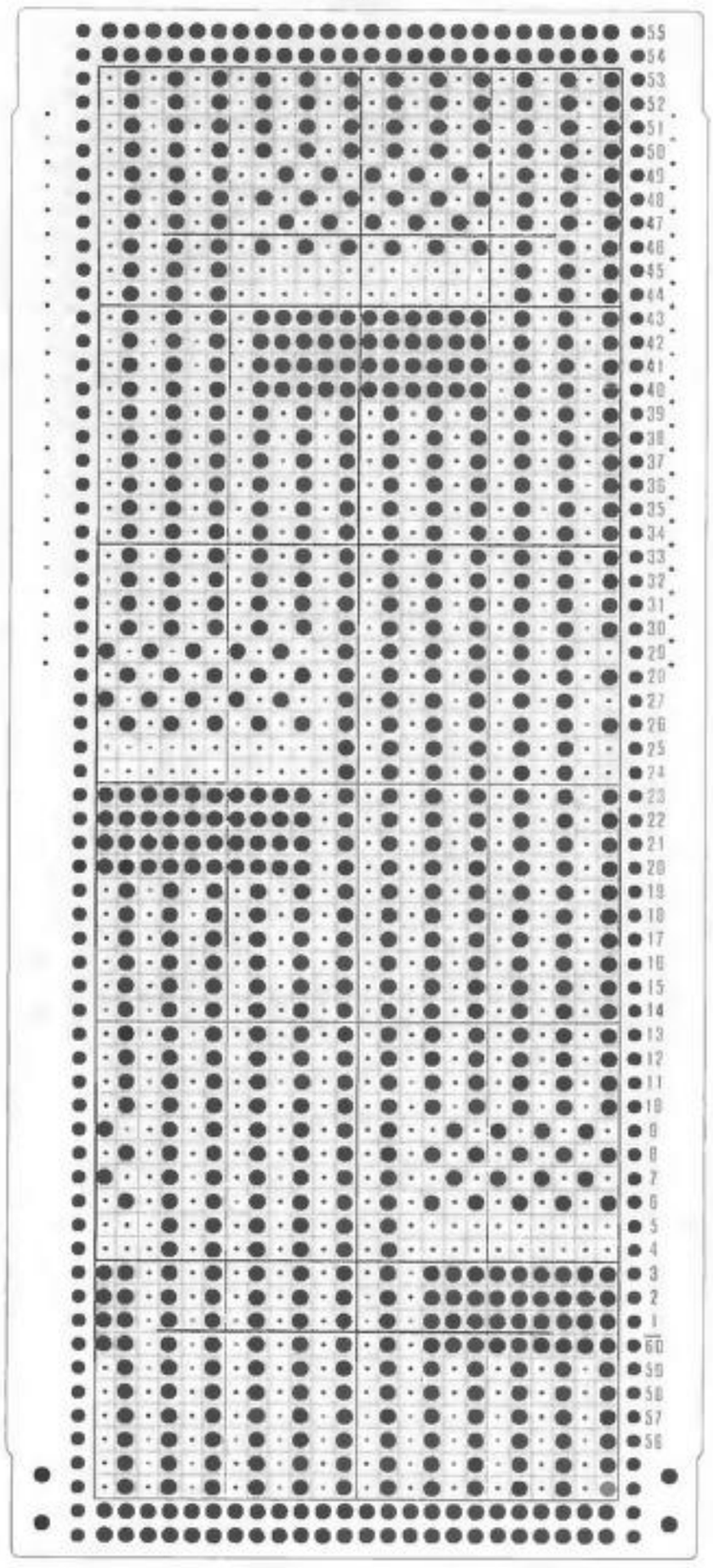

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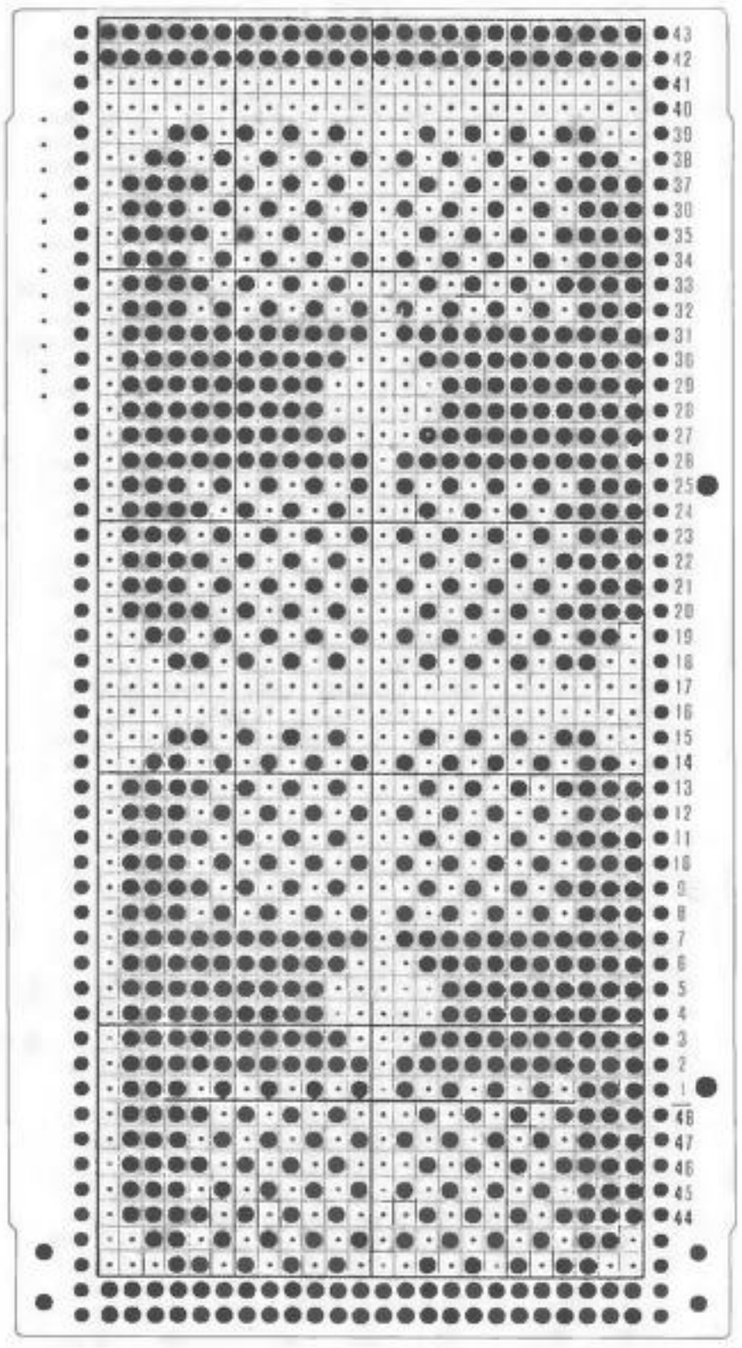

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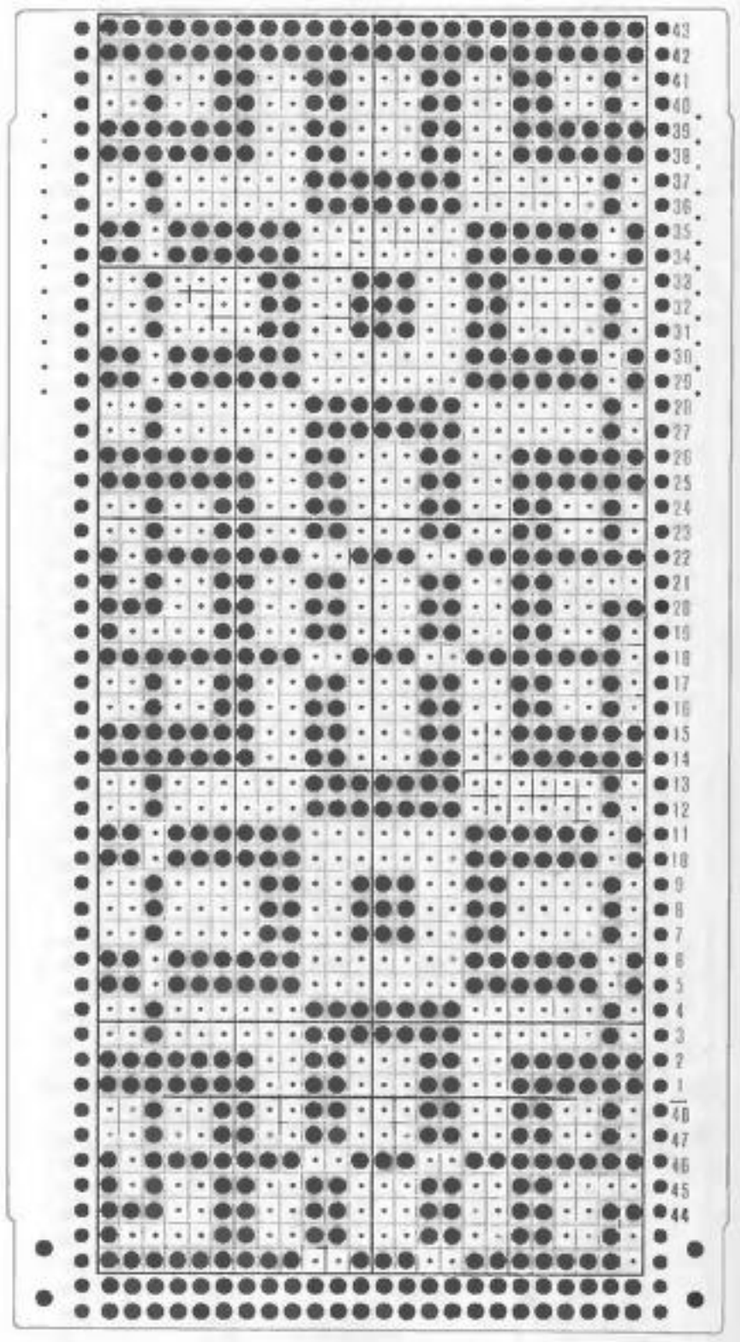

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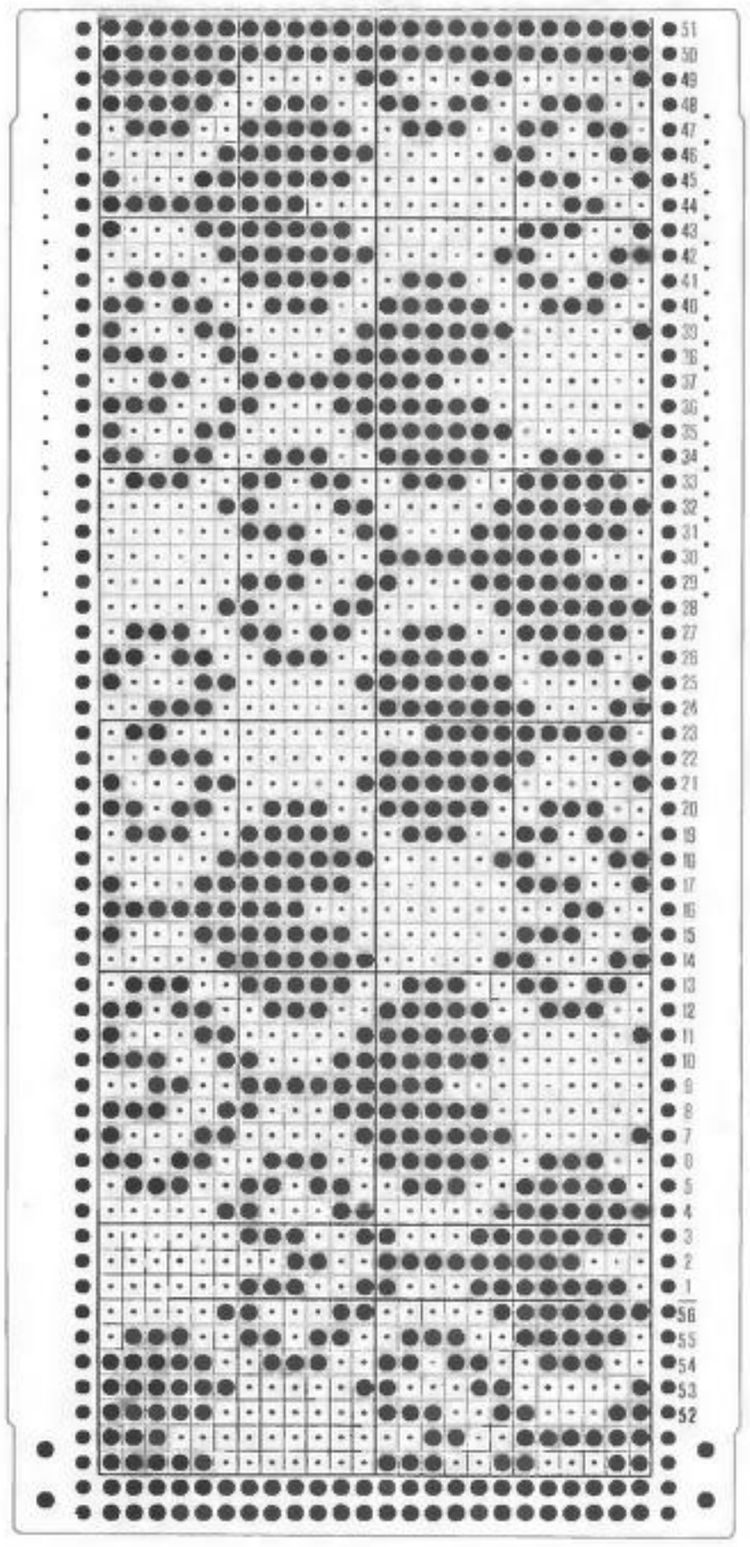

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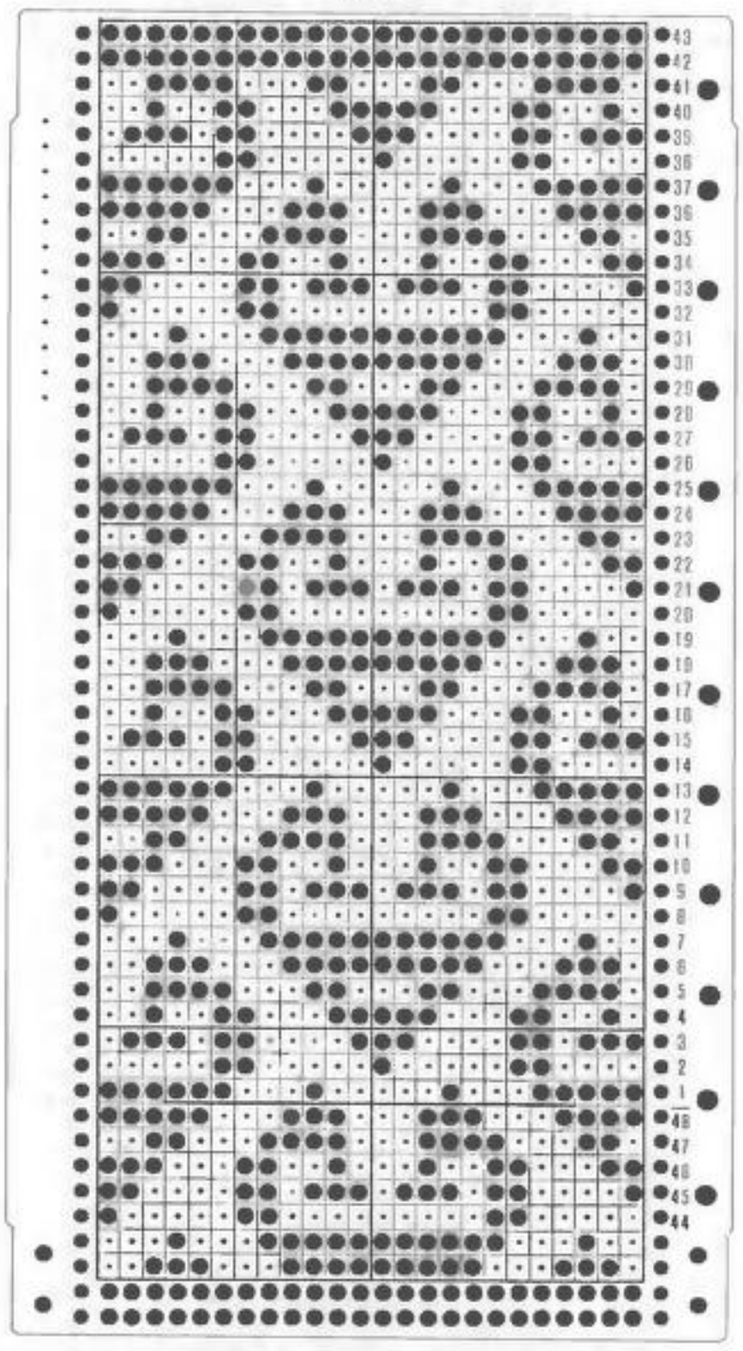

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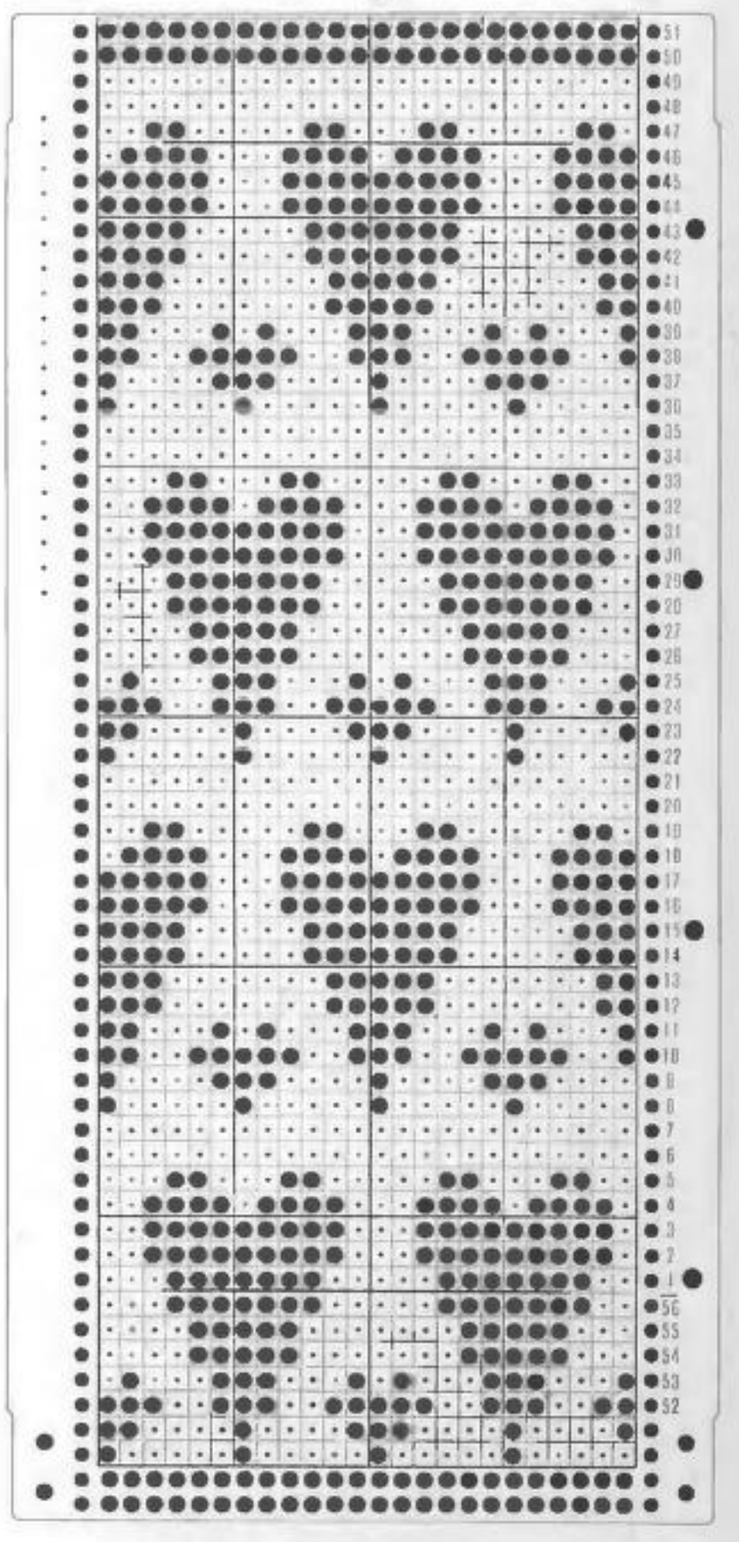

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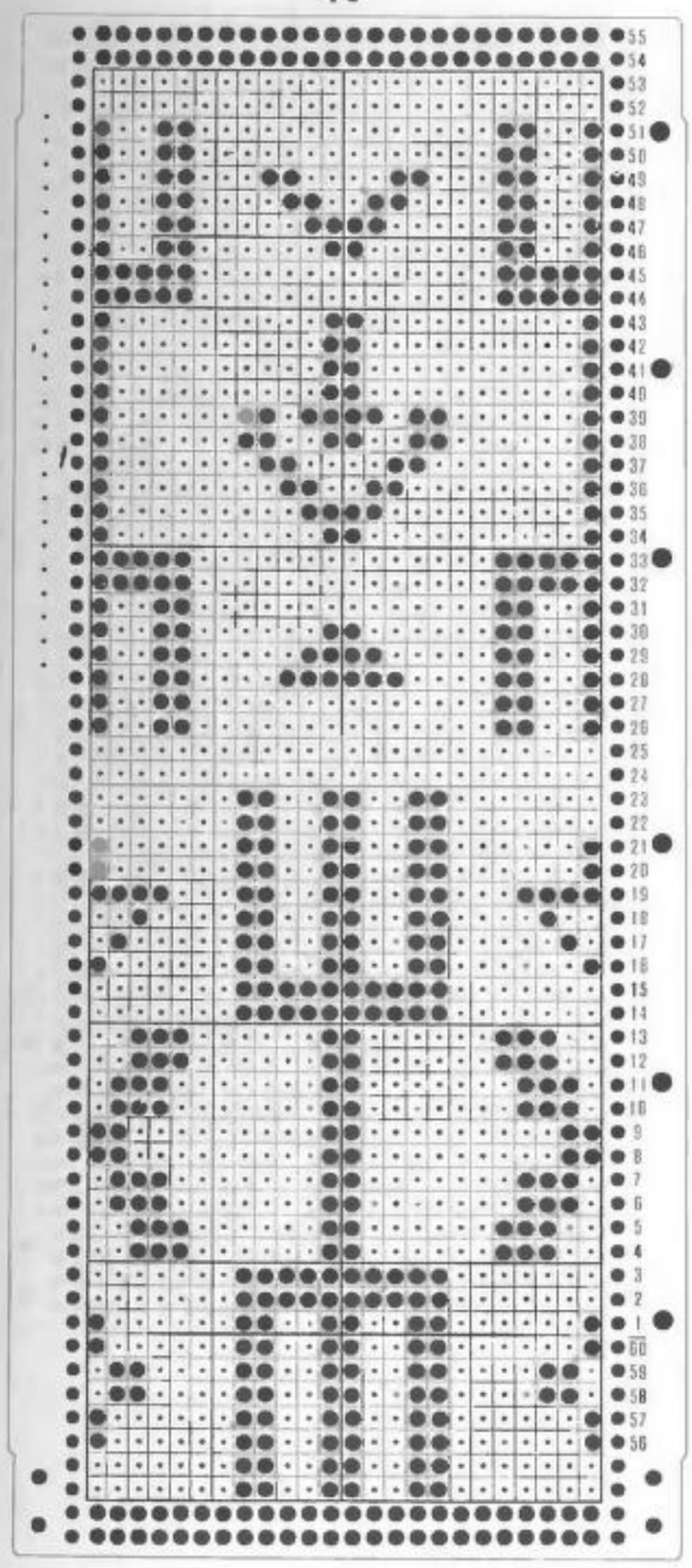

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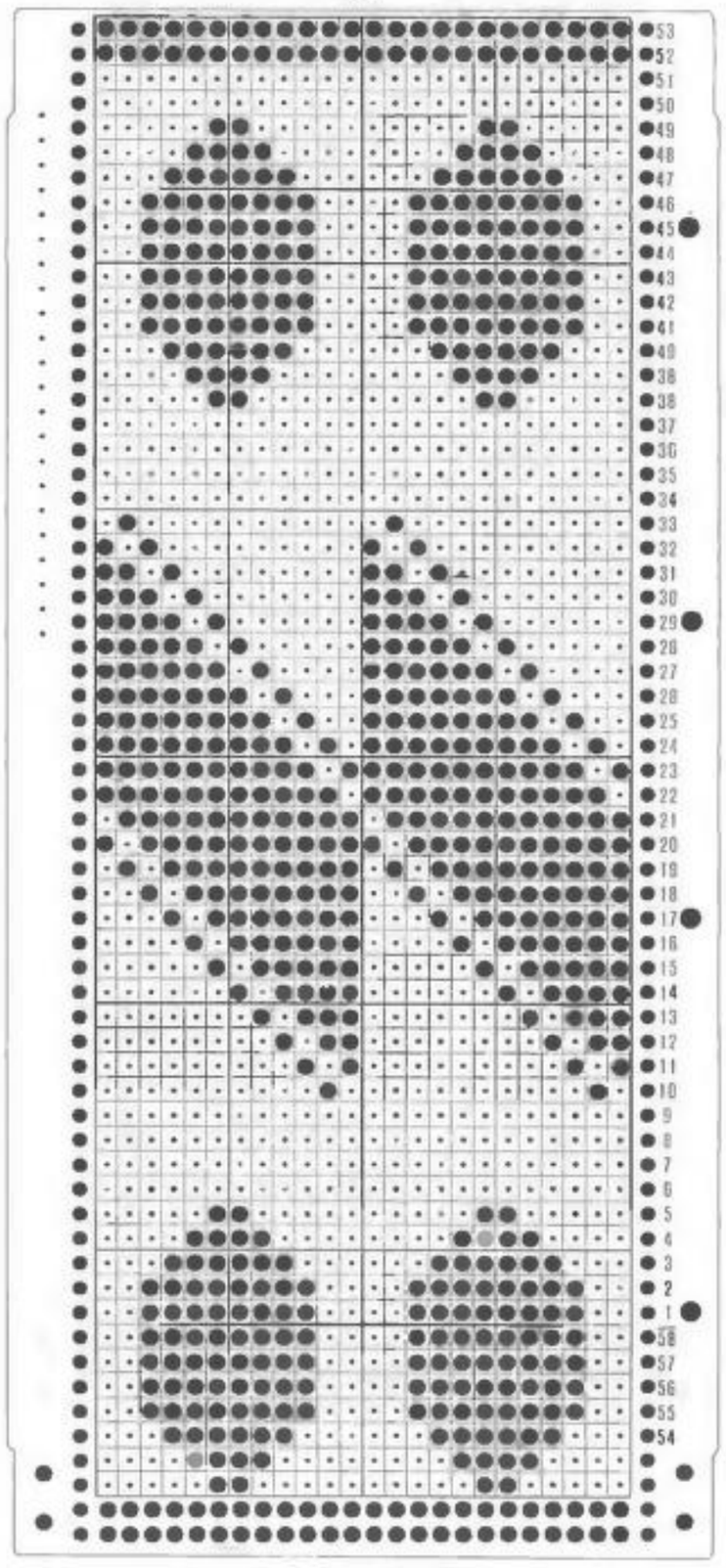

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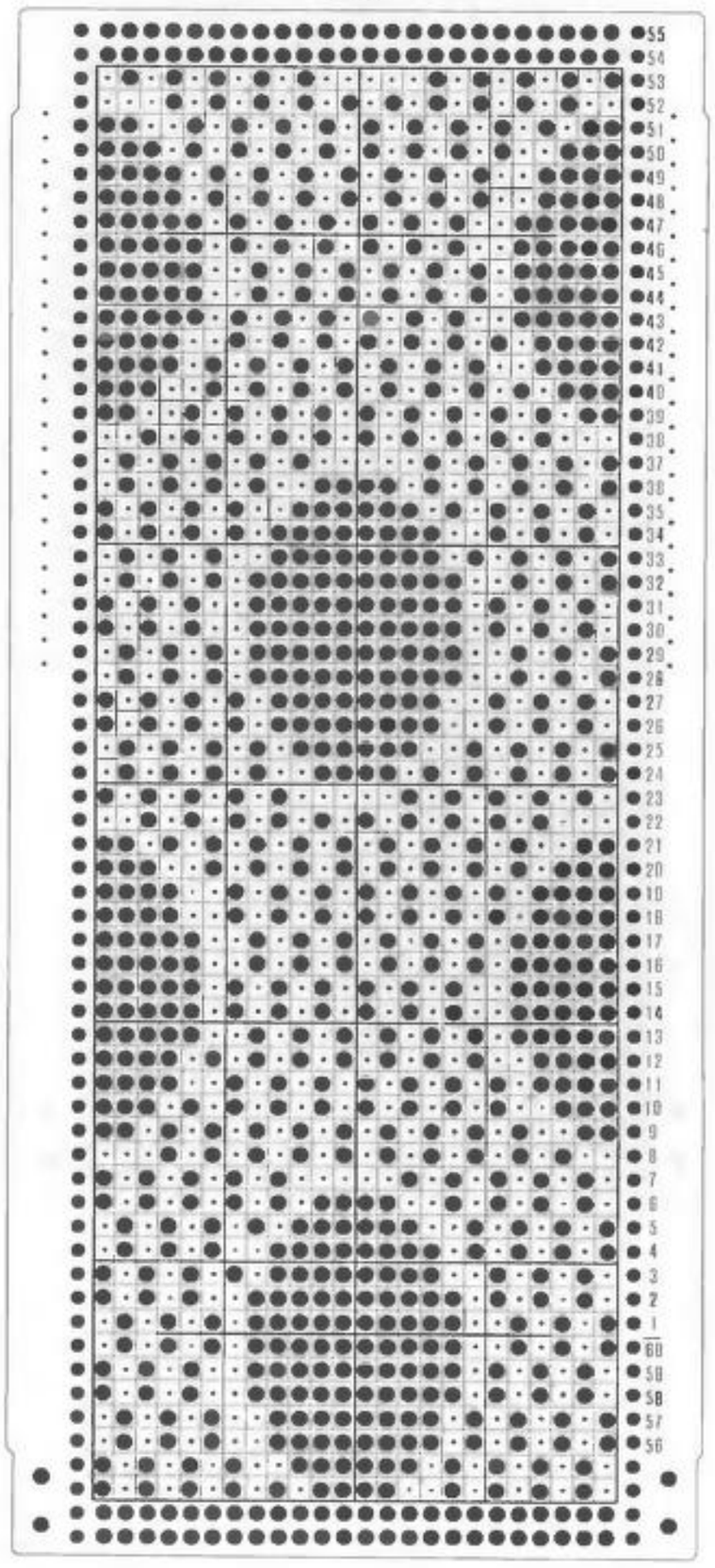

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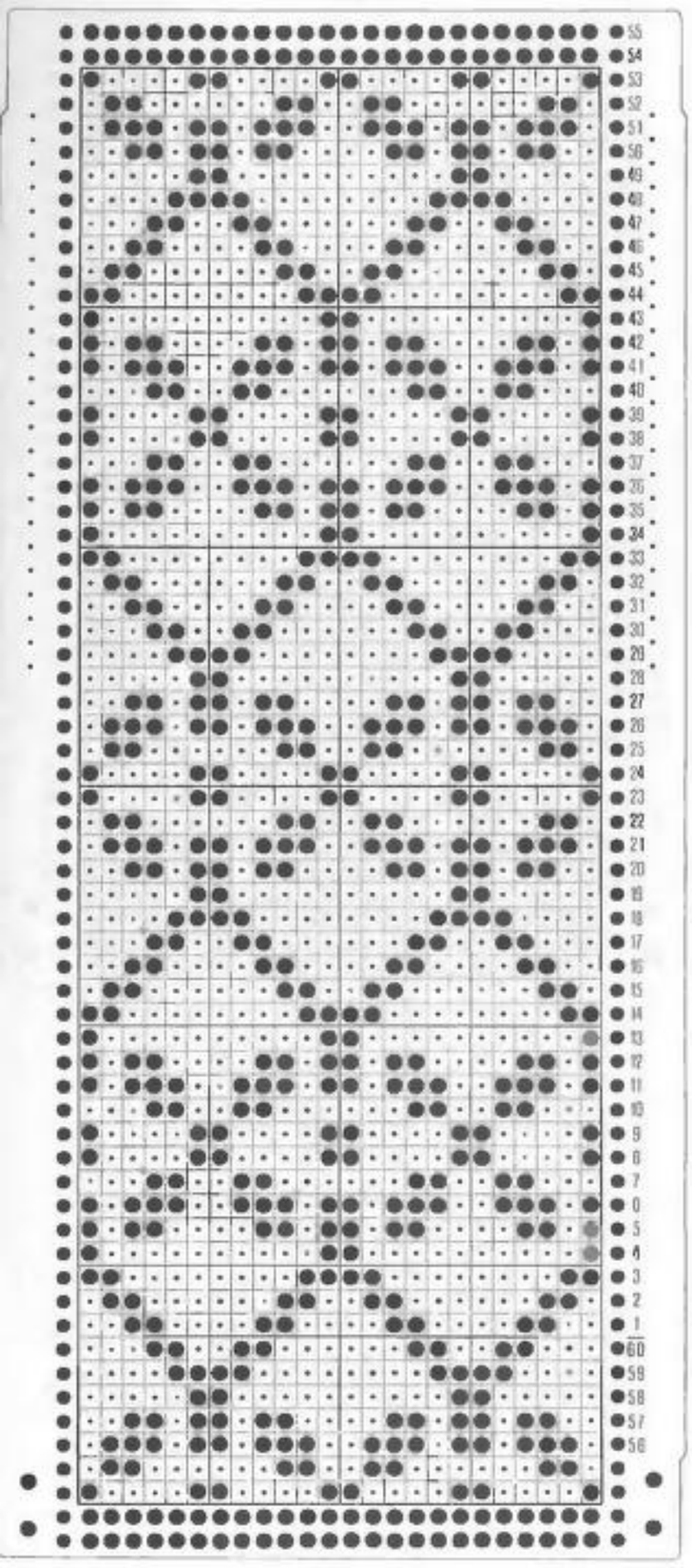

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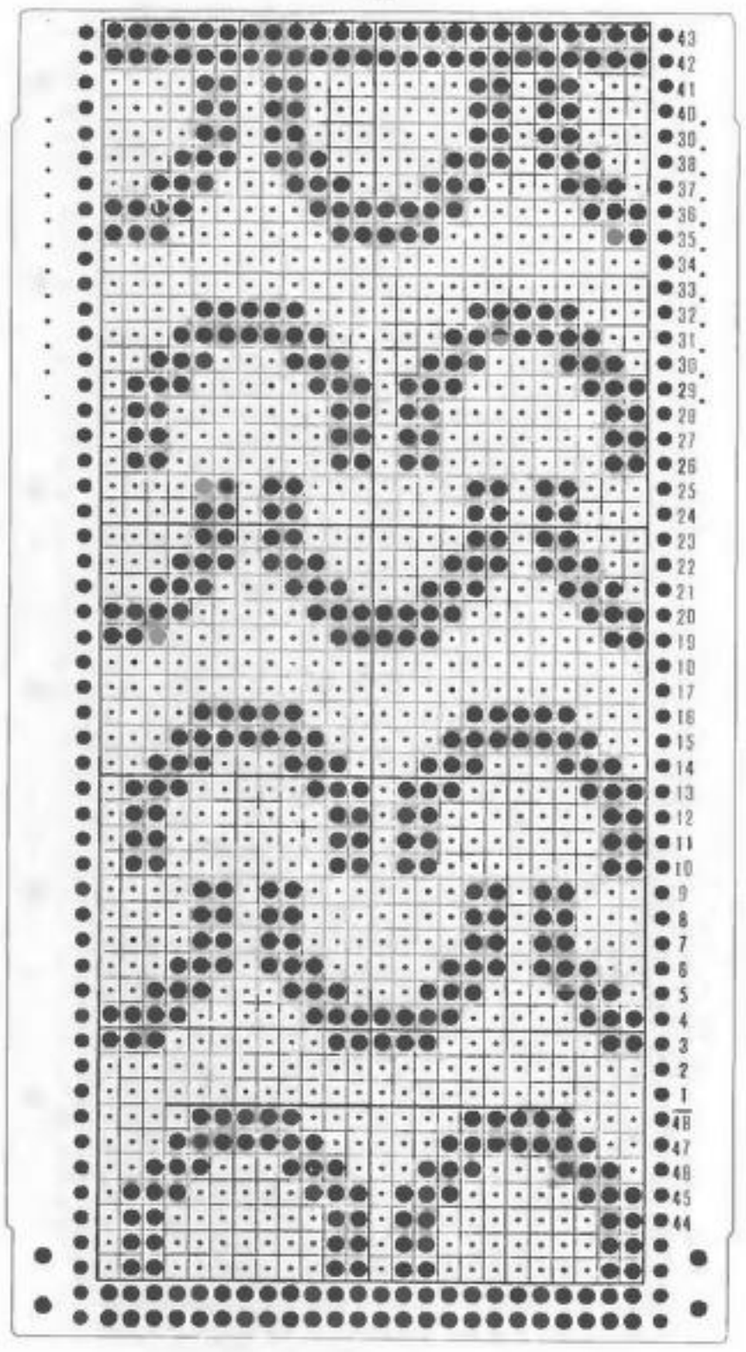

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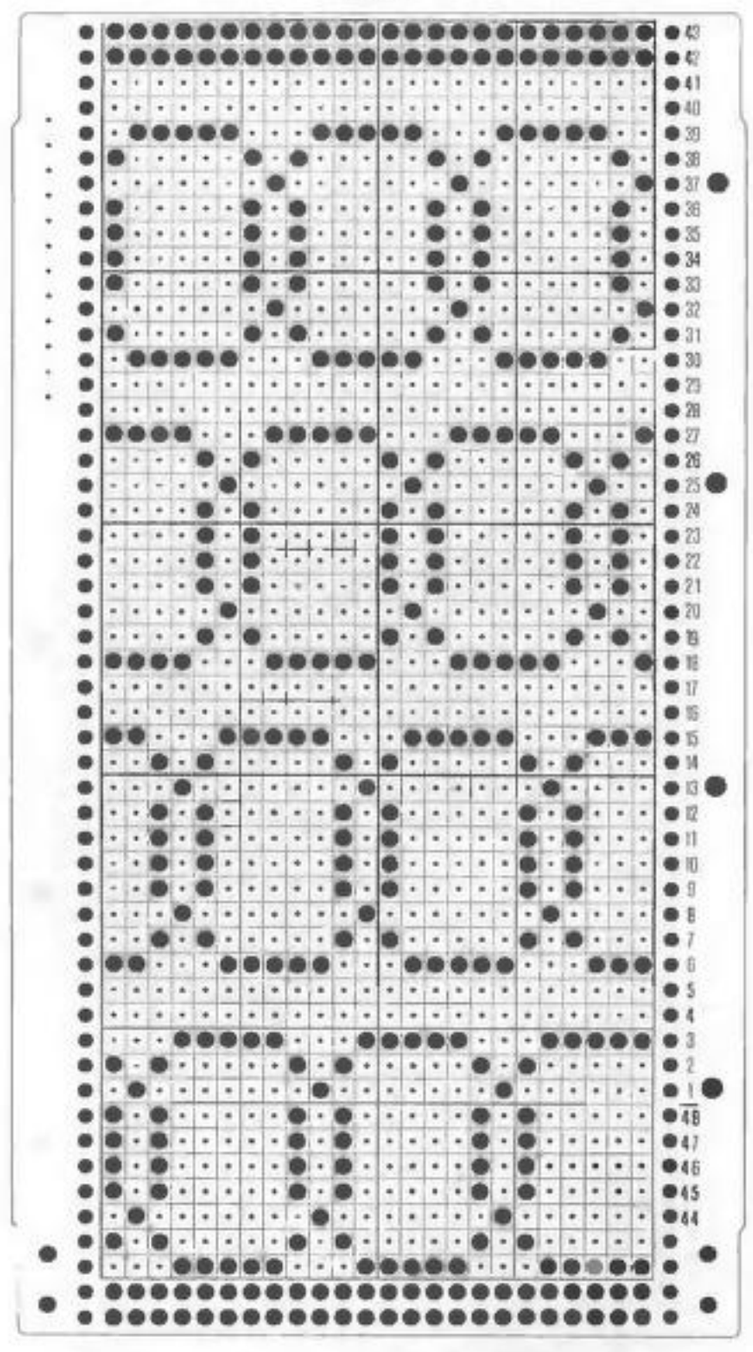

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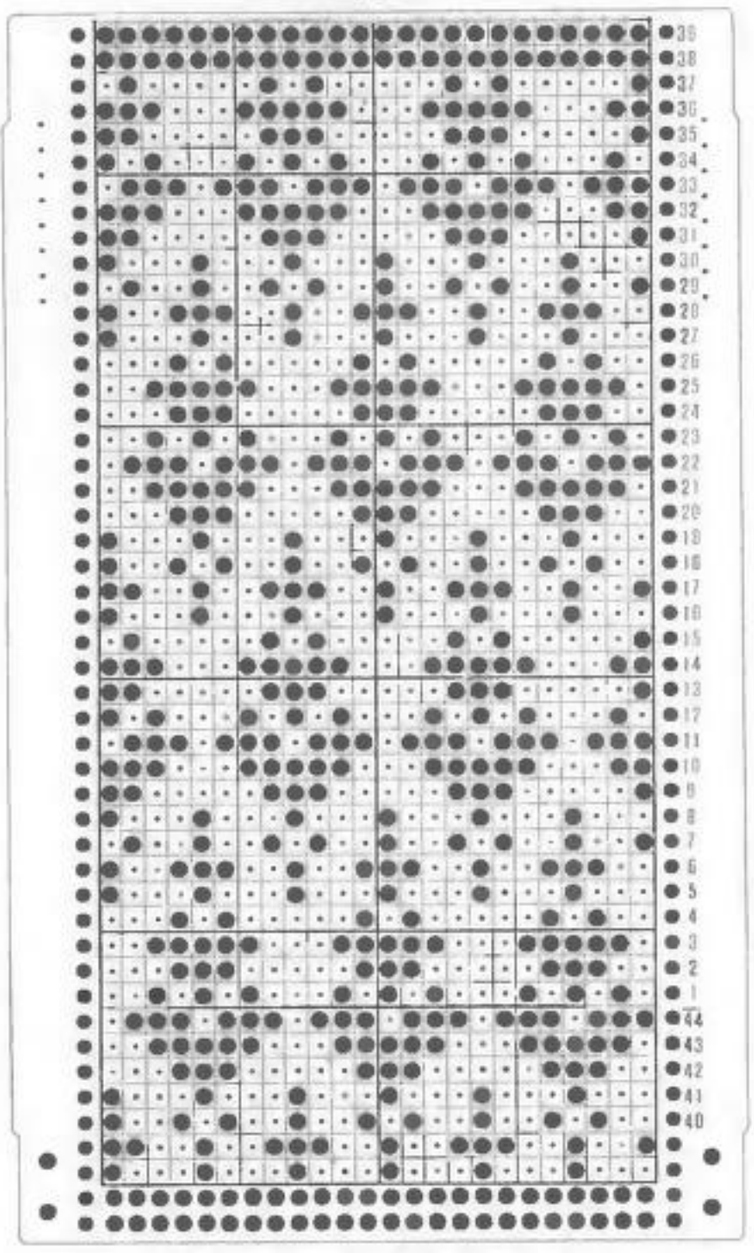

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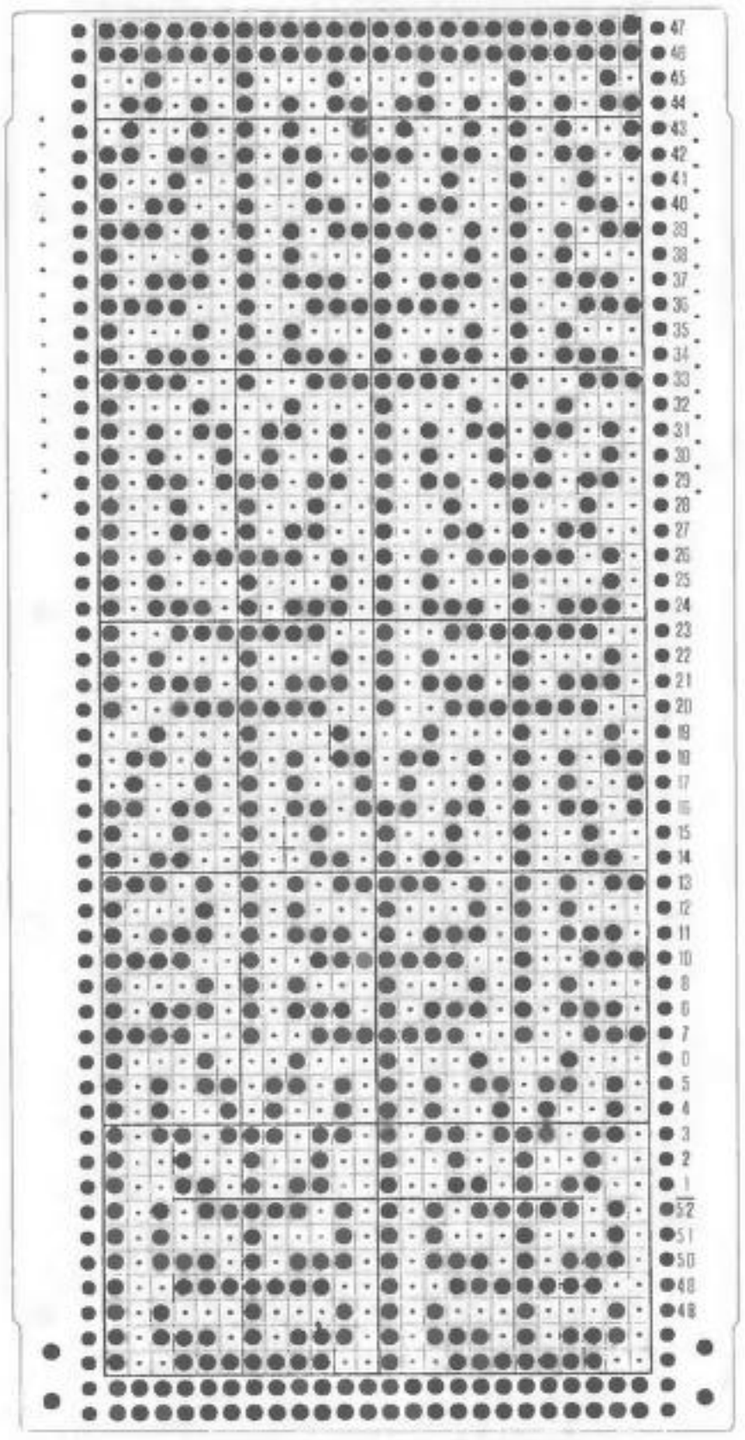

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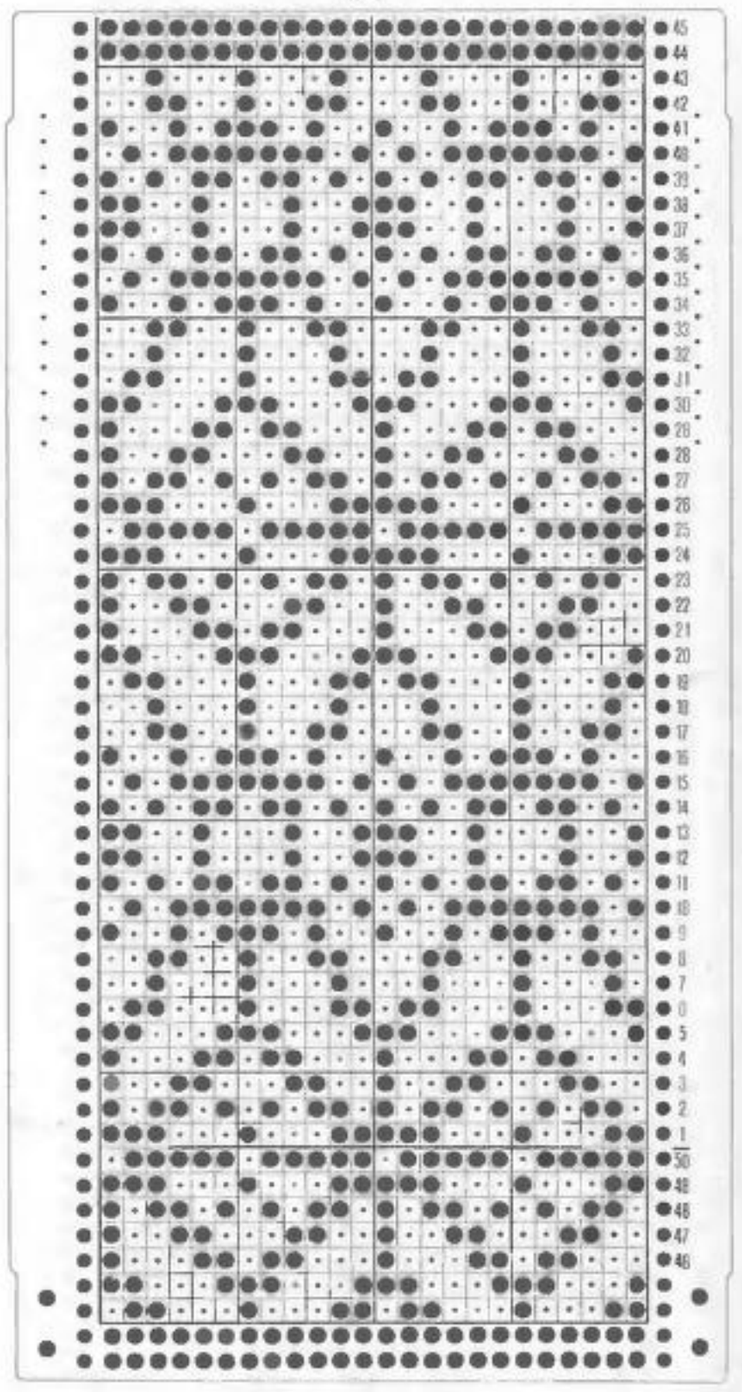

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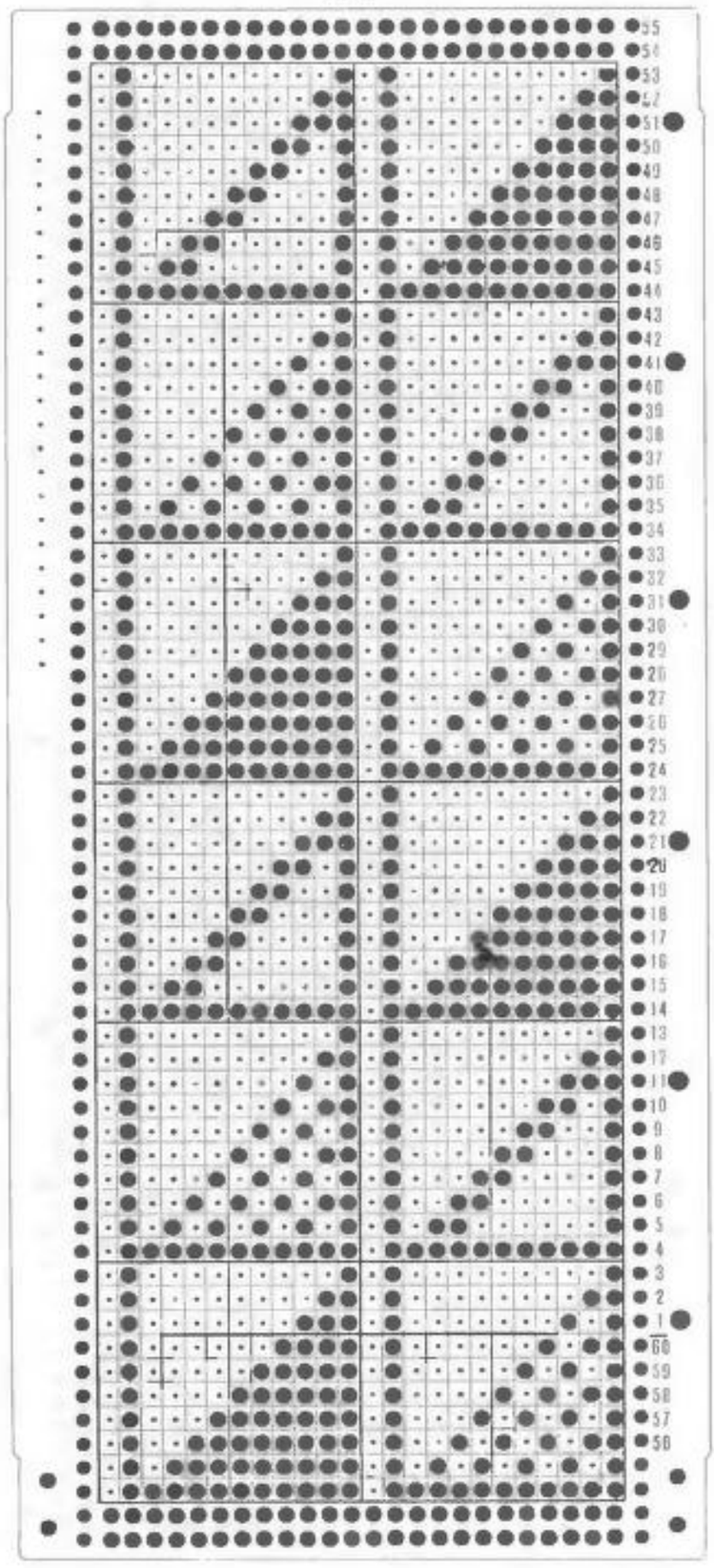

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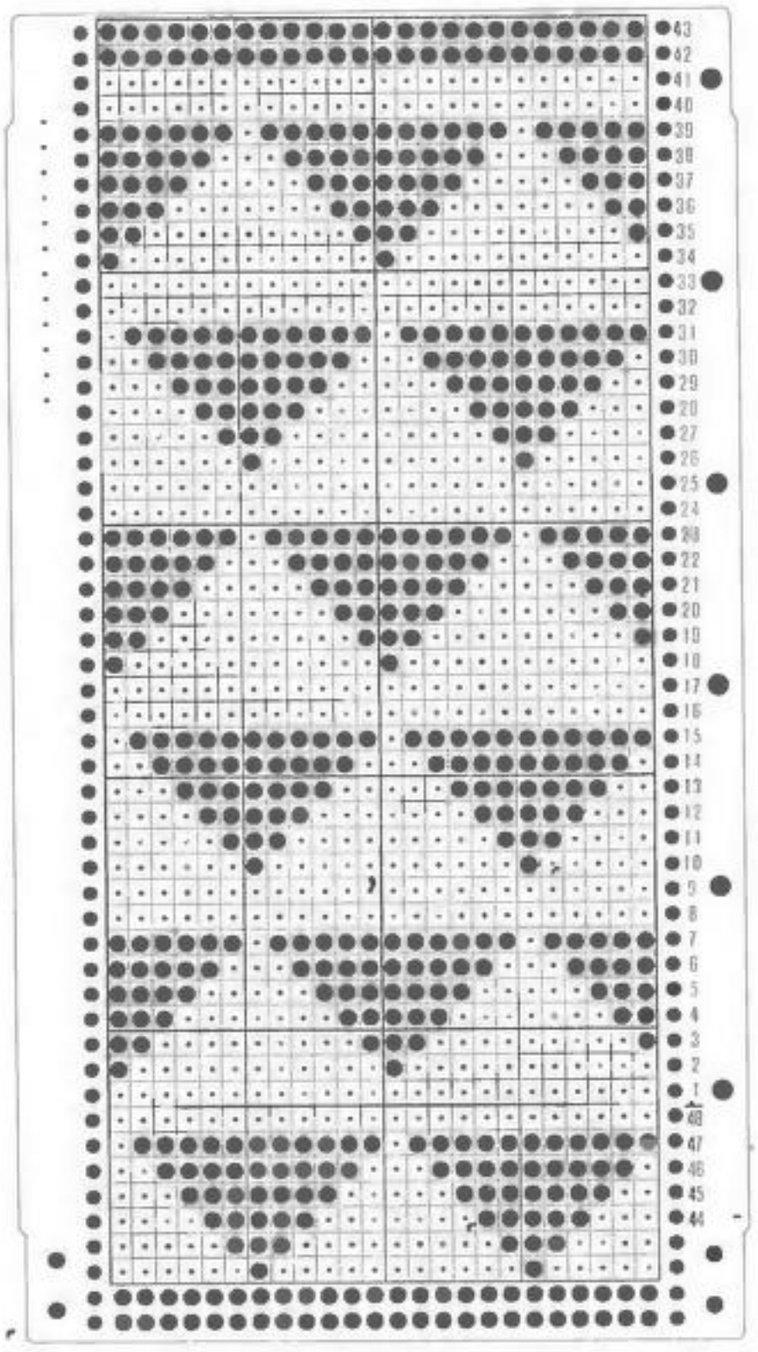

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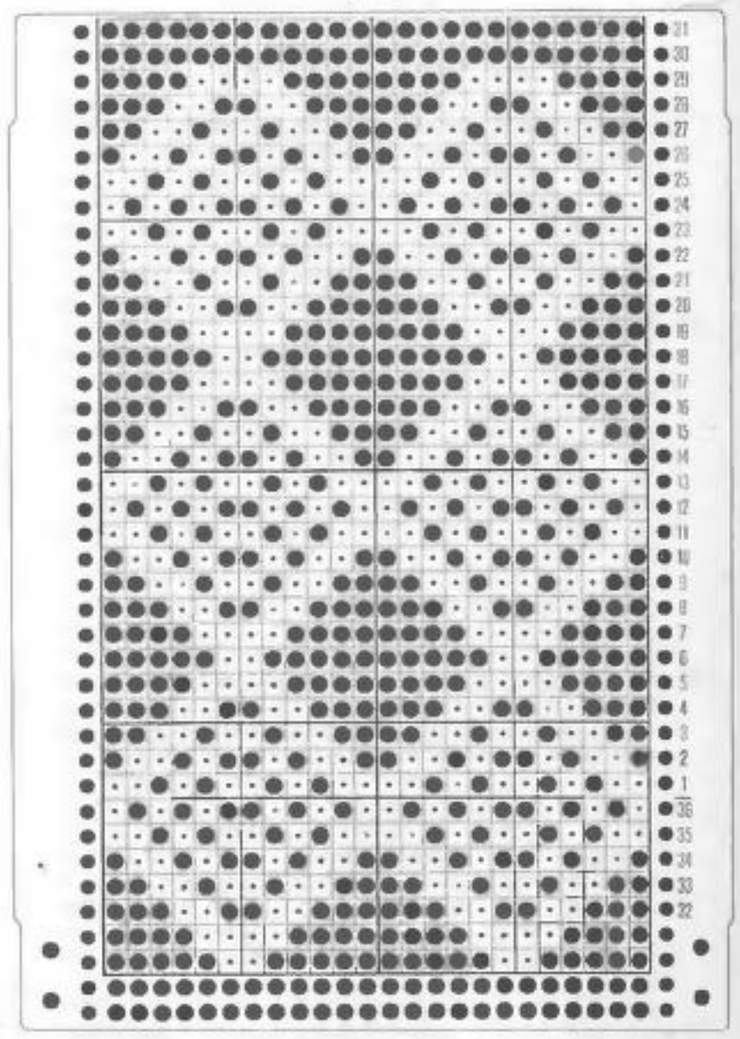

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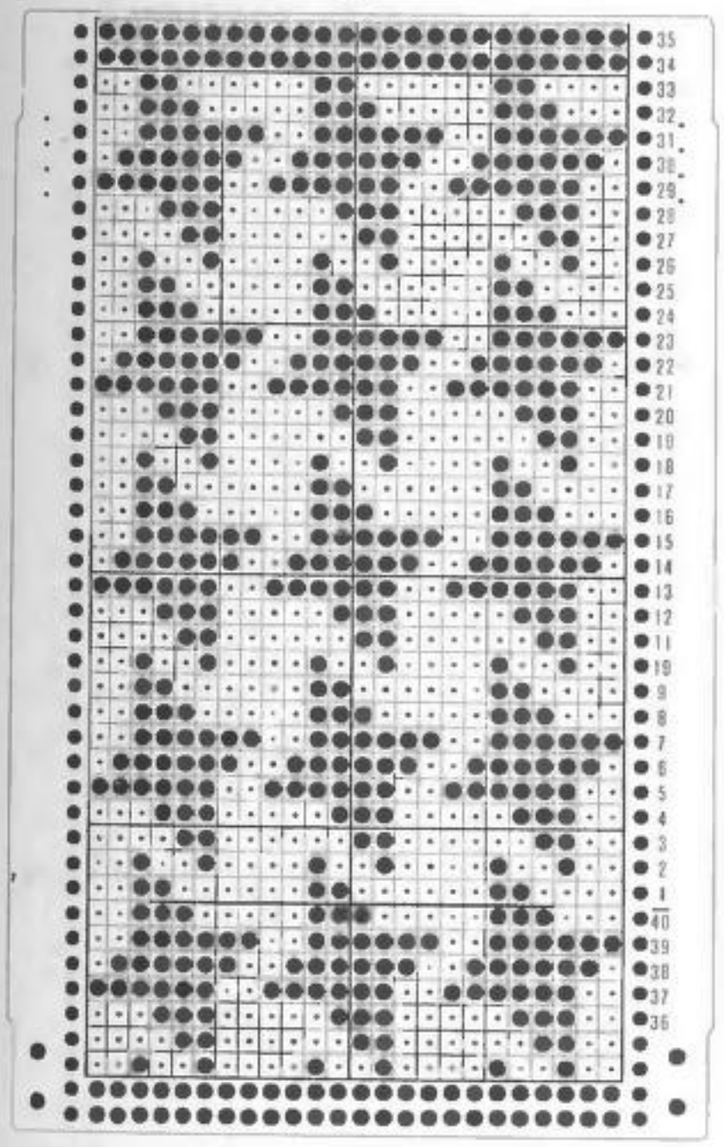

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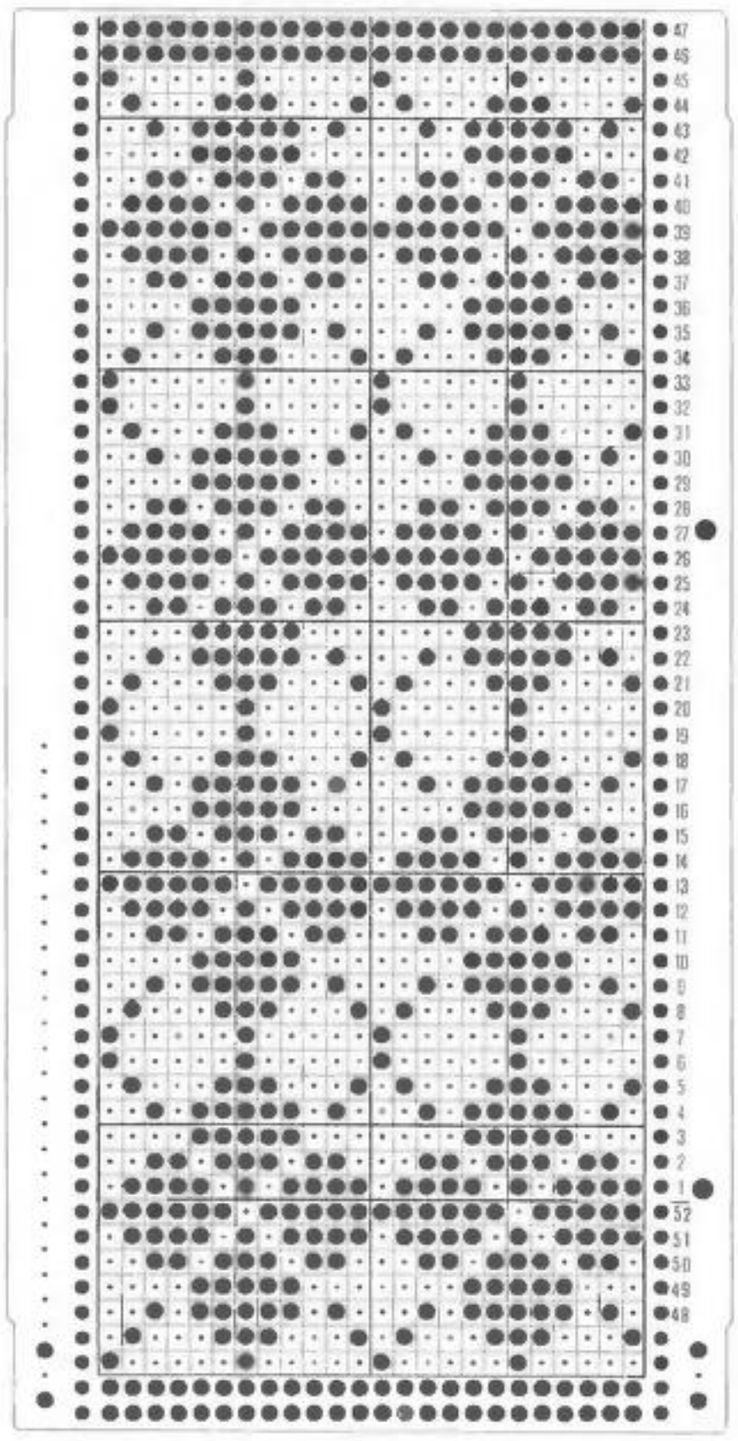

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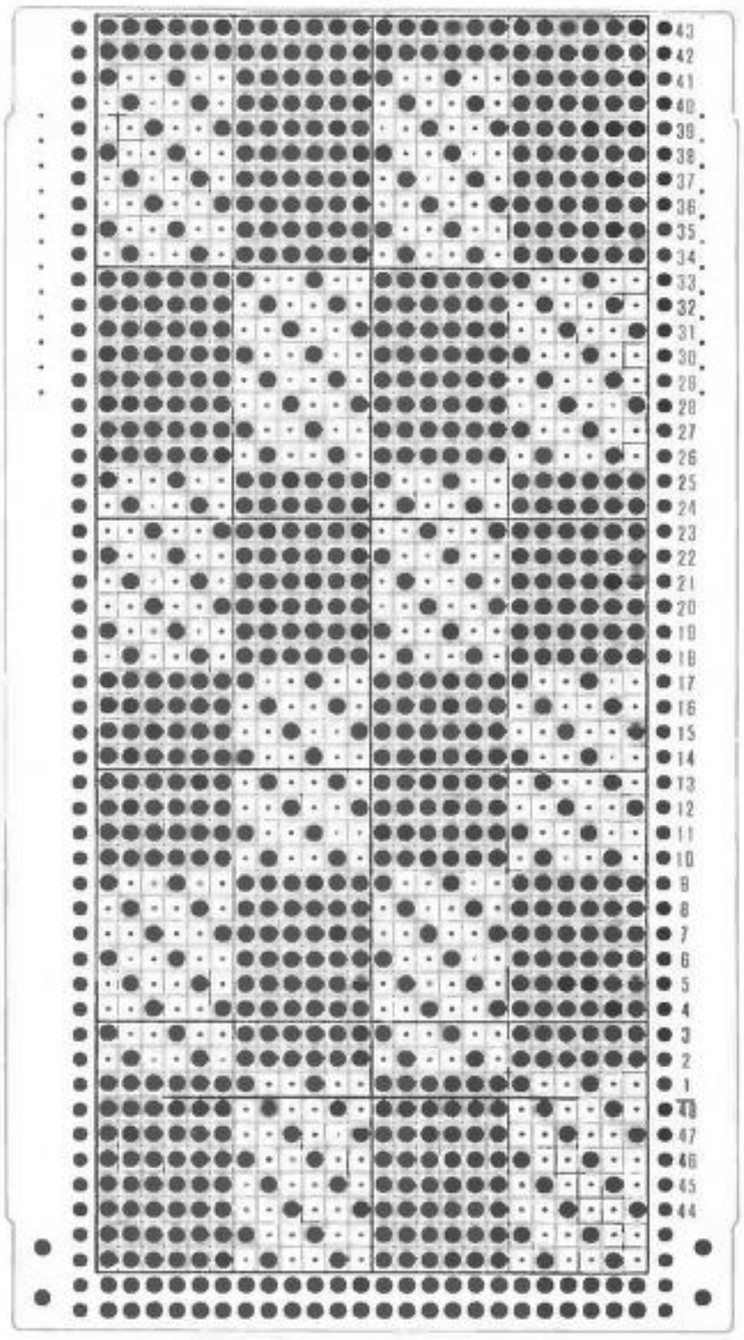

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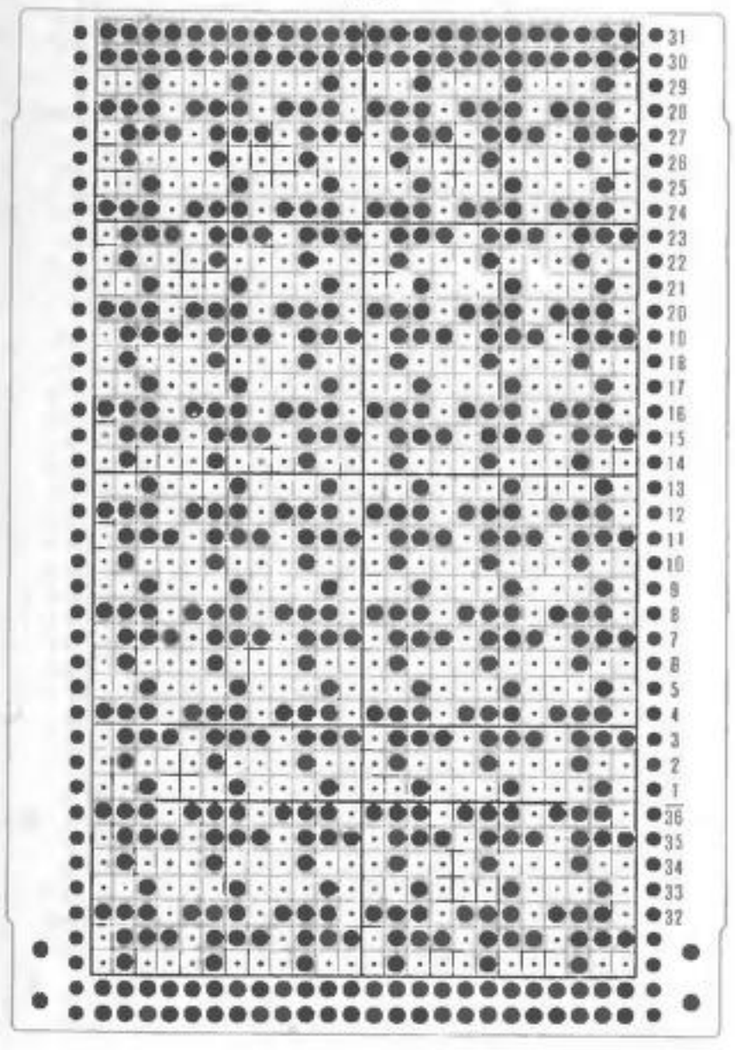

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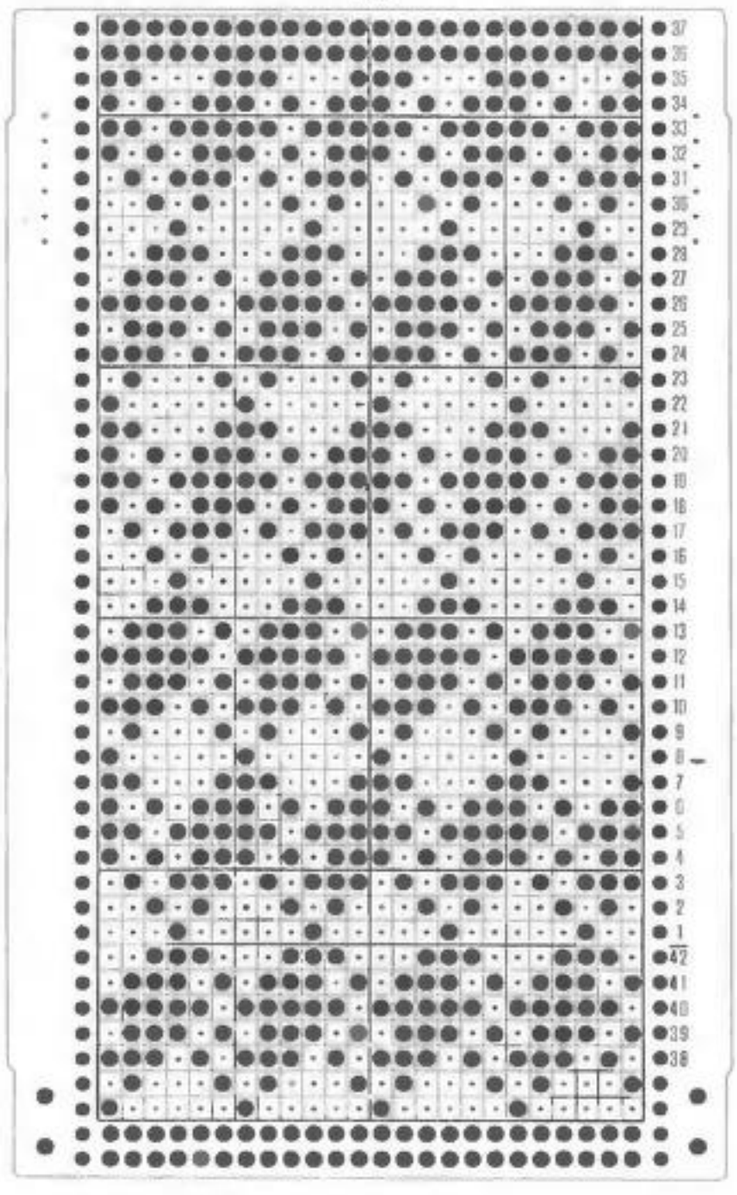

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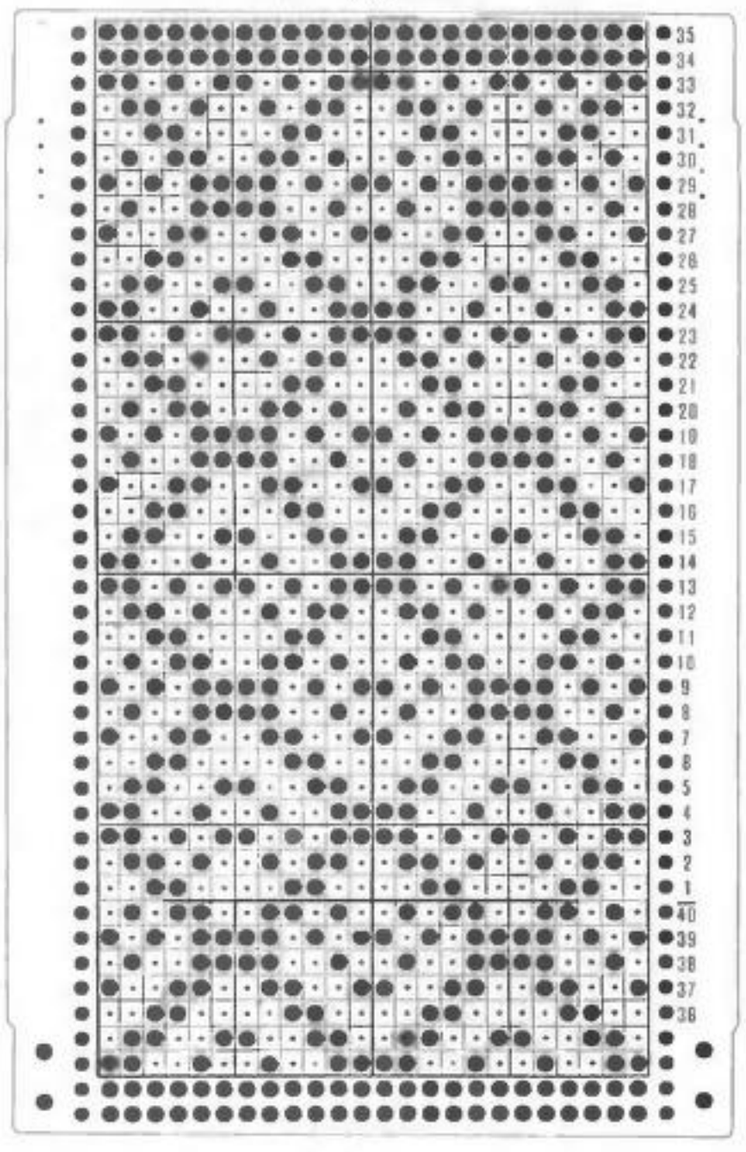

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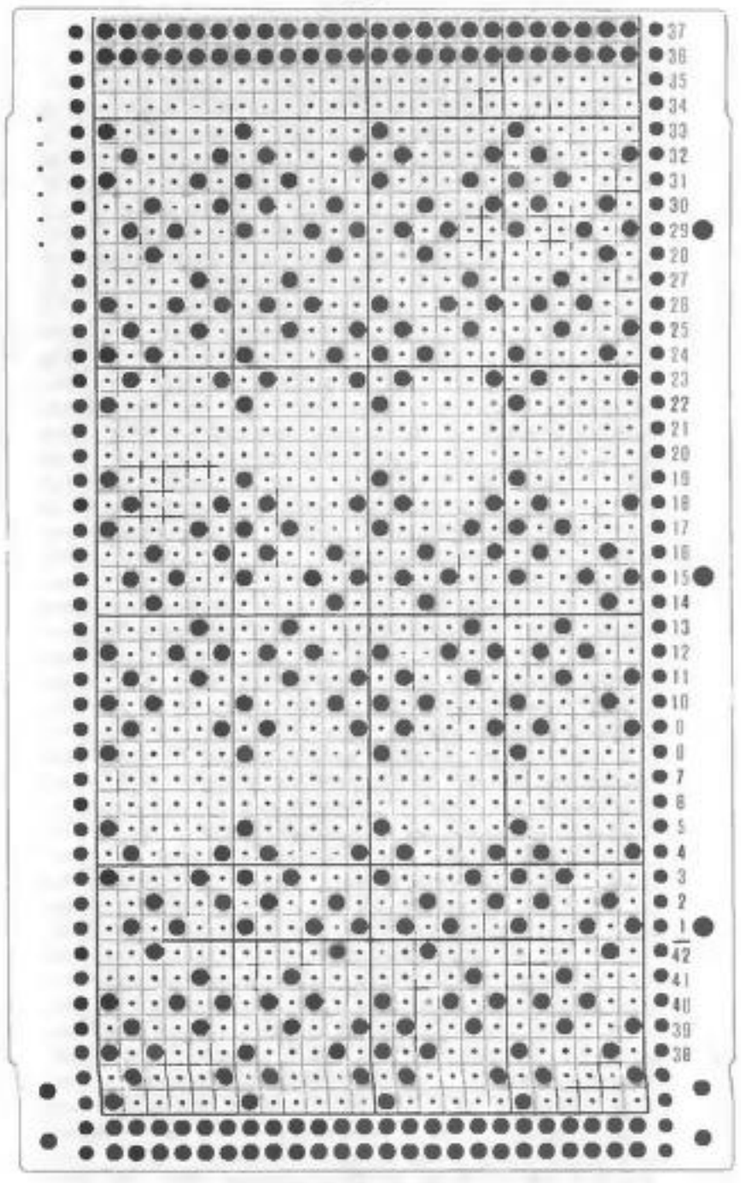

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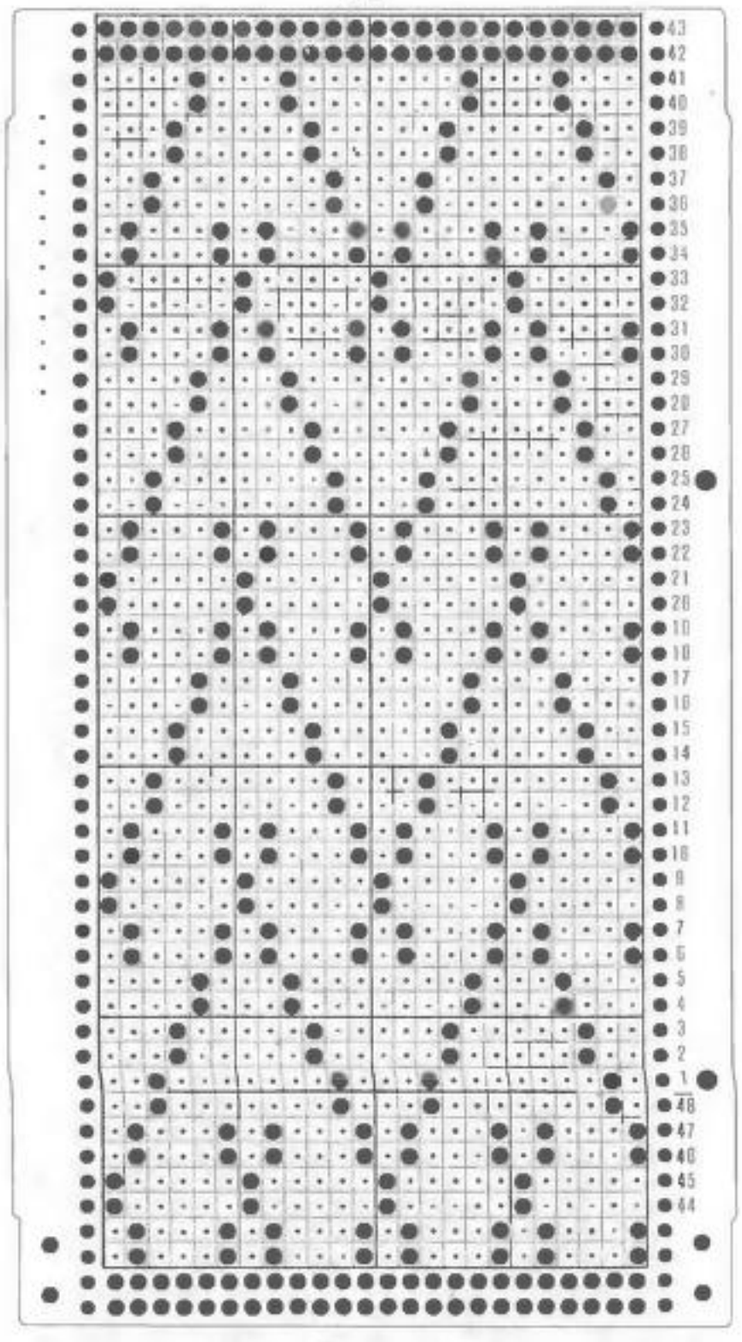

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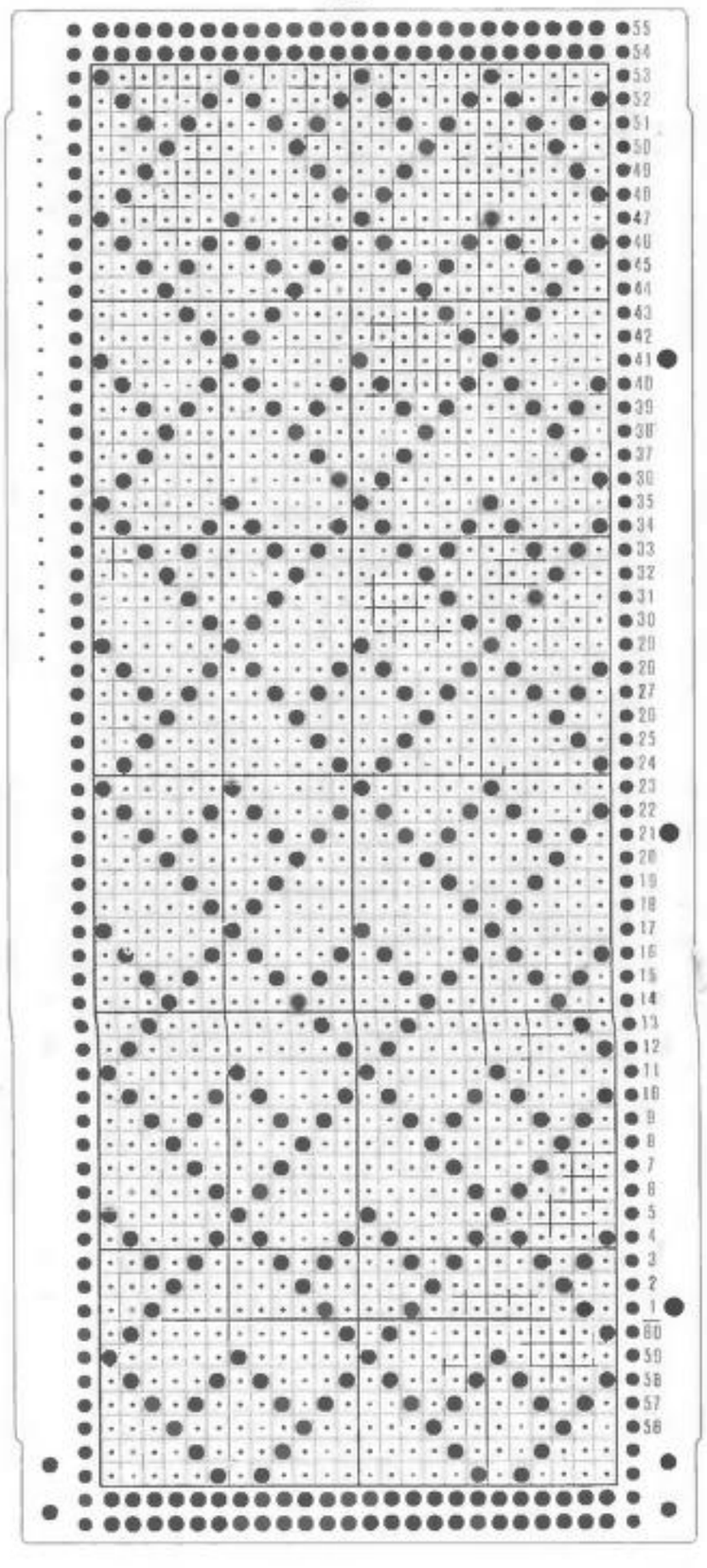

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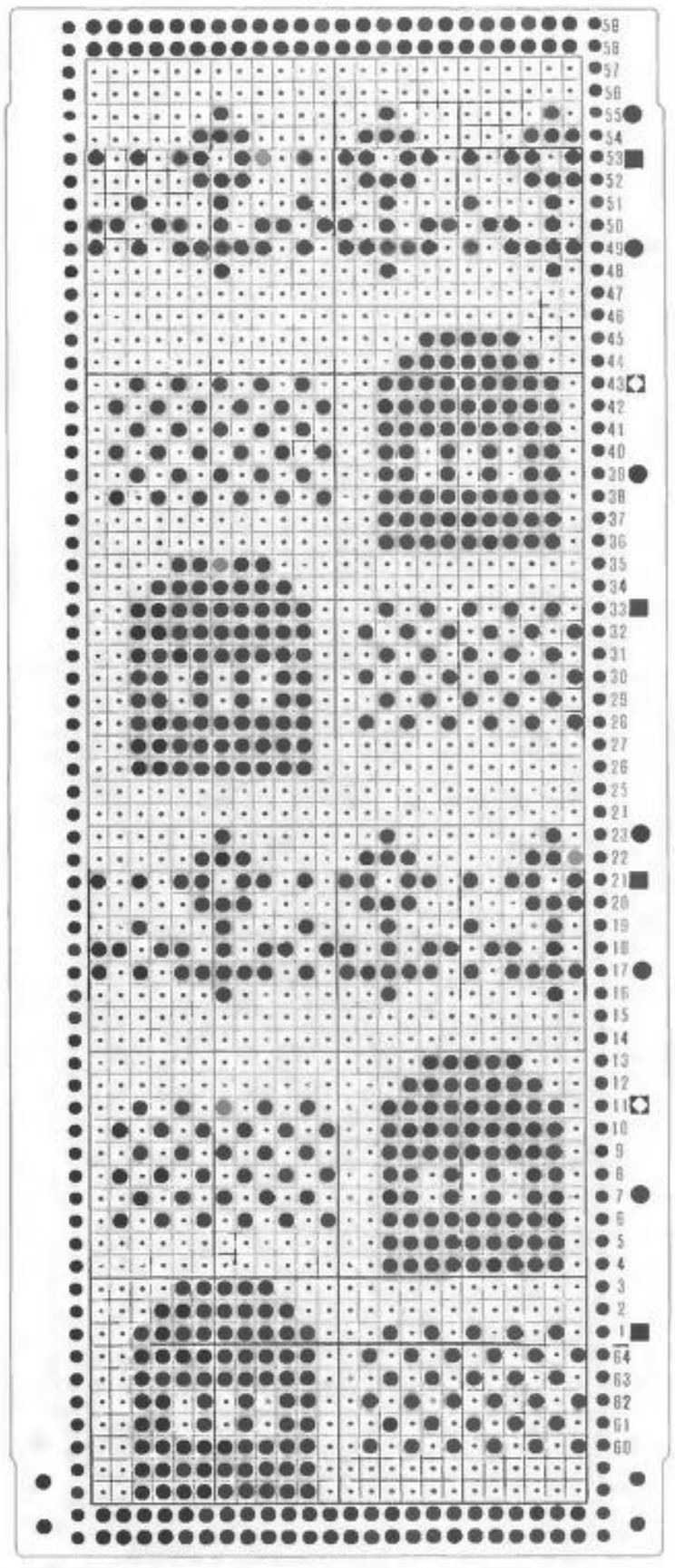

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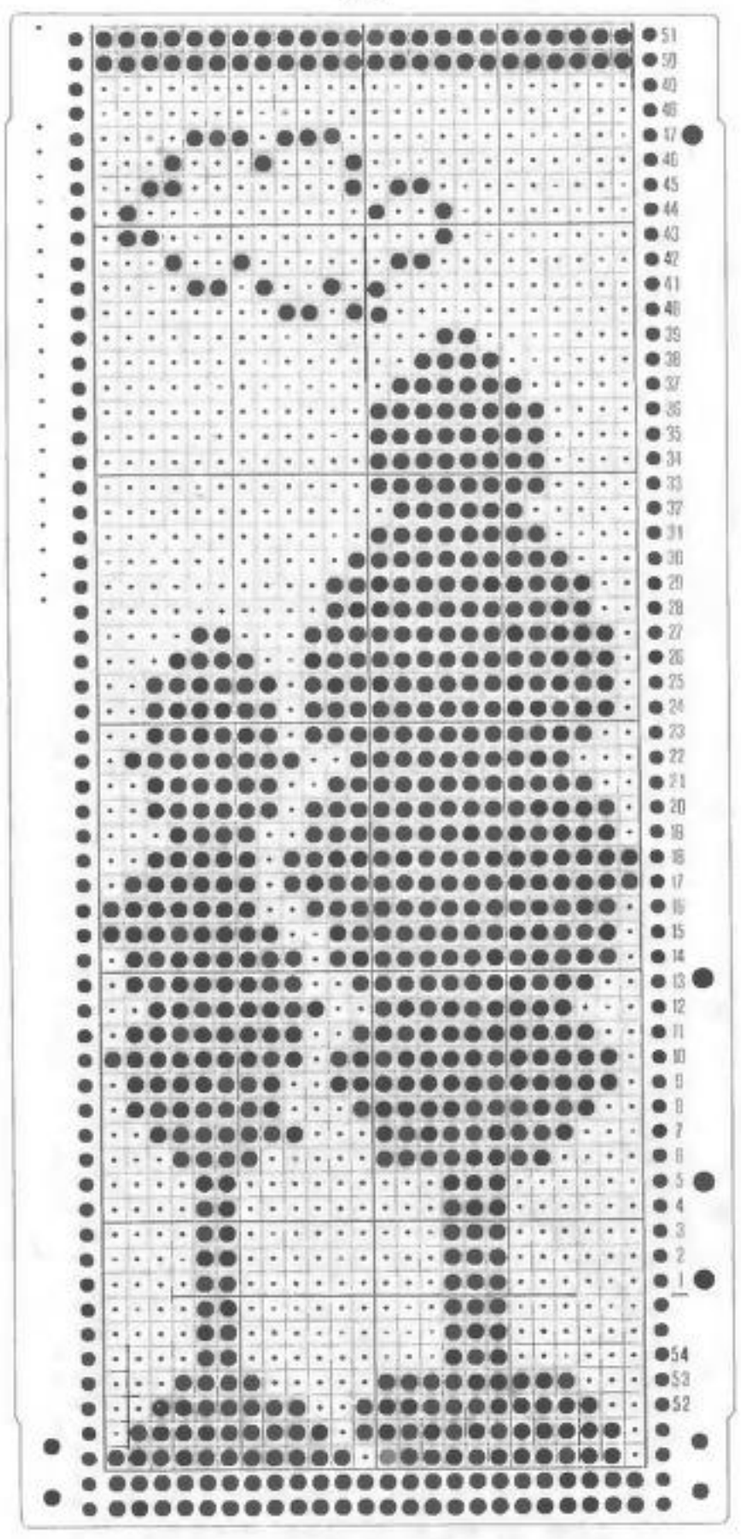

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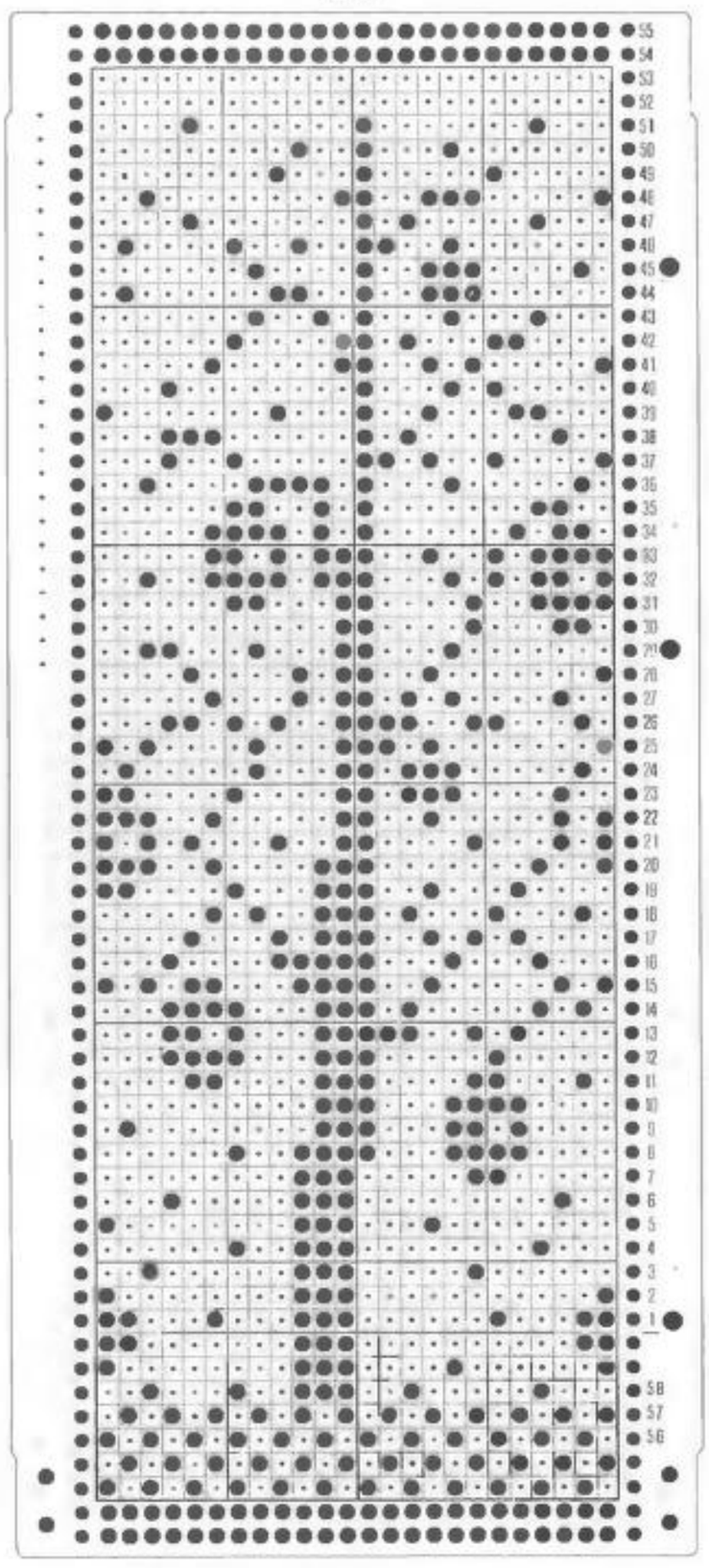

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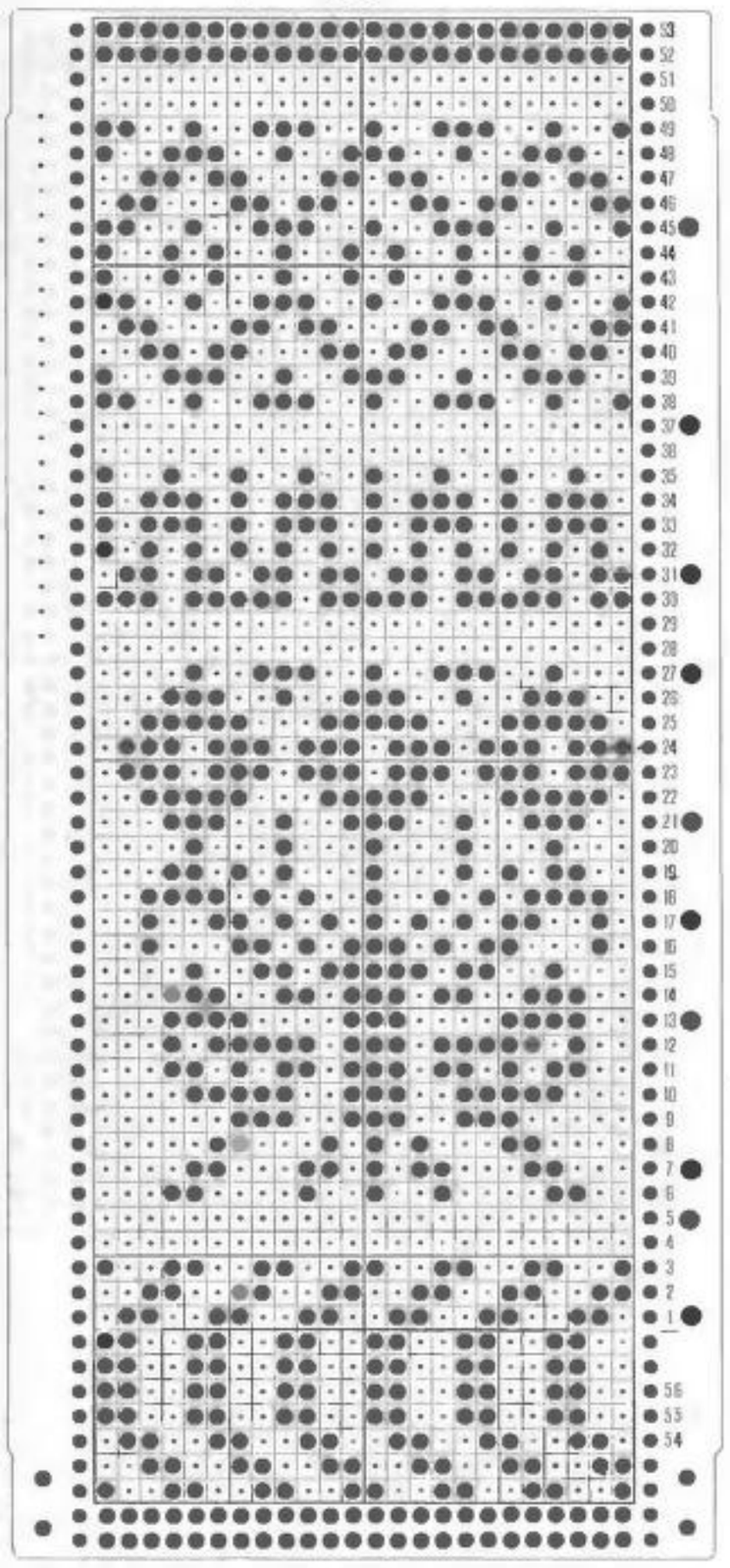

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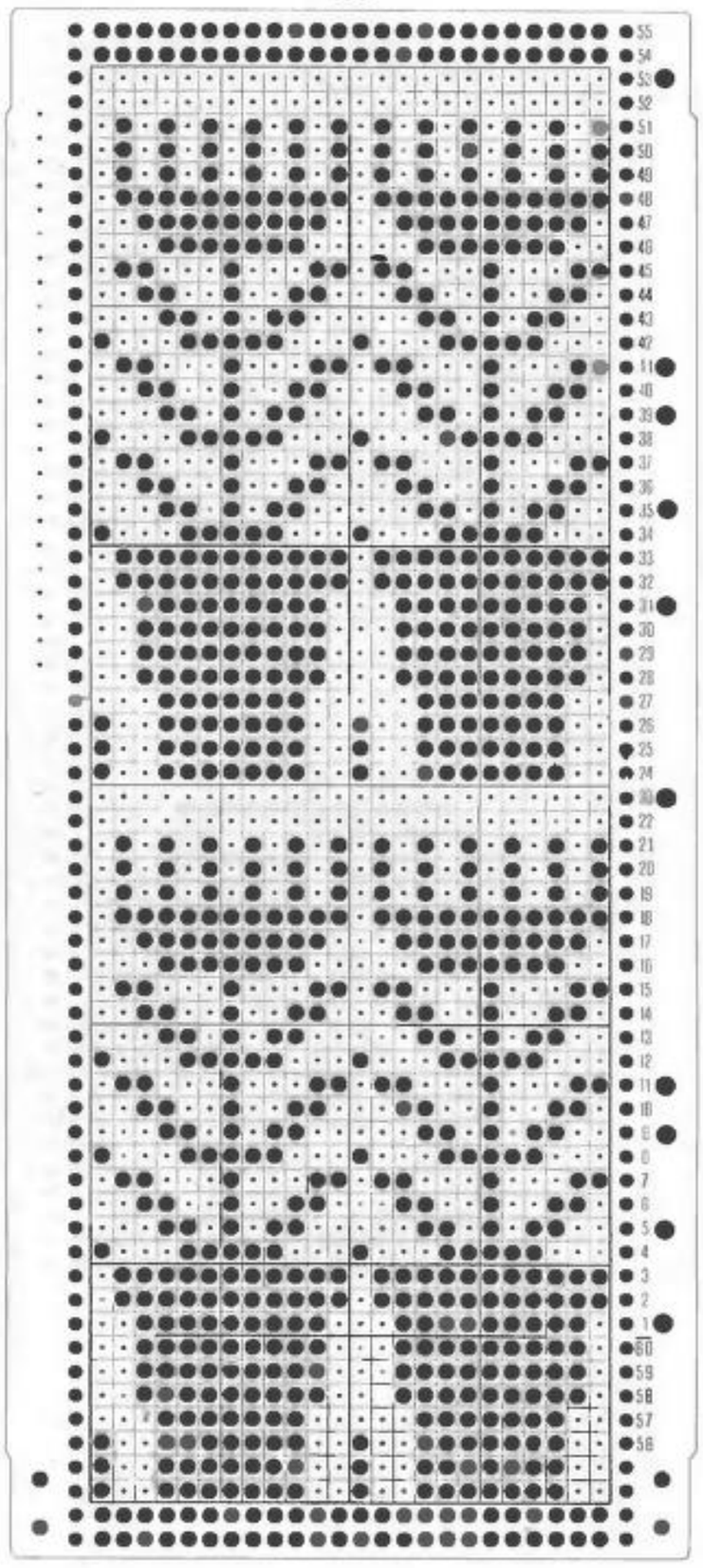

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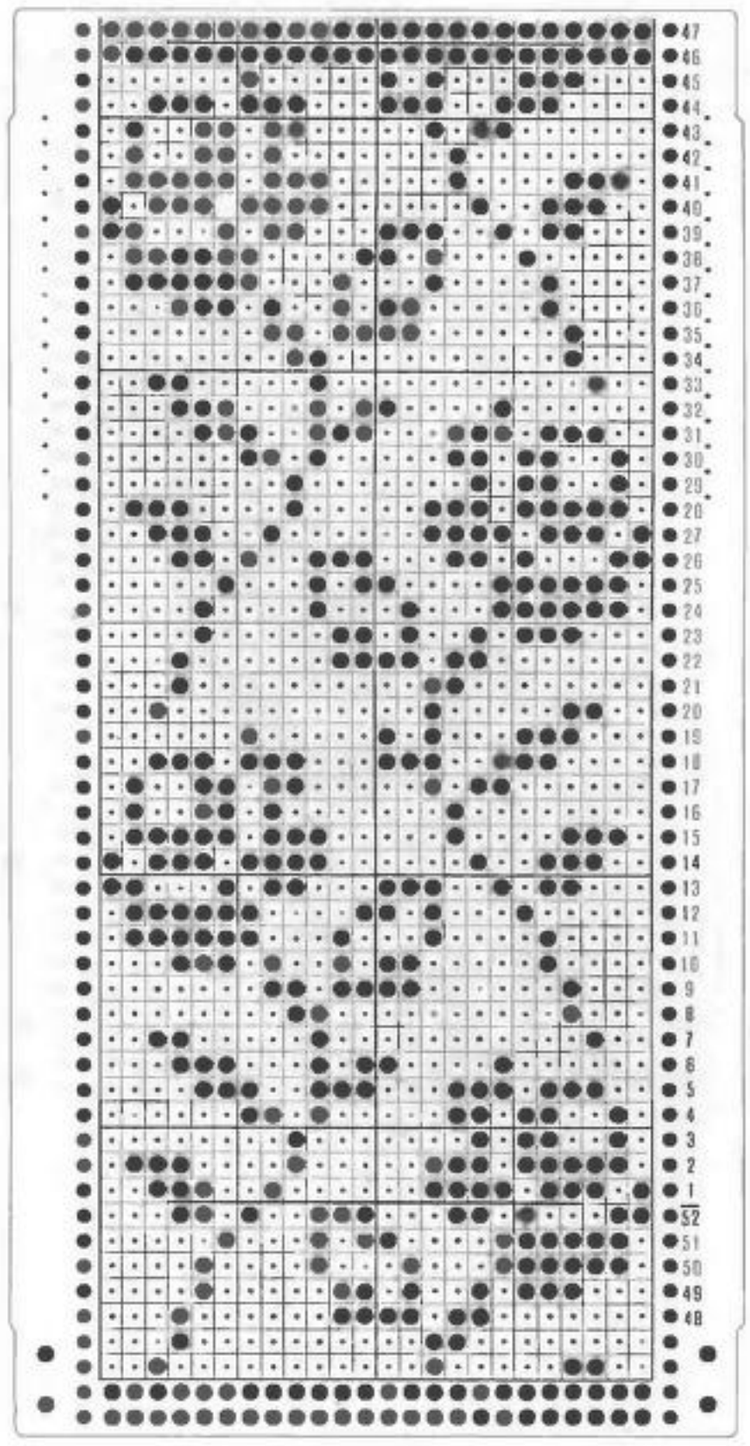

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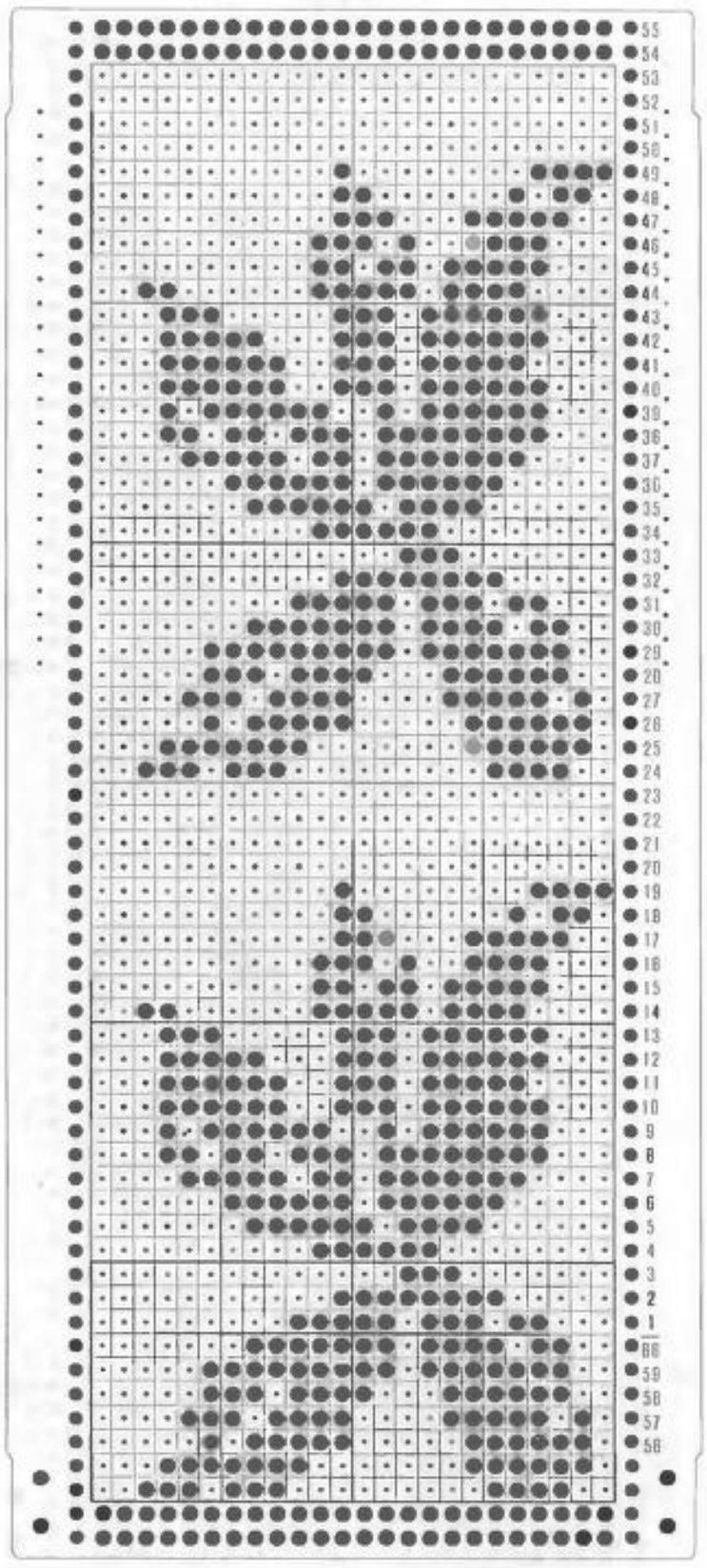

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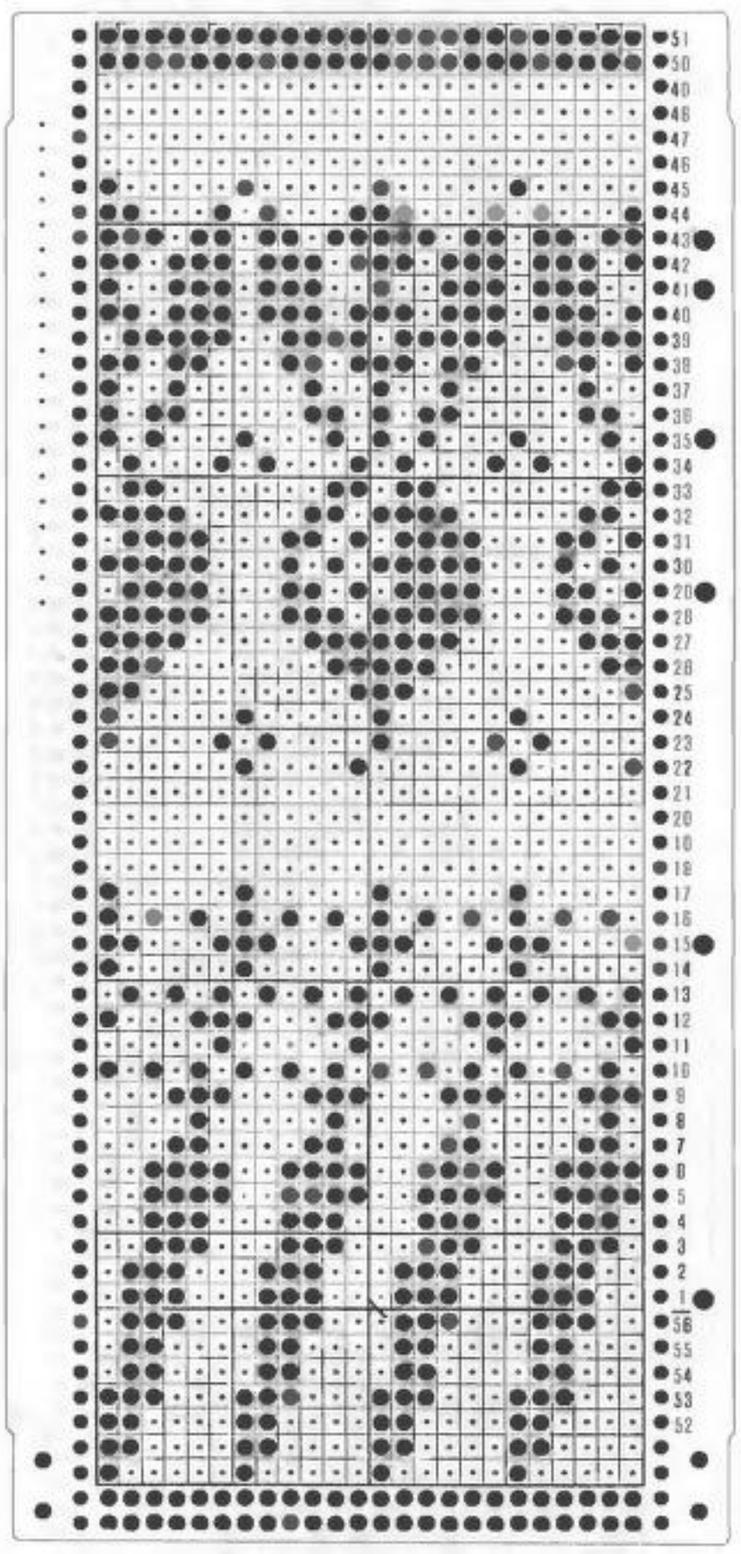

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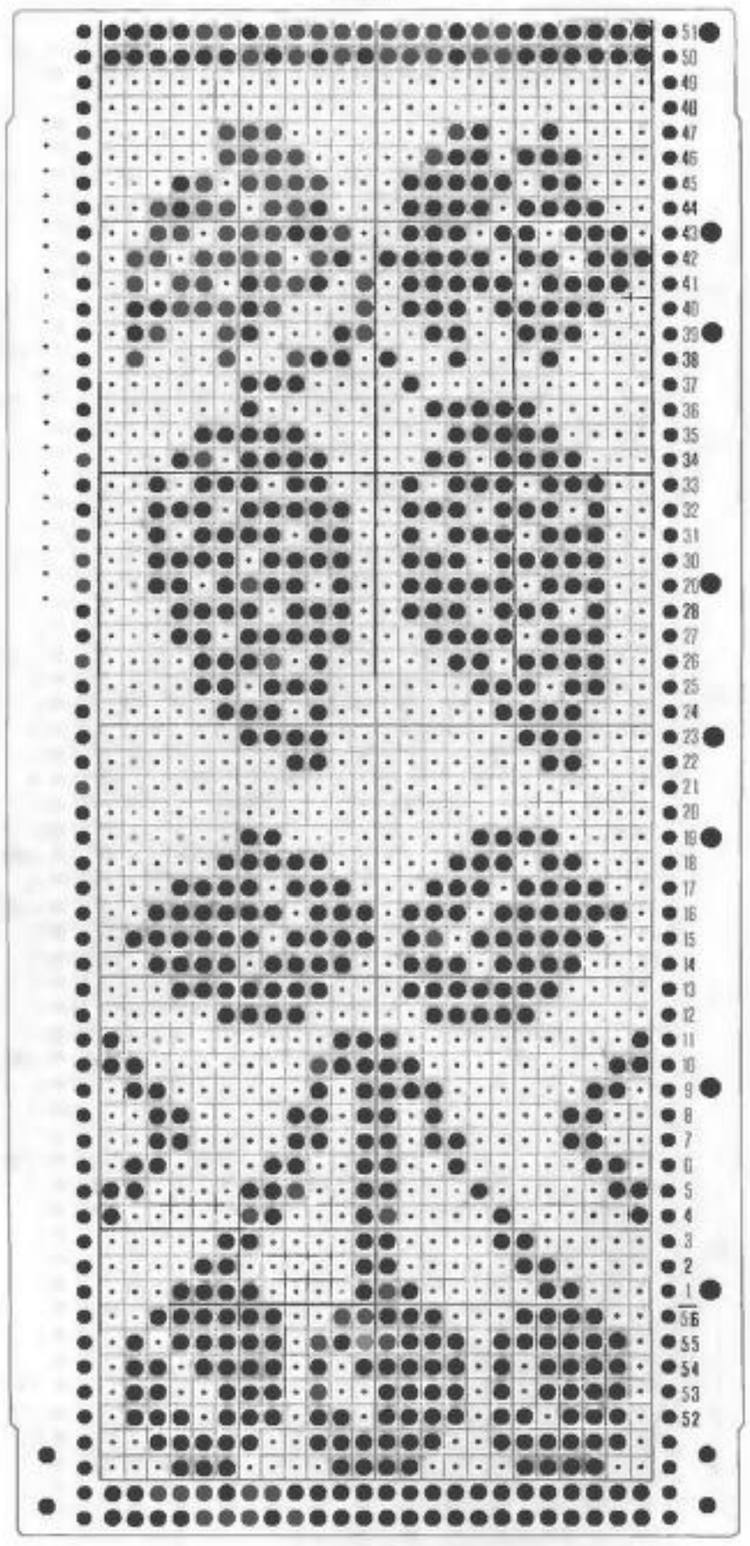

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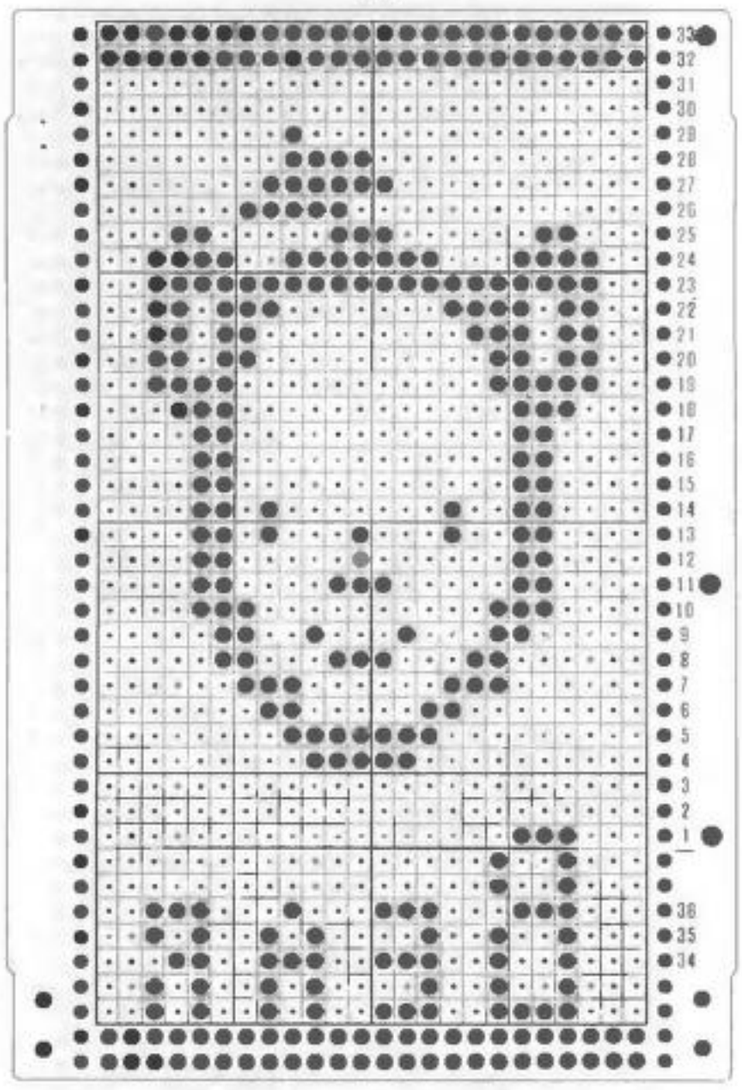

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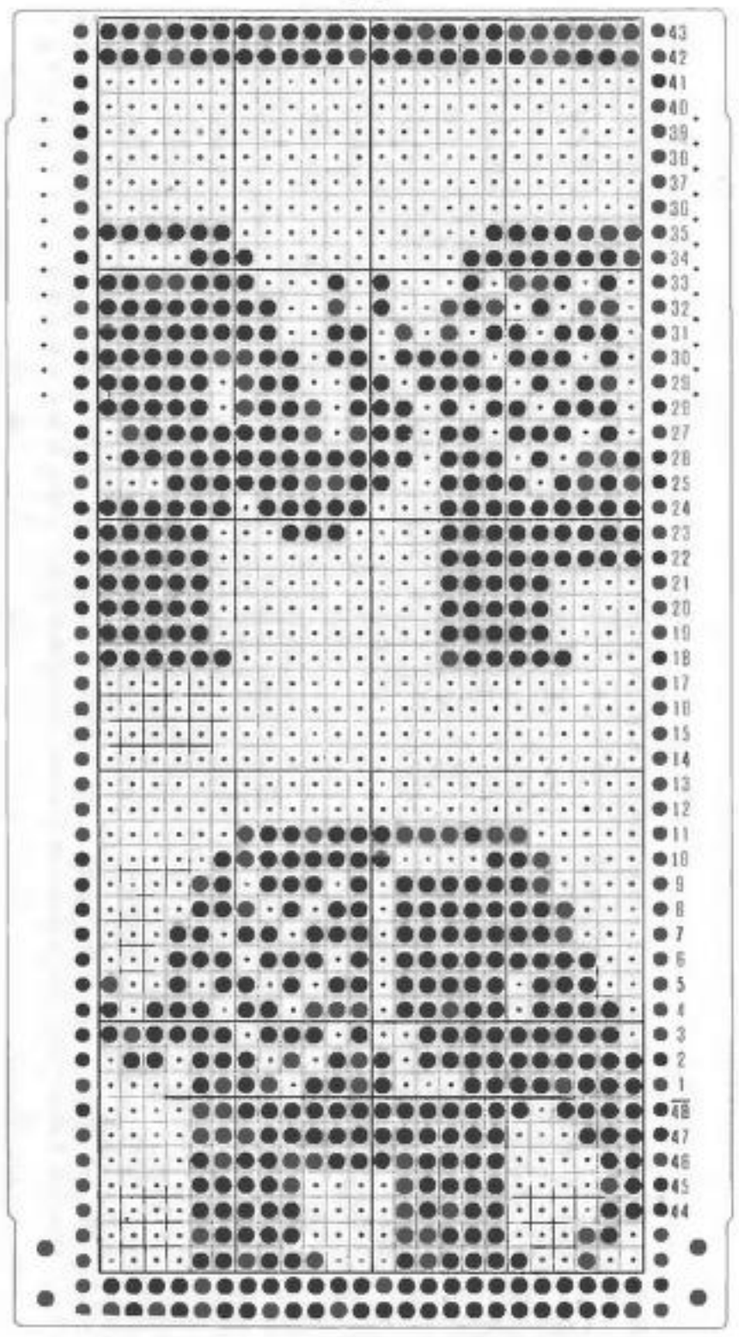

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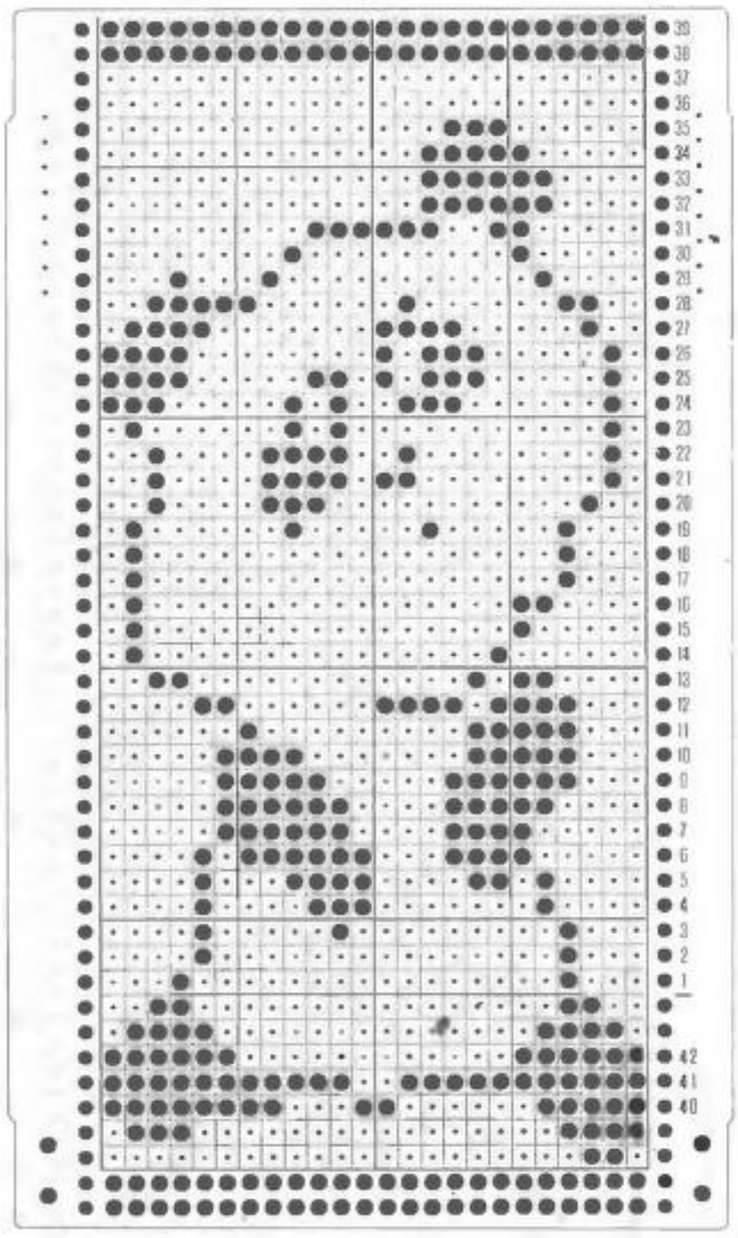

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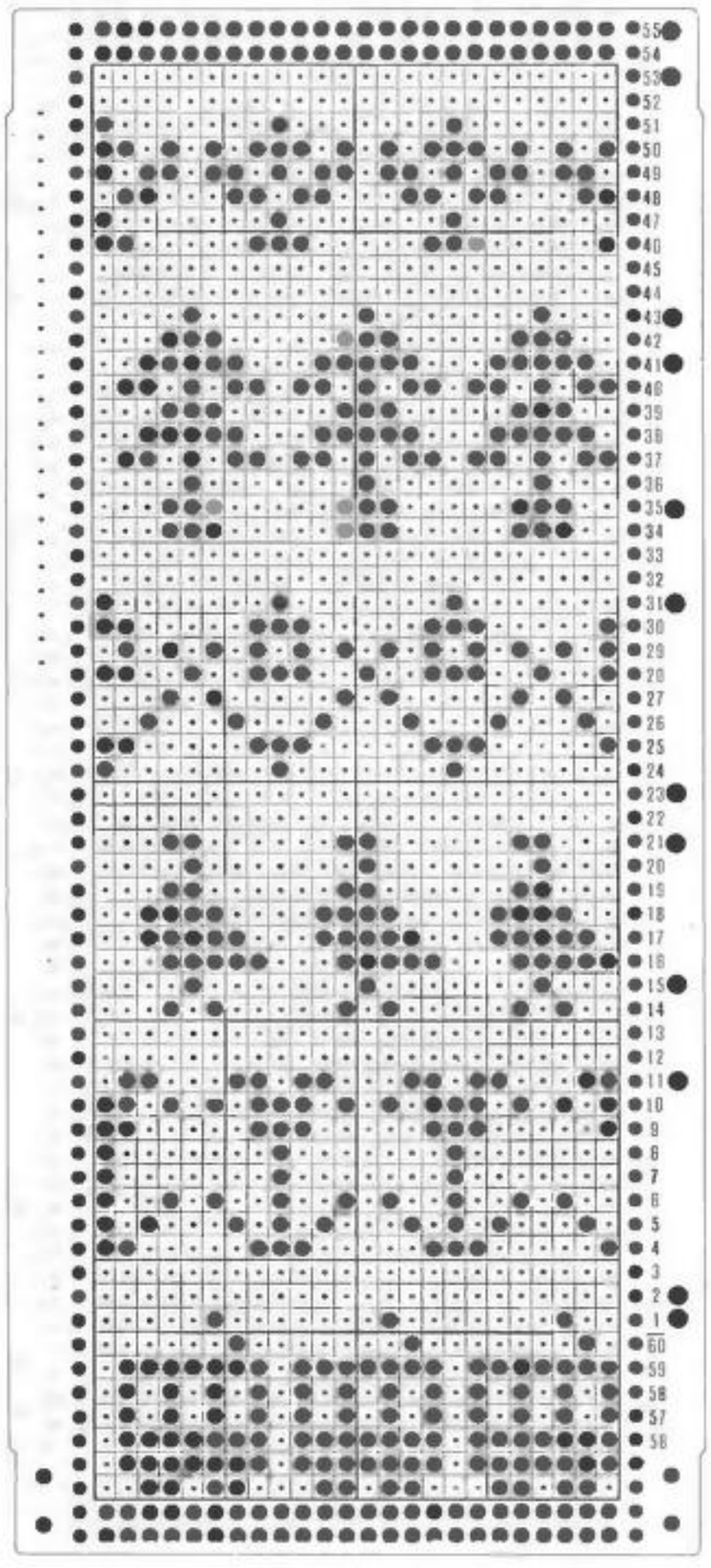

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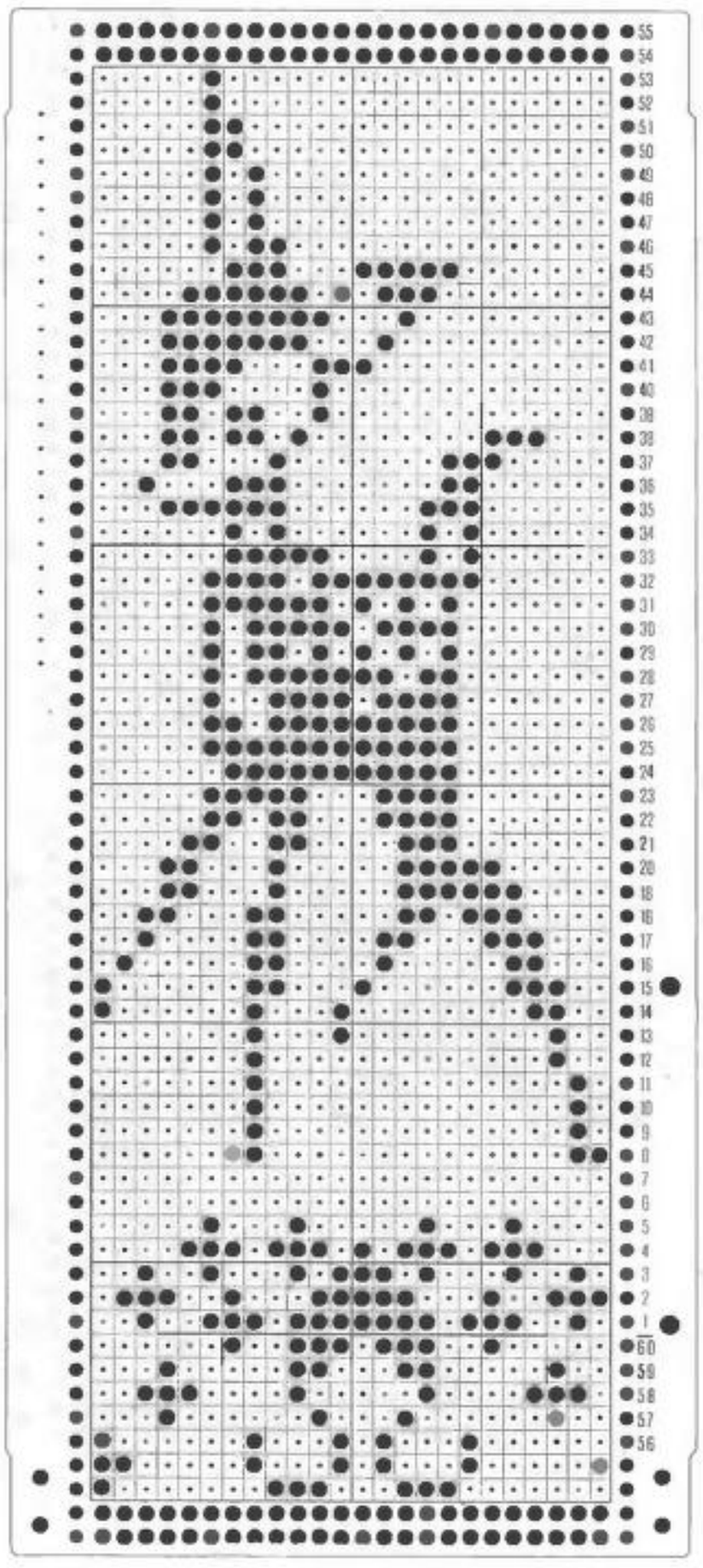

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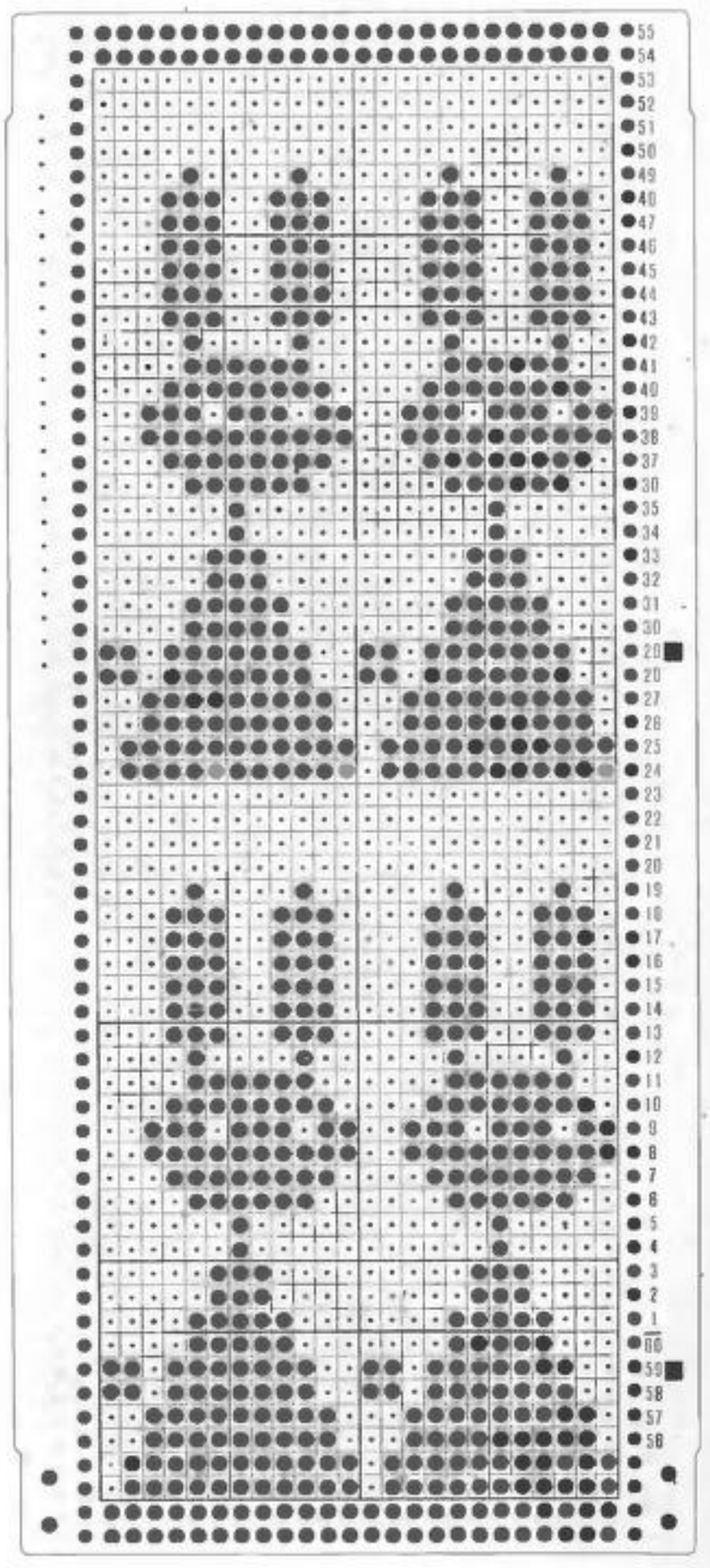

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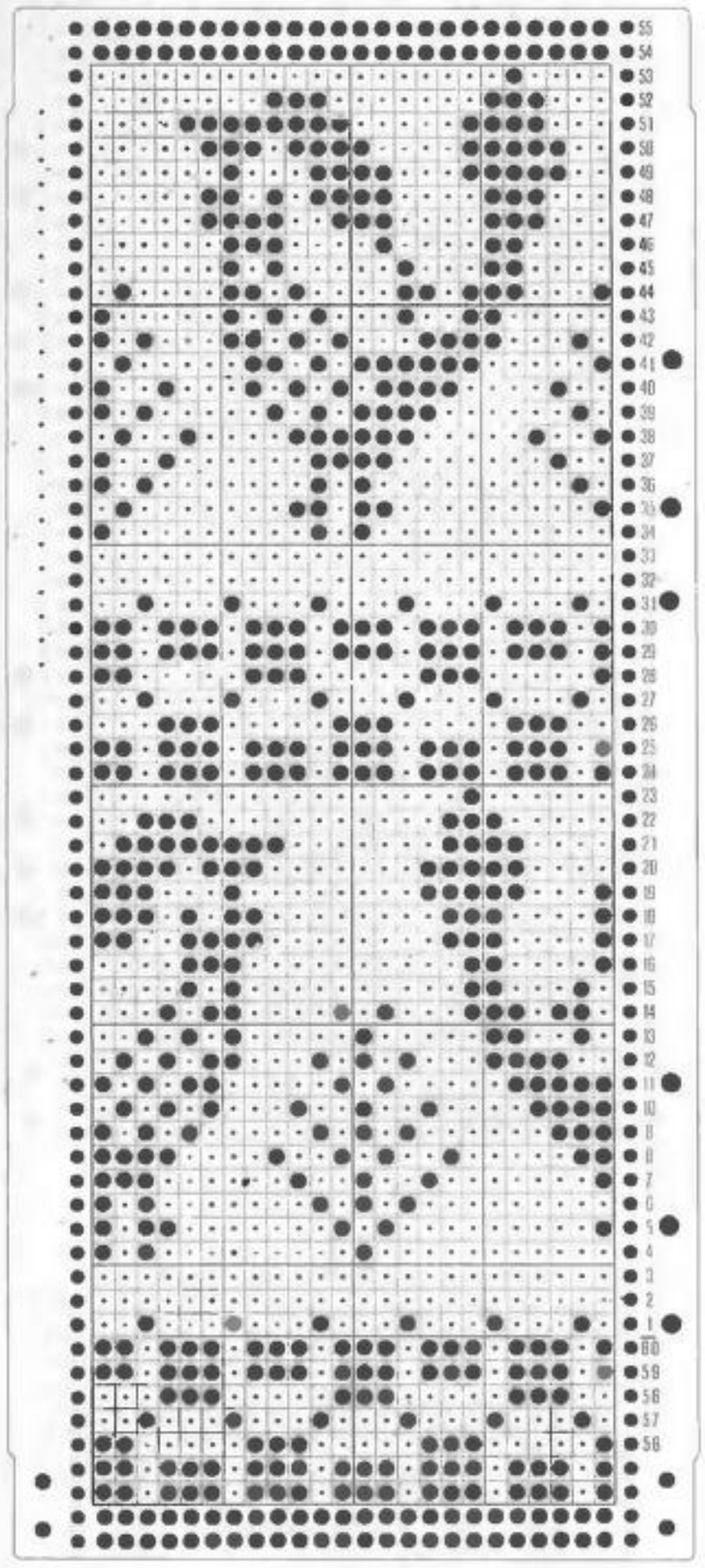

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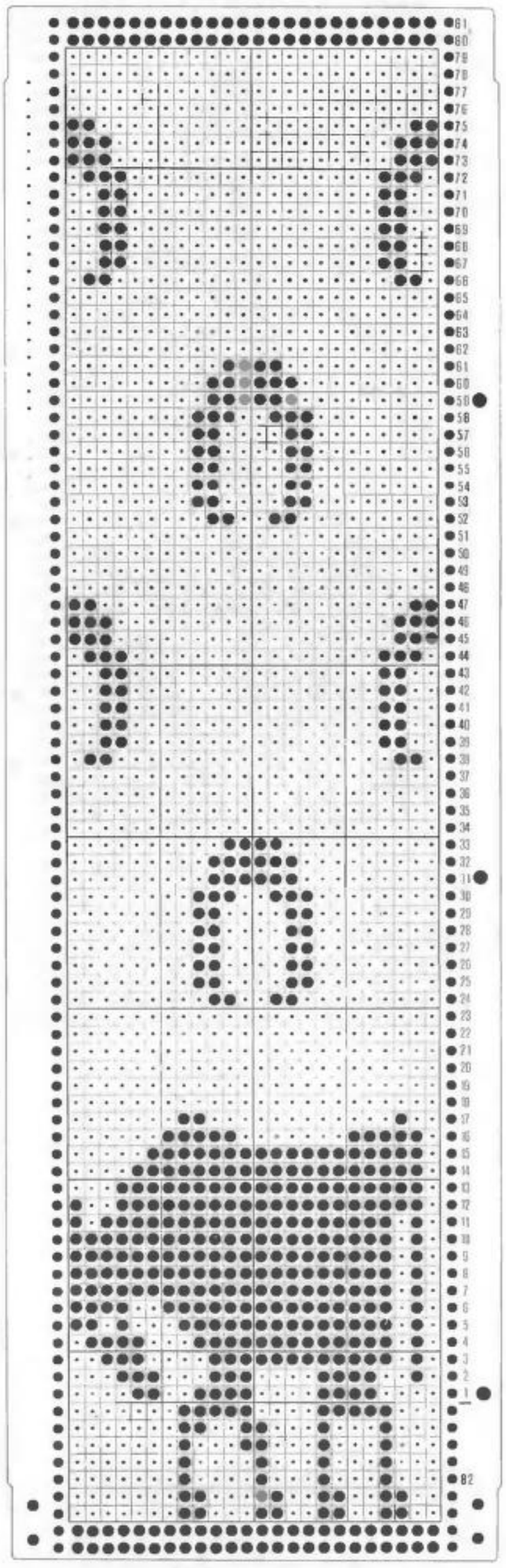

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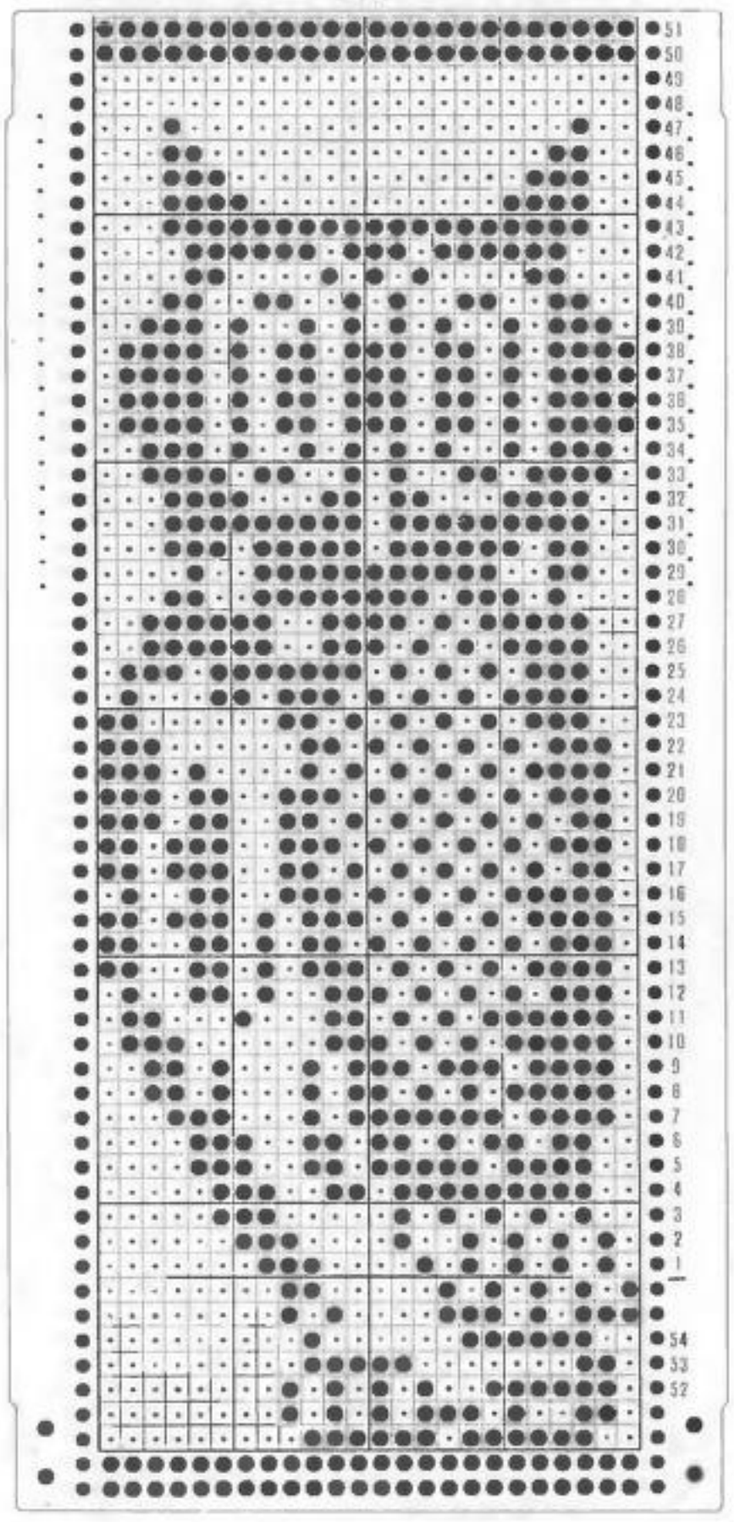

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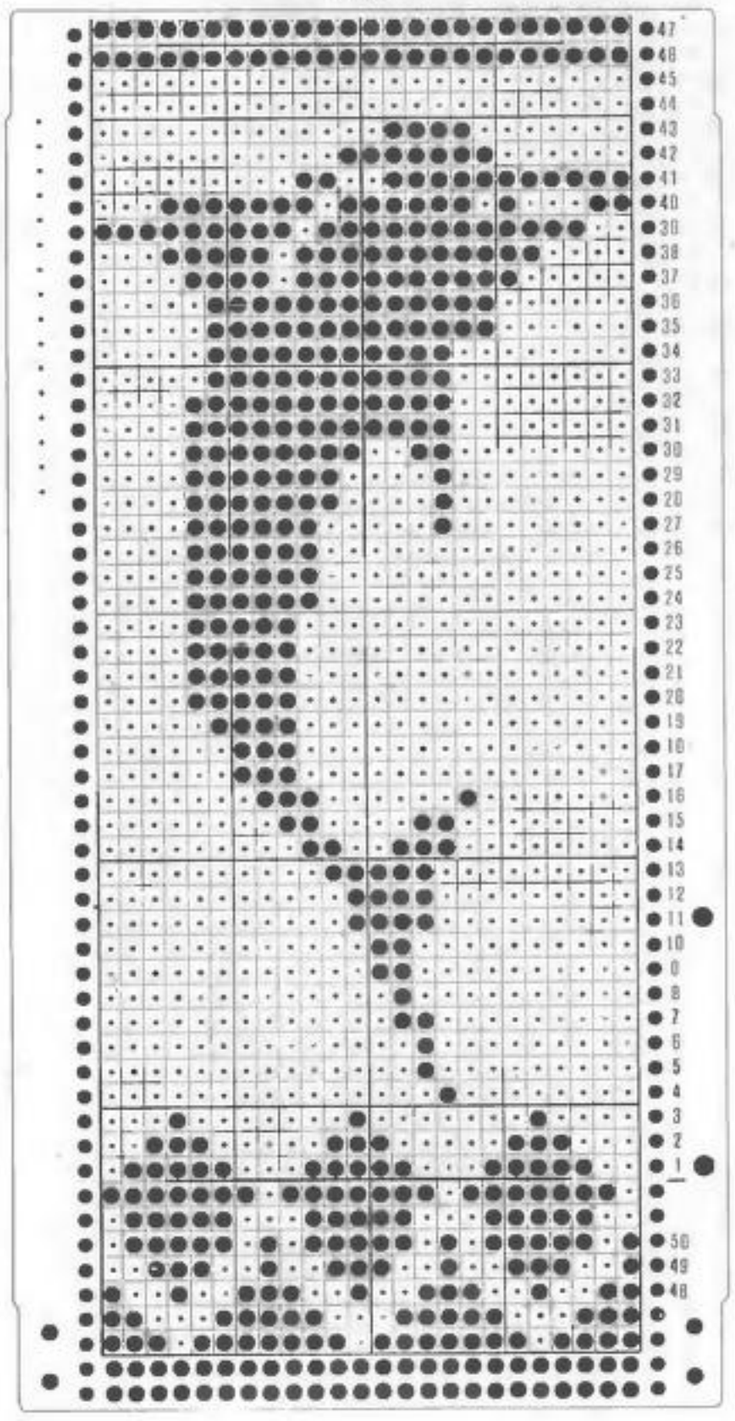

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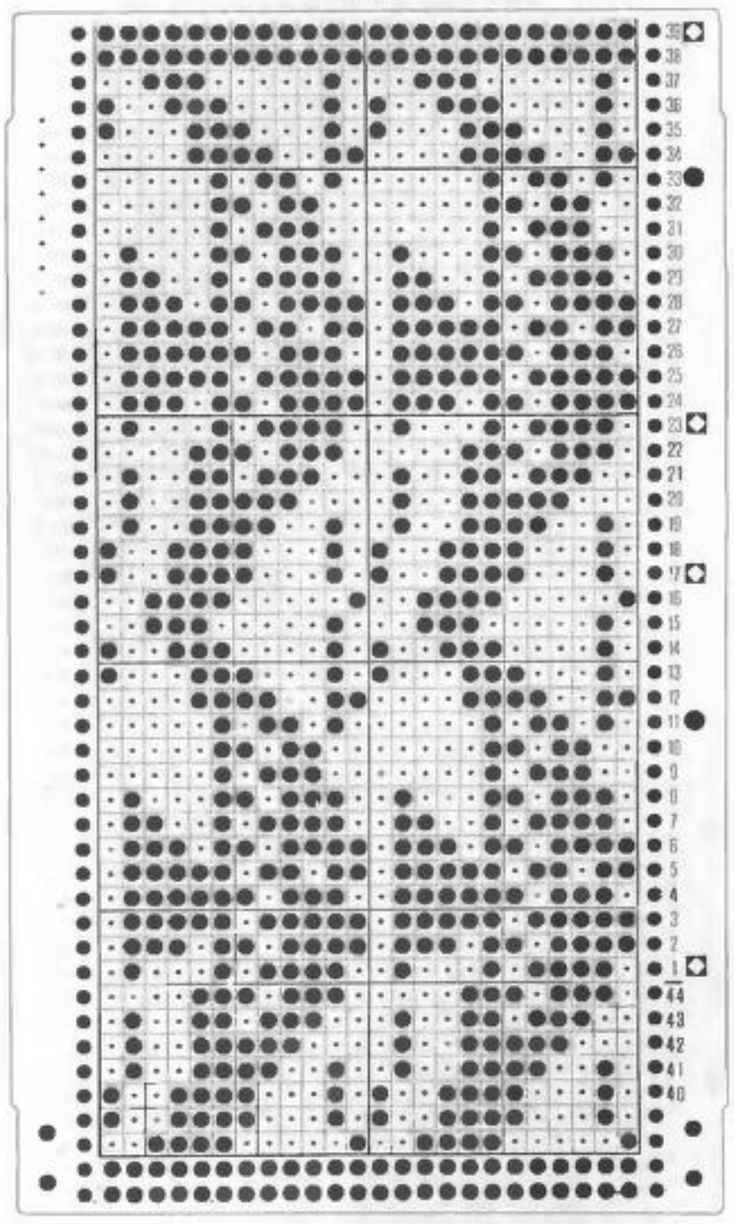

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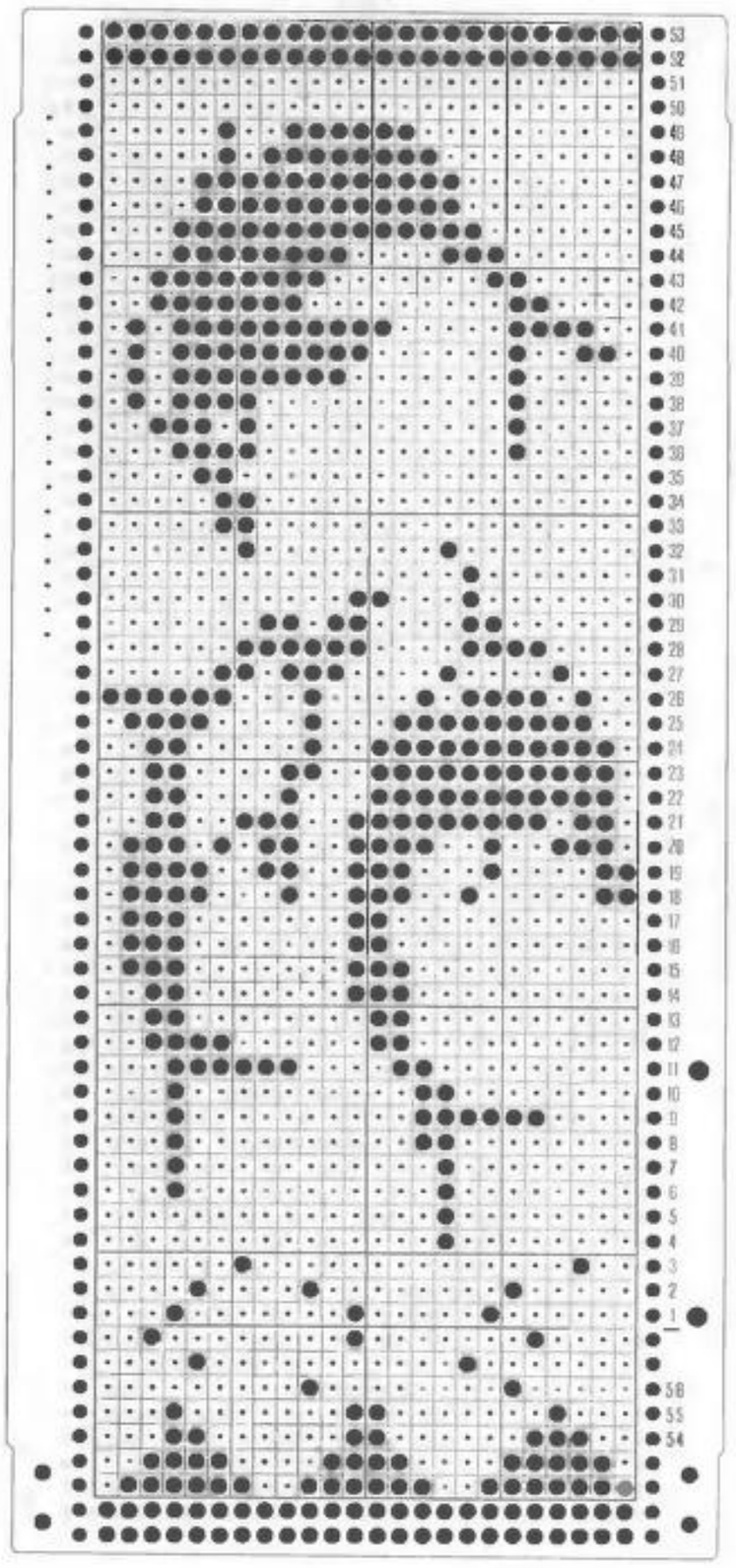

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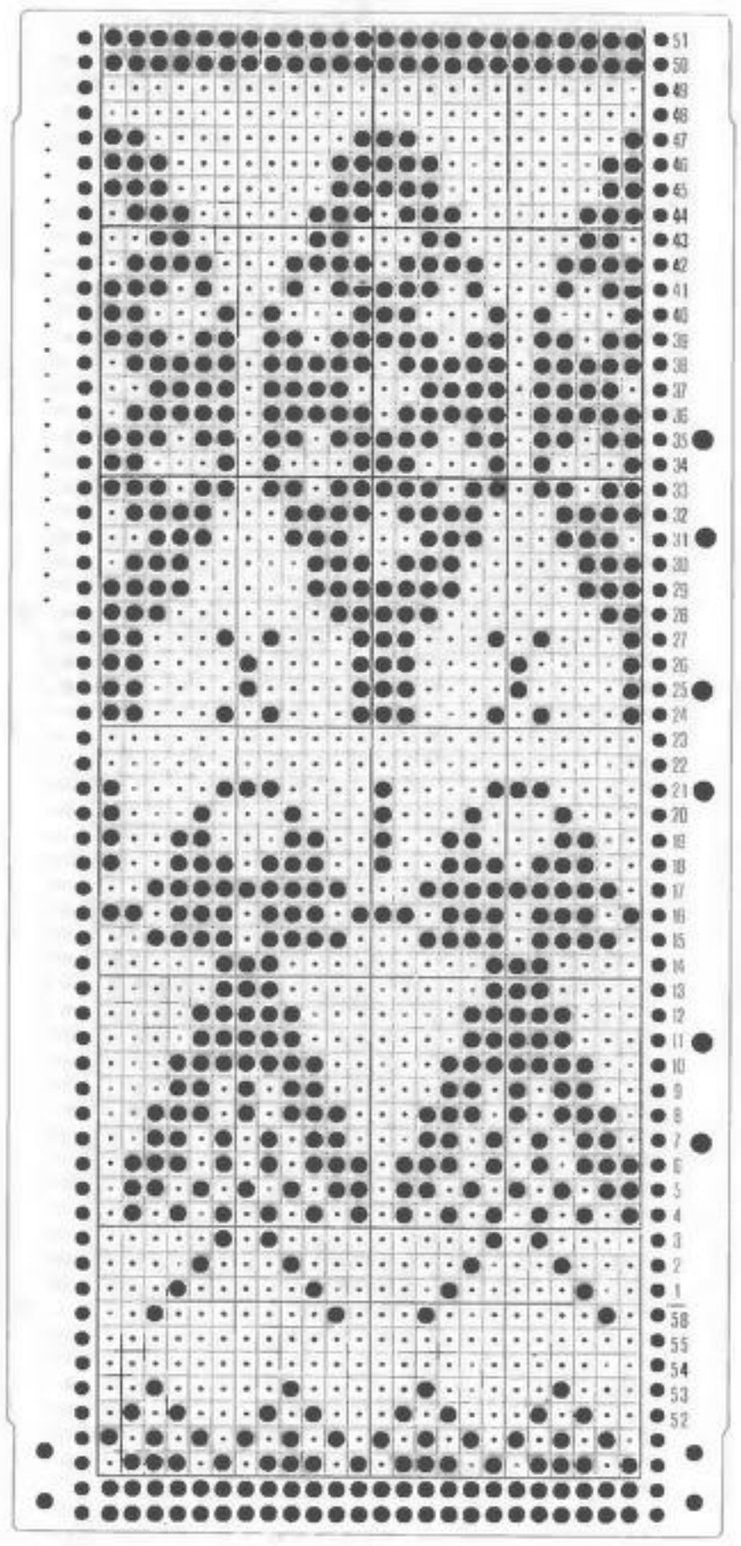

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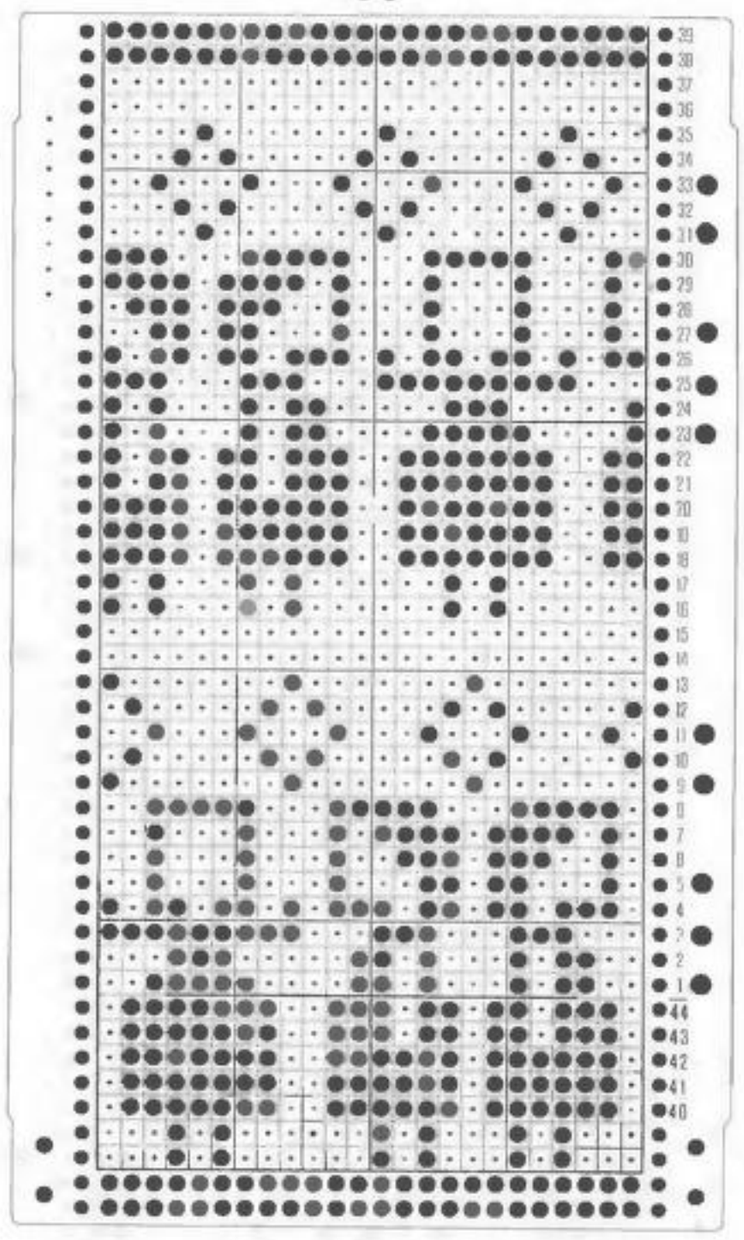

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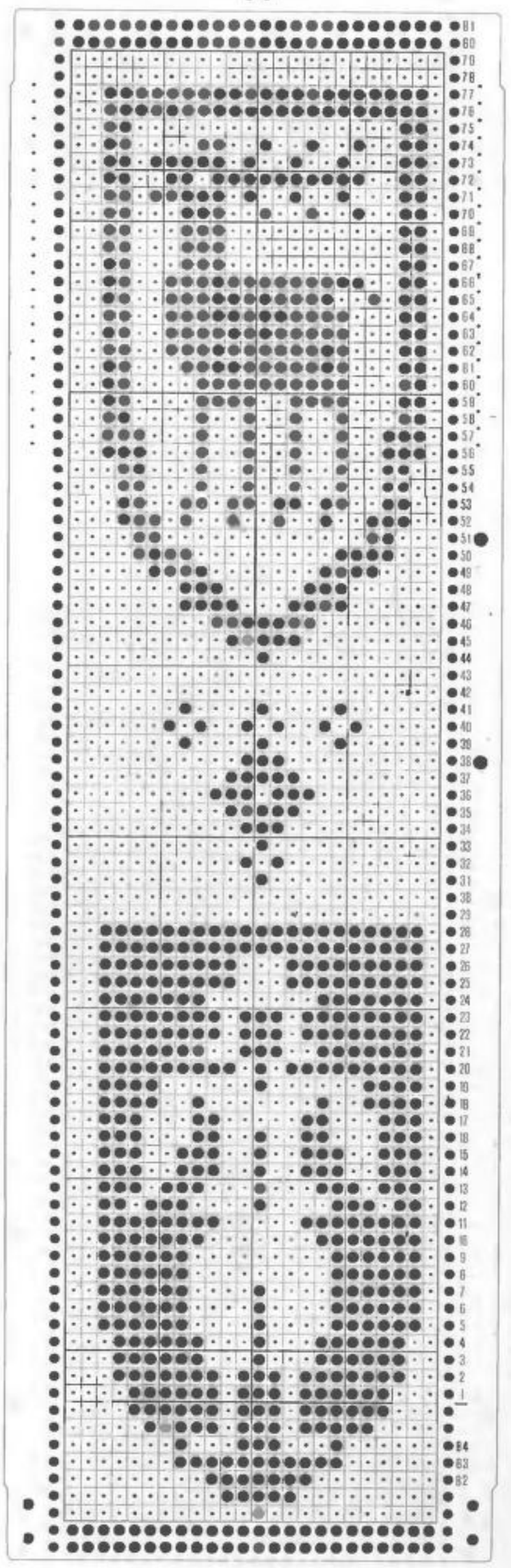

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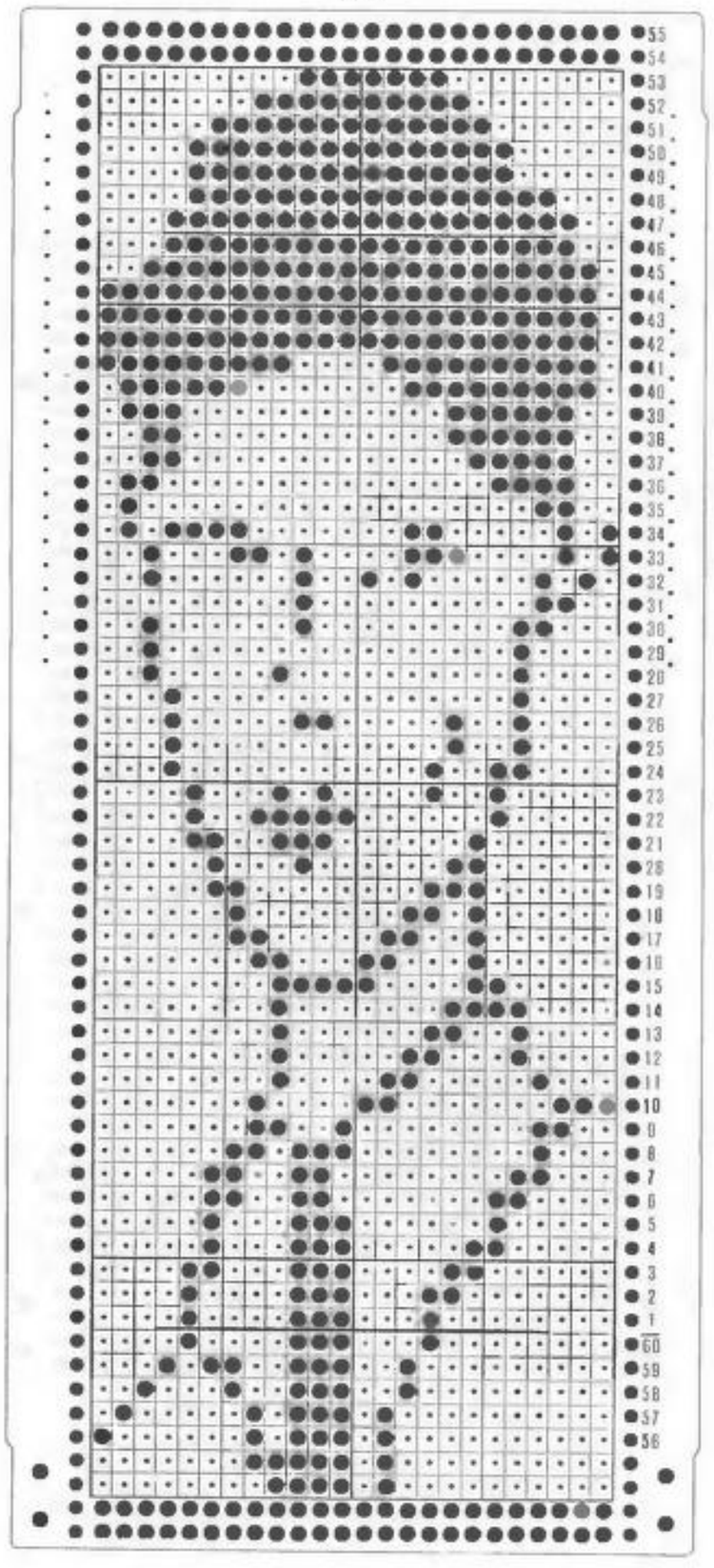

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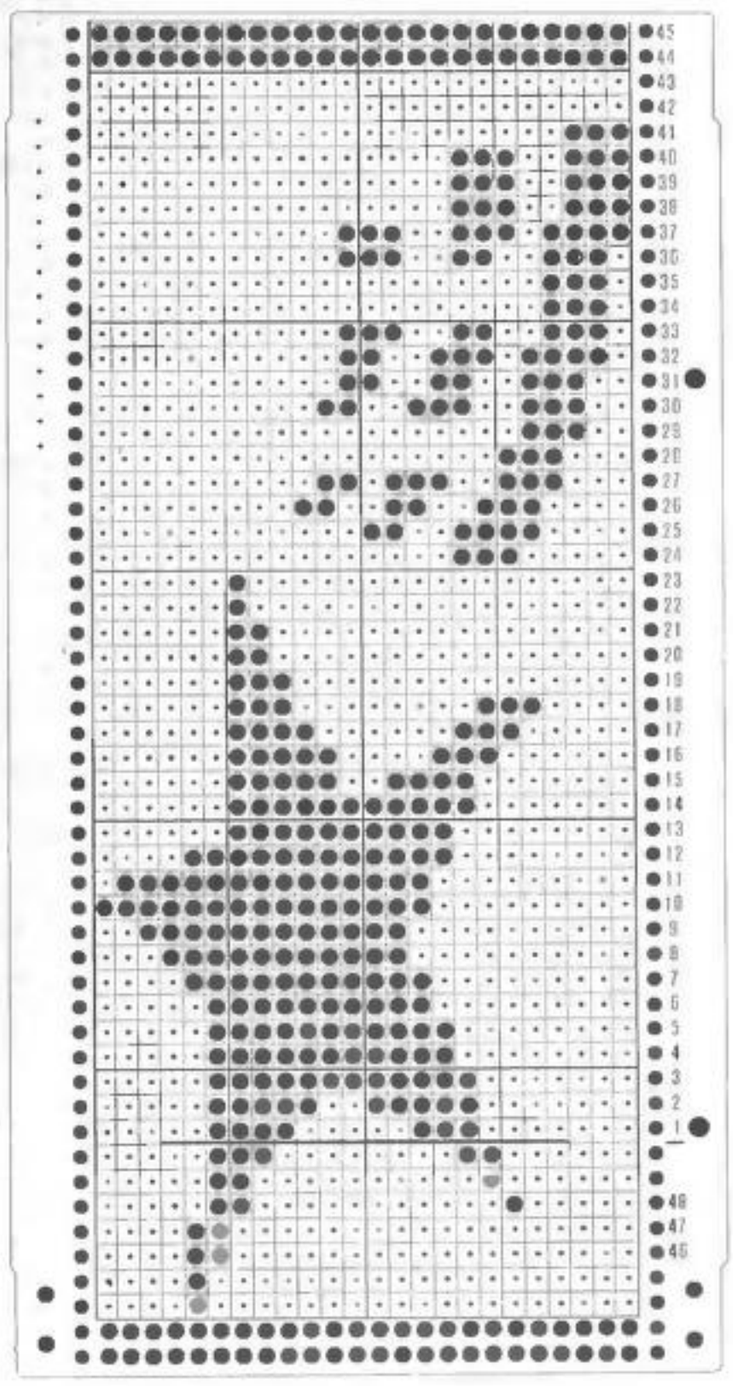

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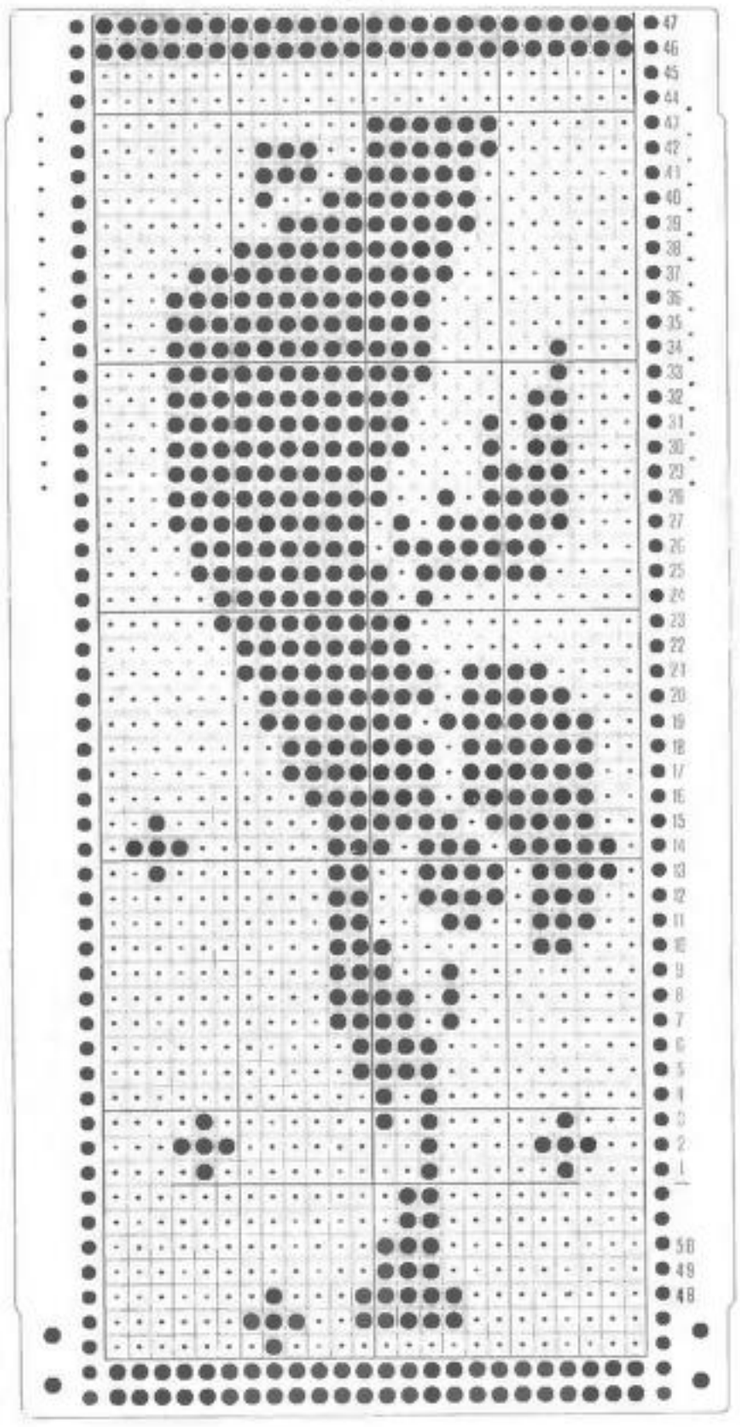

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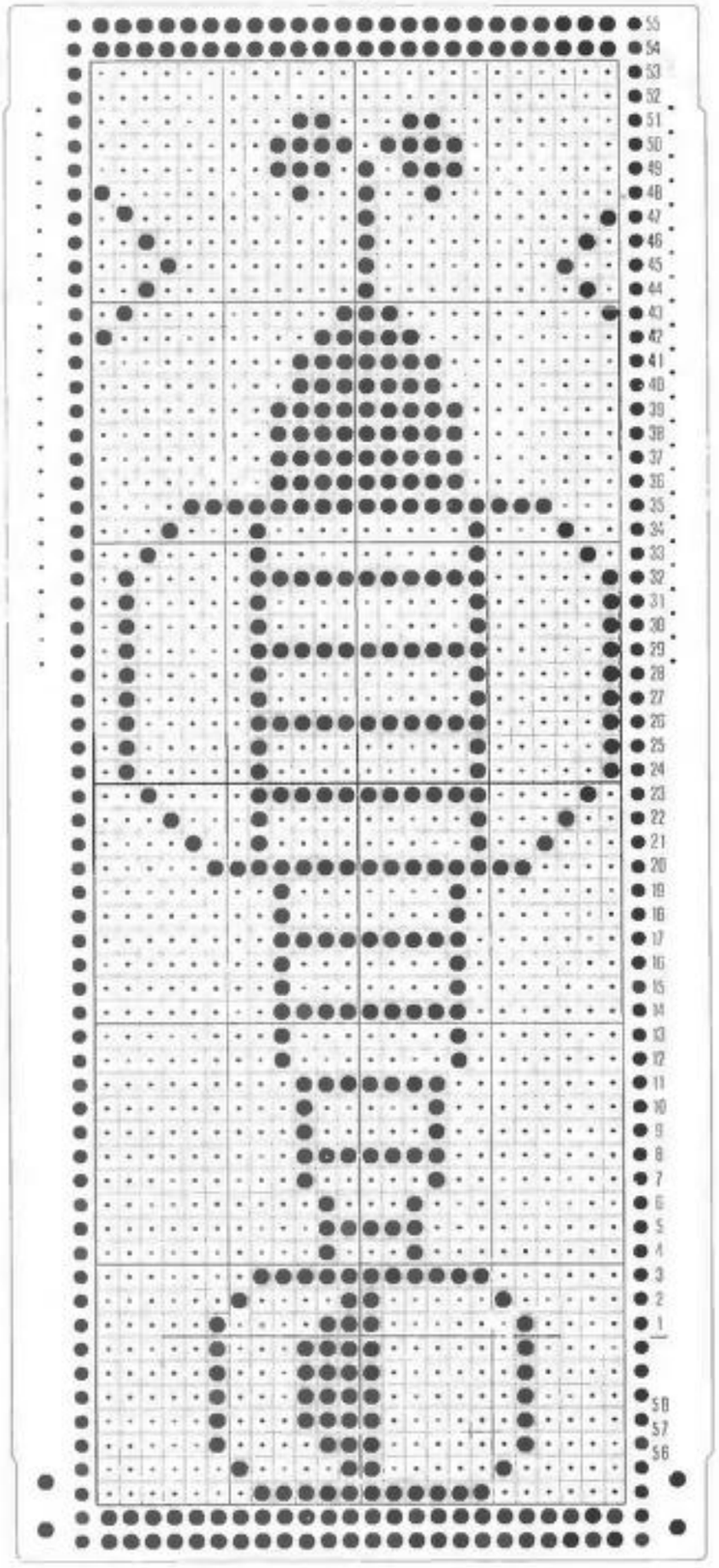

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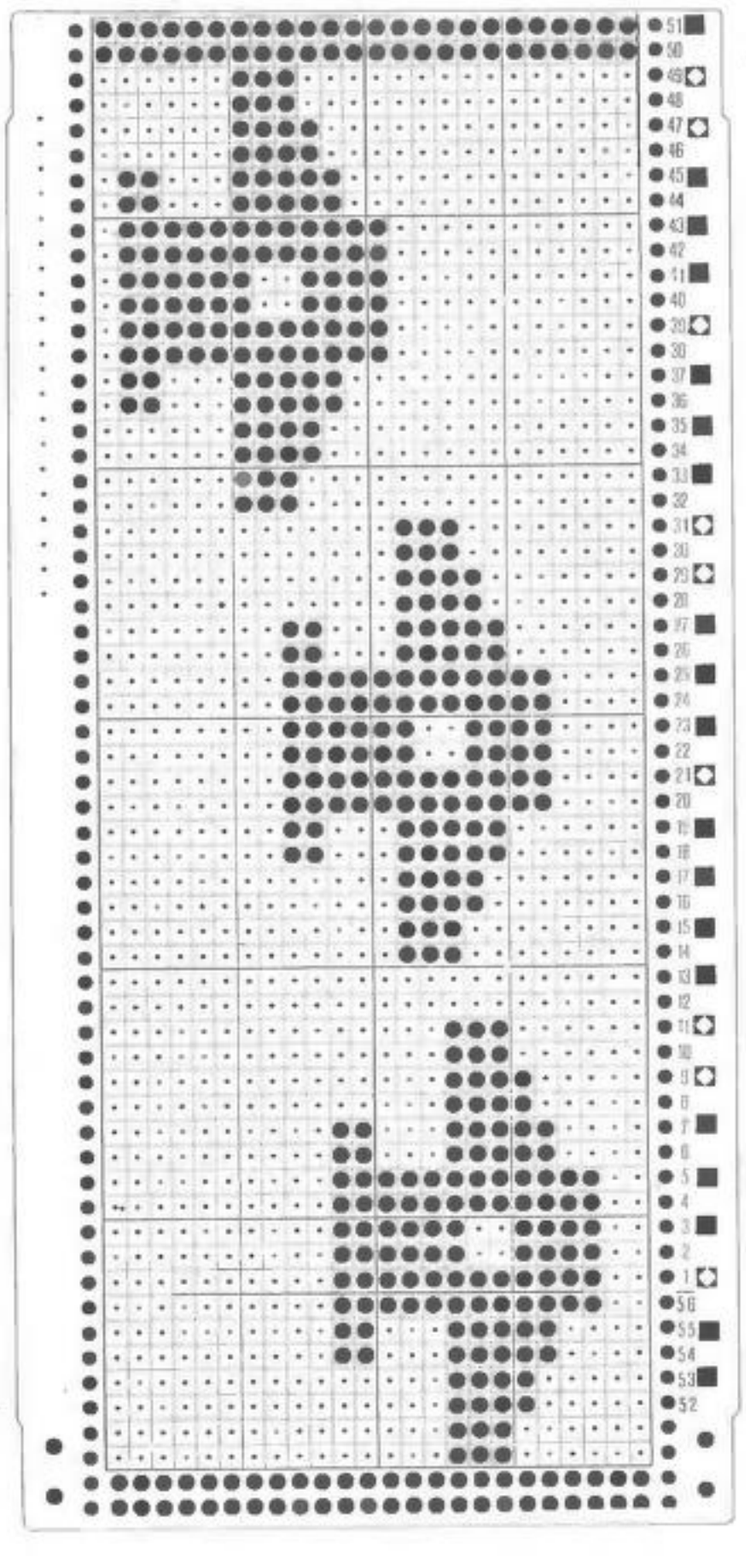

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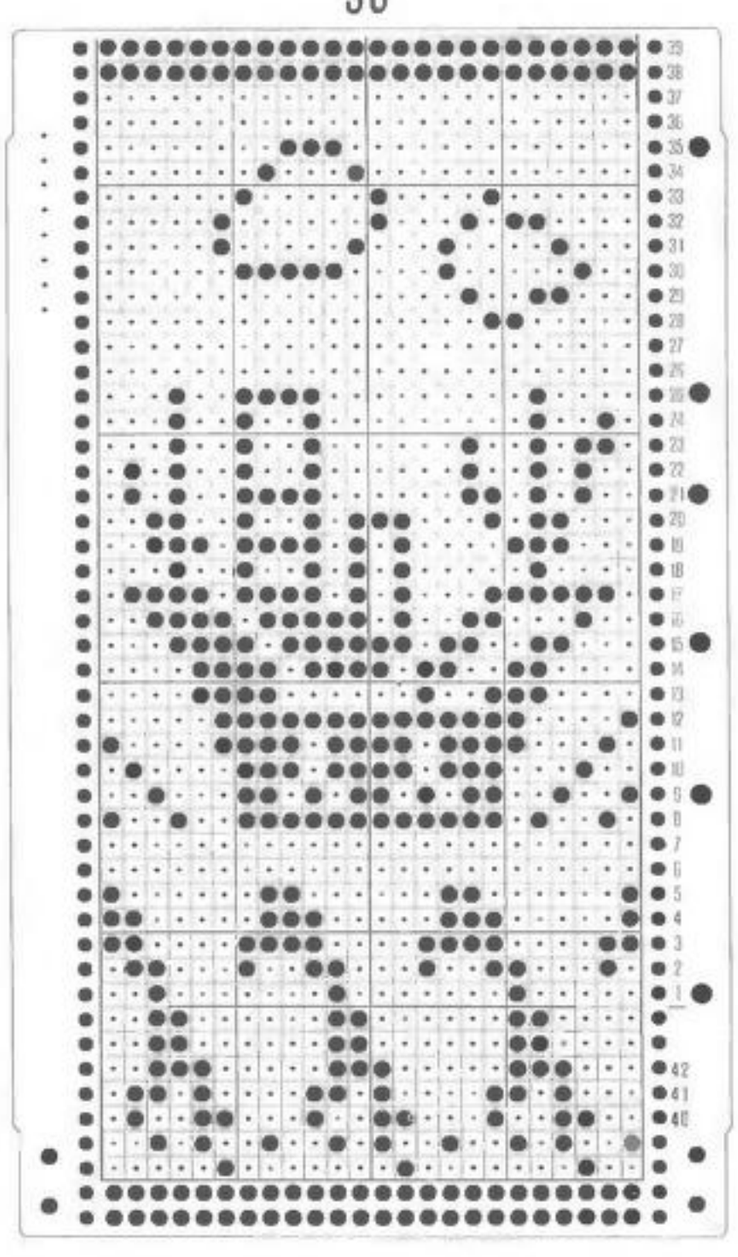

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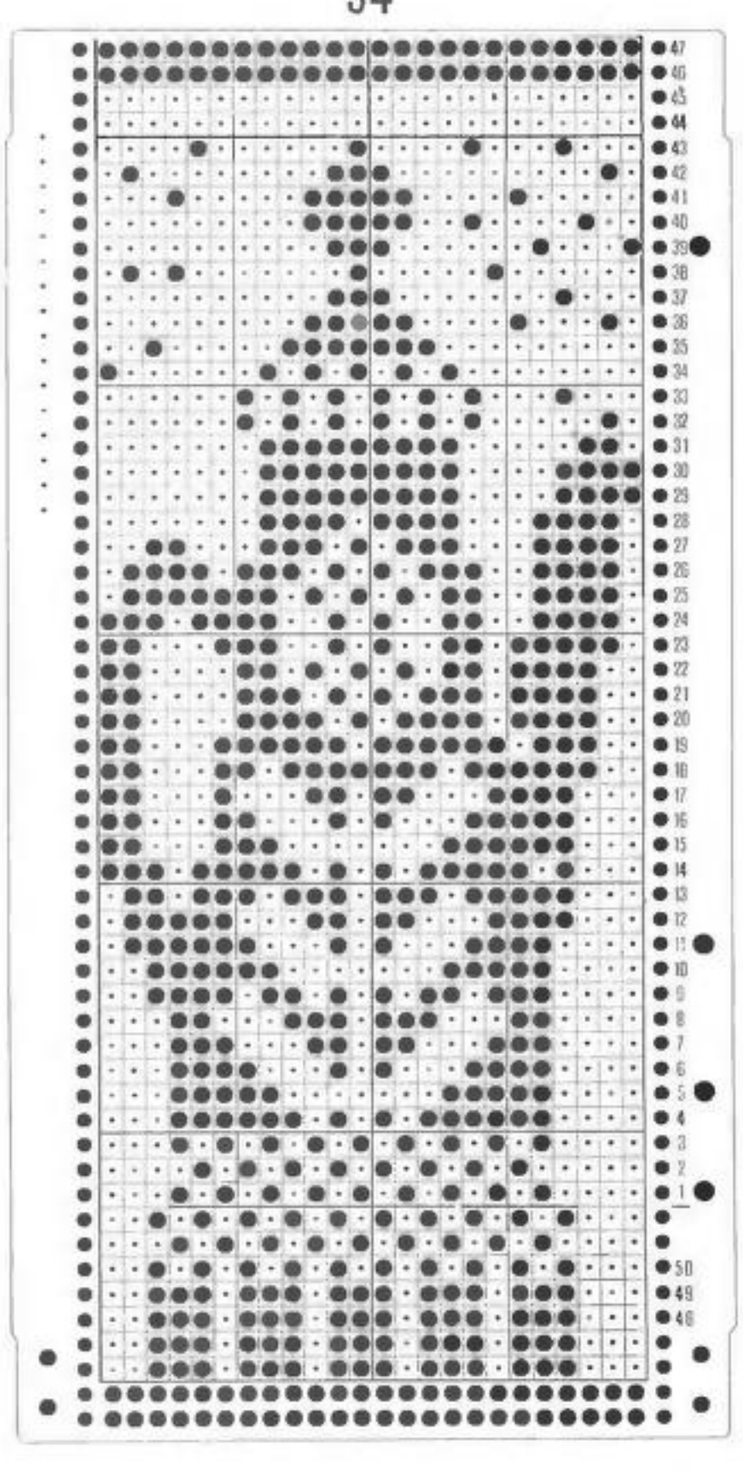

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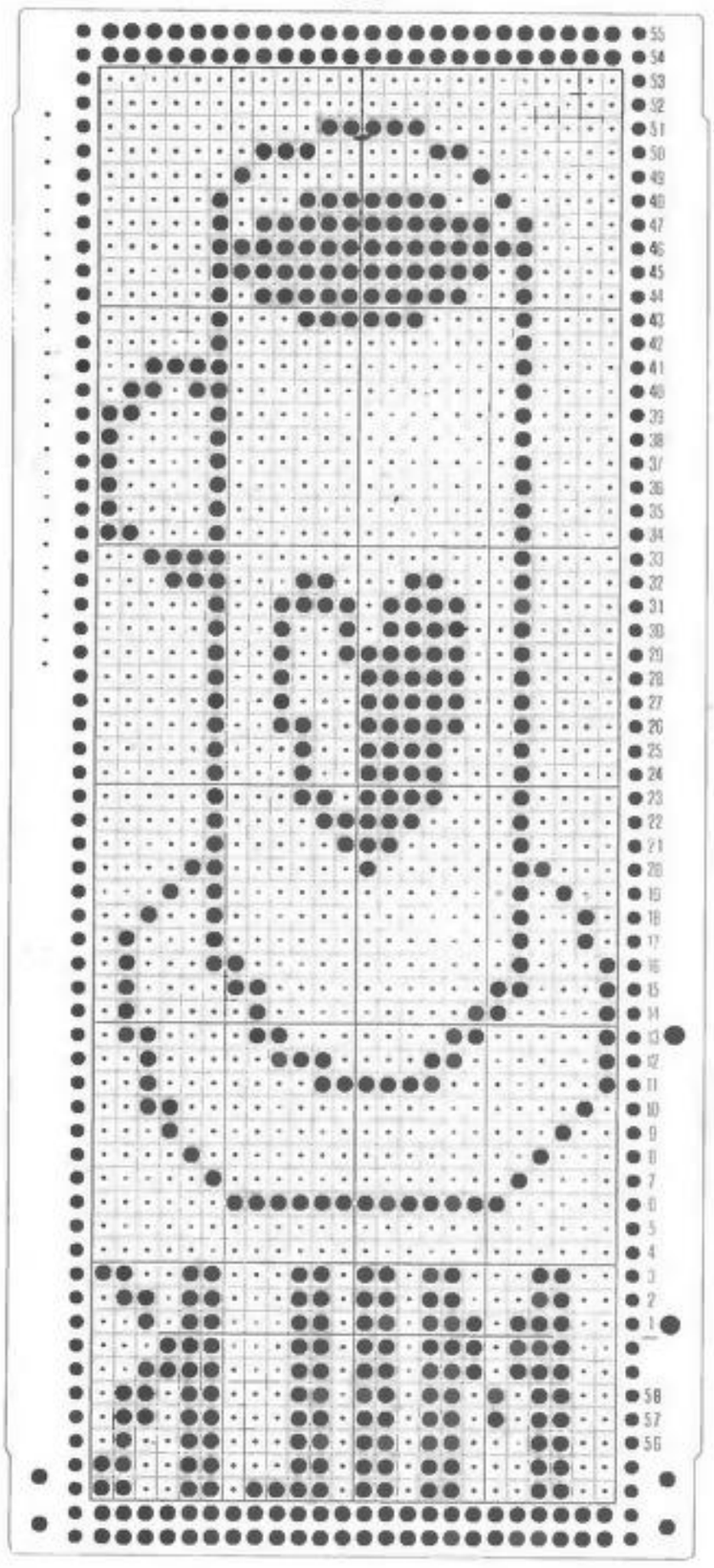

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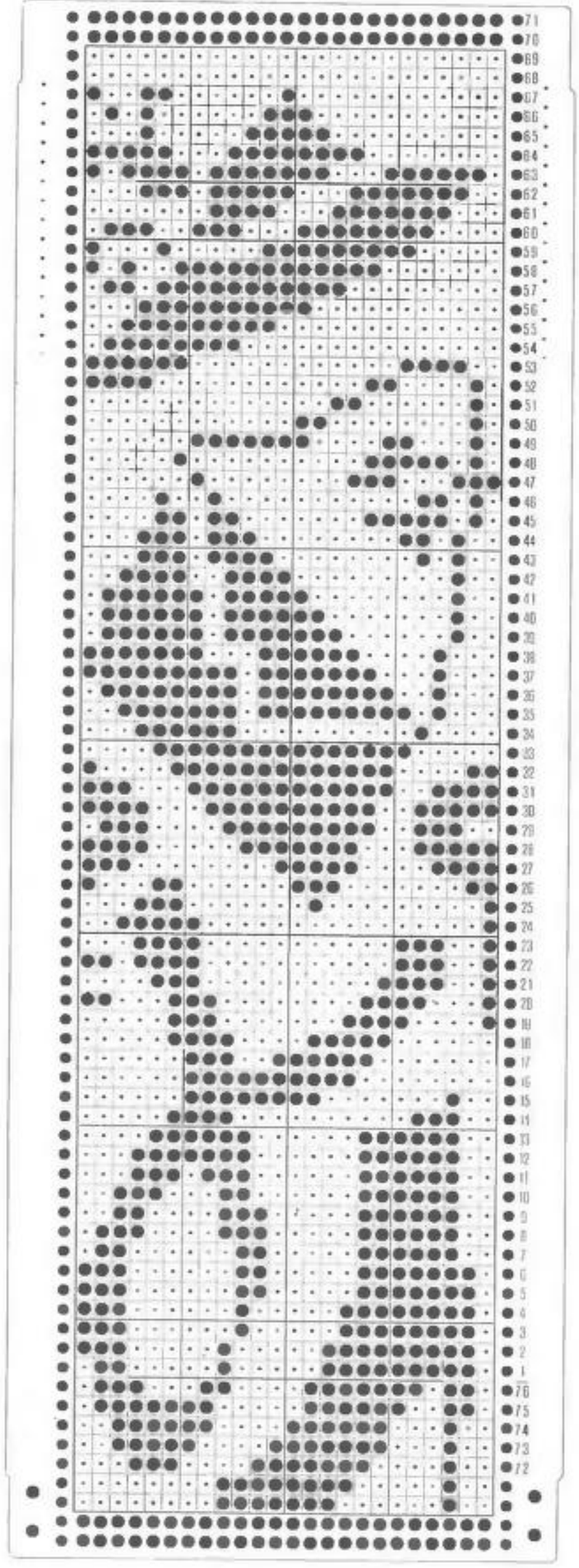

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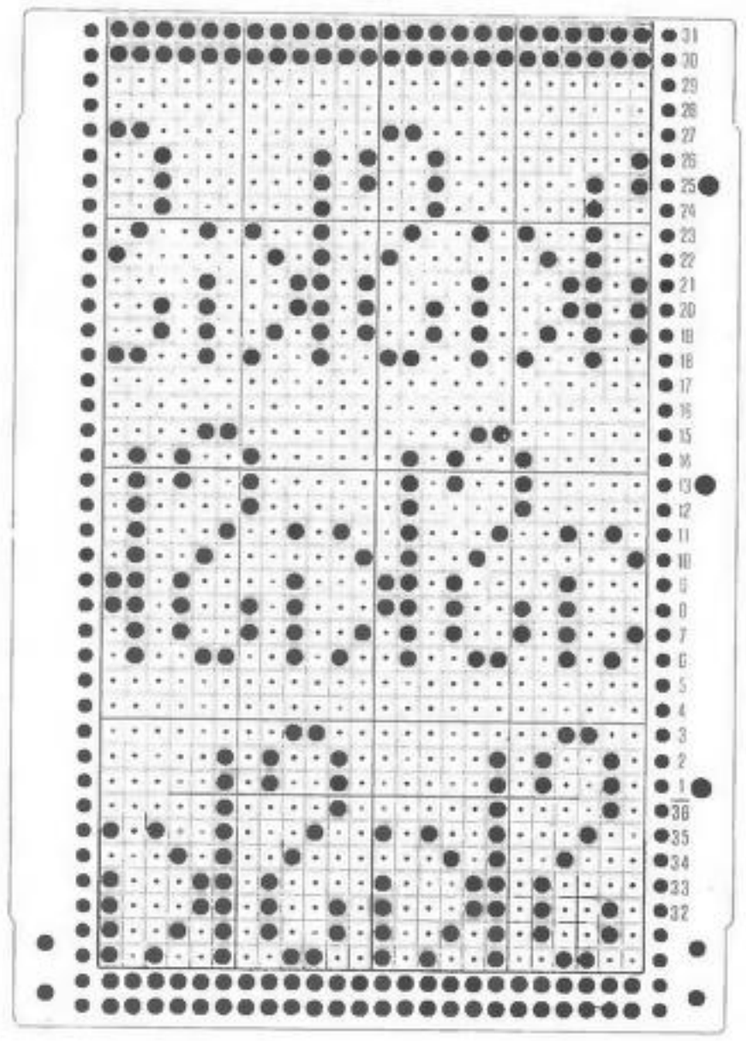

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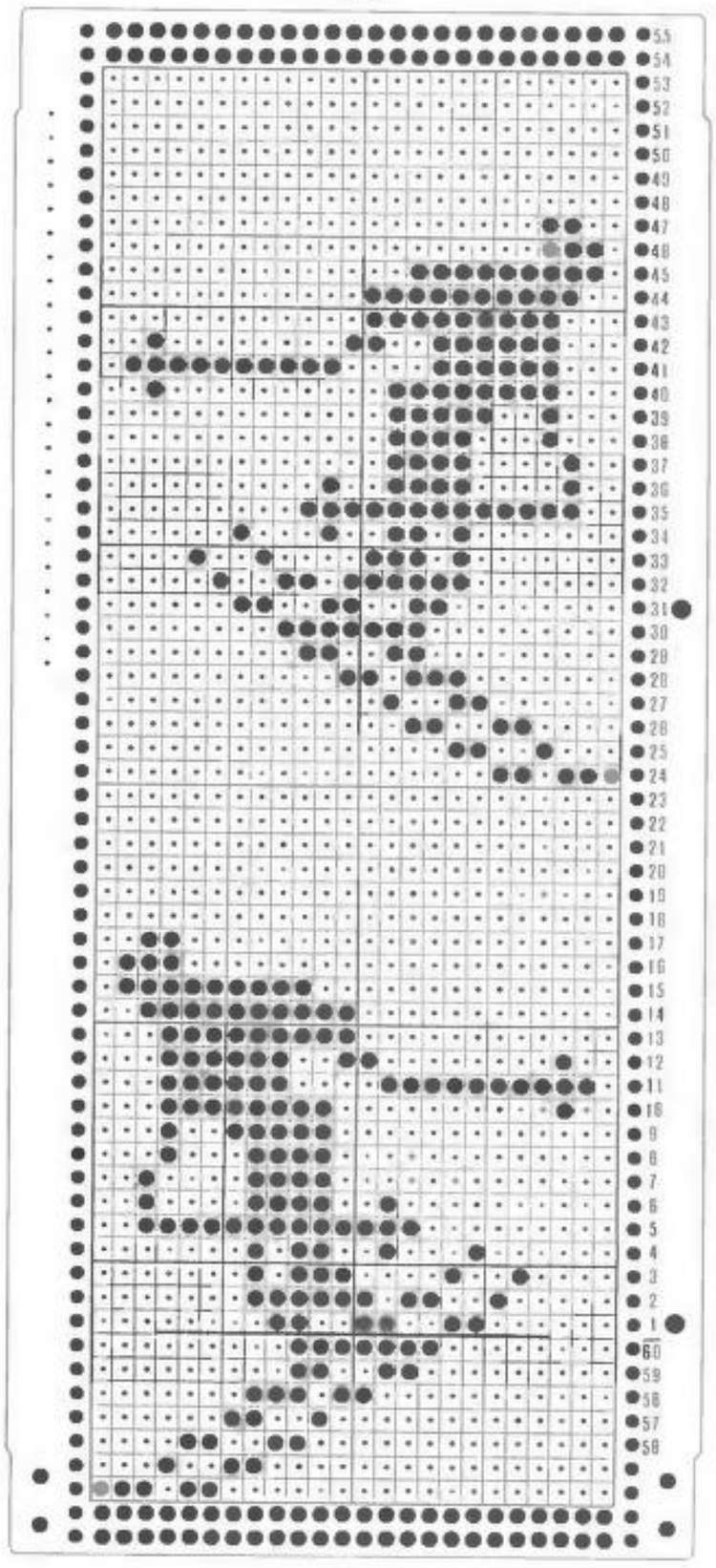

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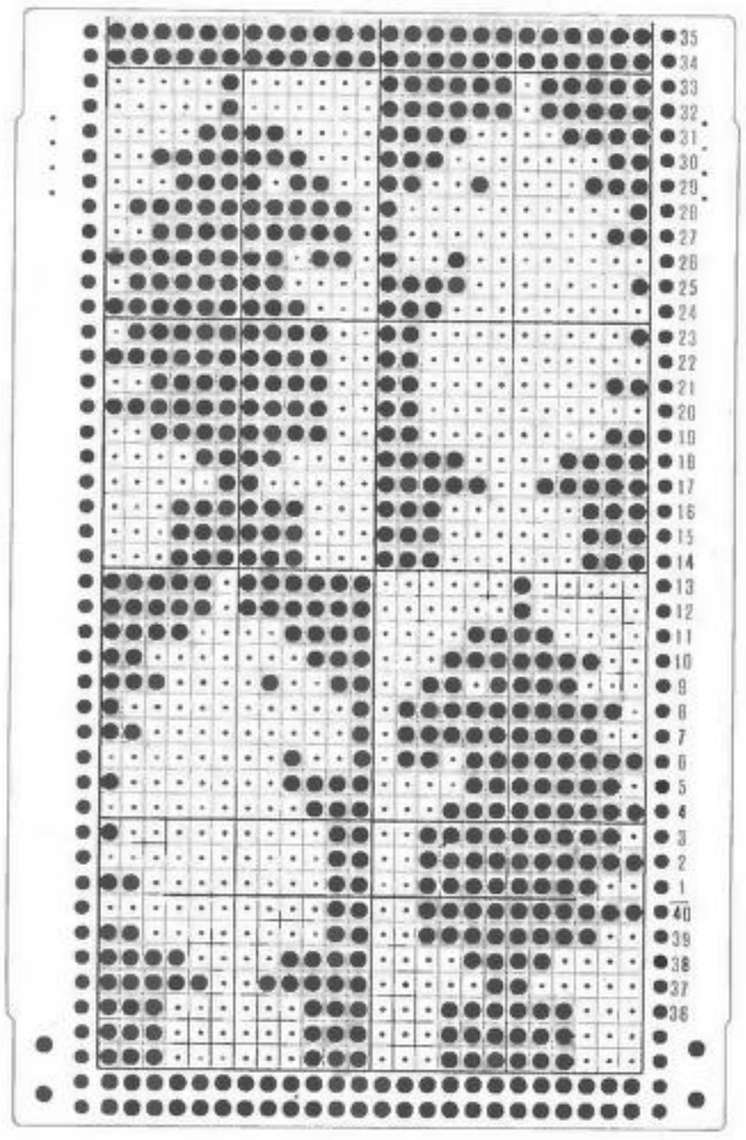
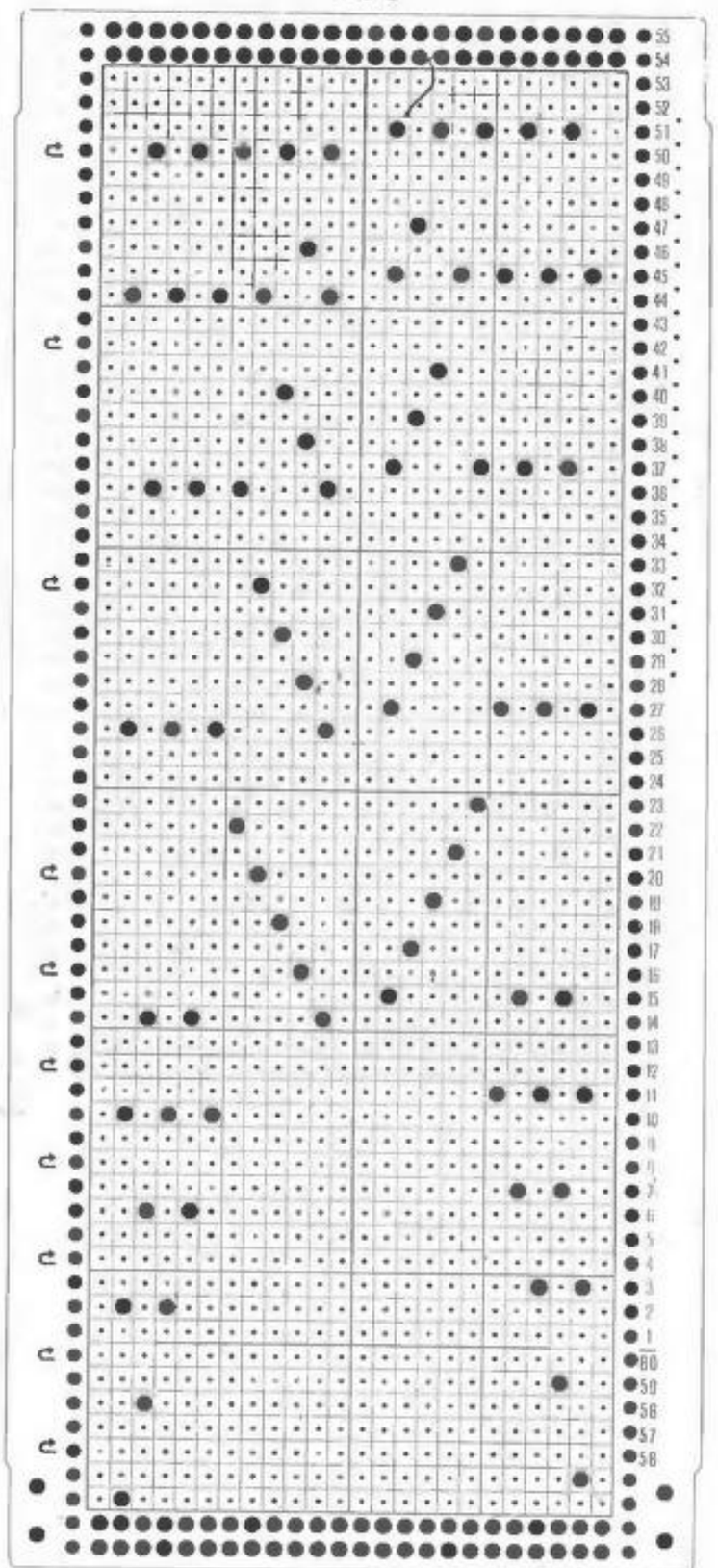


# *LACE STITCH PATTERNS*

Continue sliding lace carriage to right and back to left until ⊂ mark is on puch card.
Knit two rows with main carriage at ⊂ mark to left and back to right.

100



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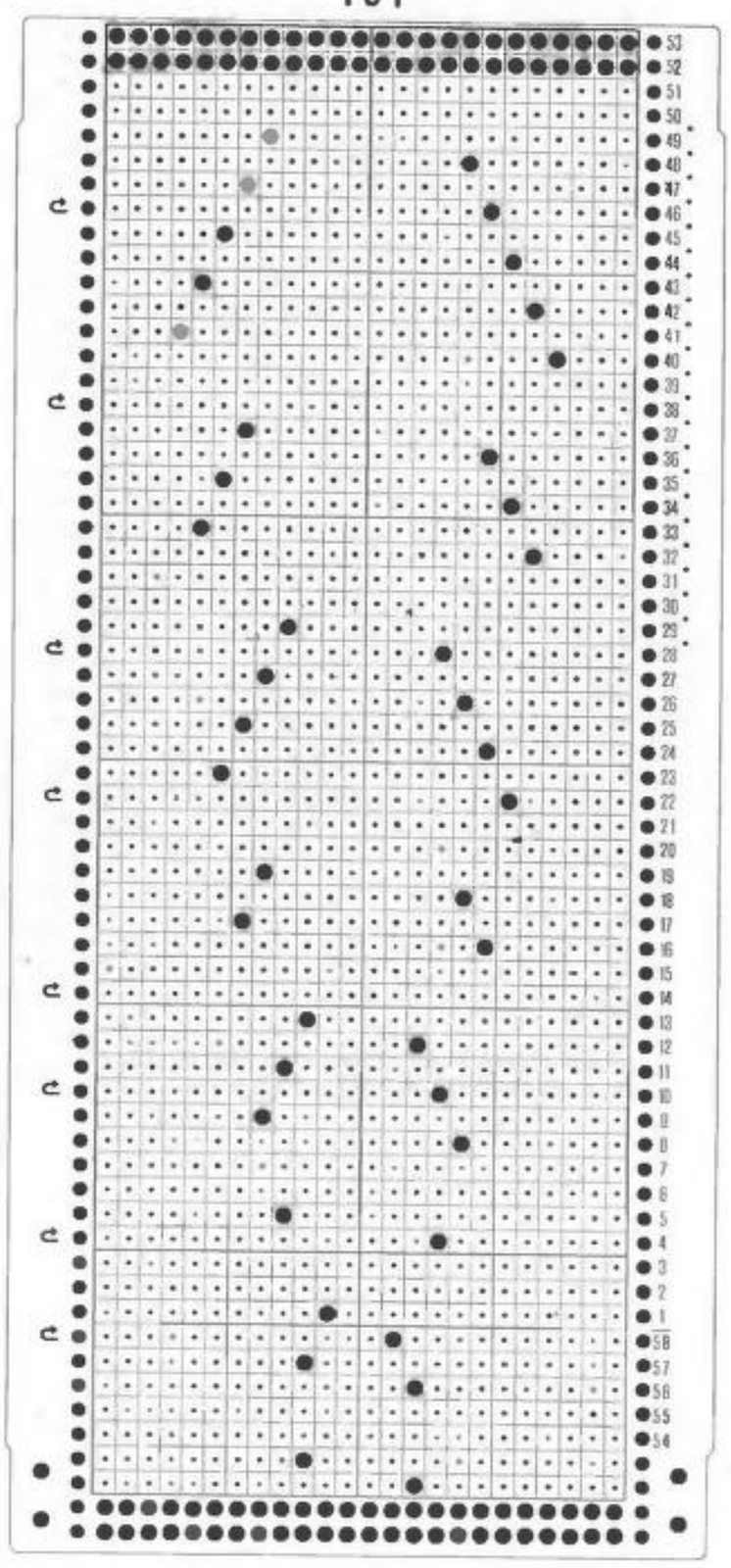

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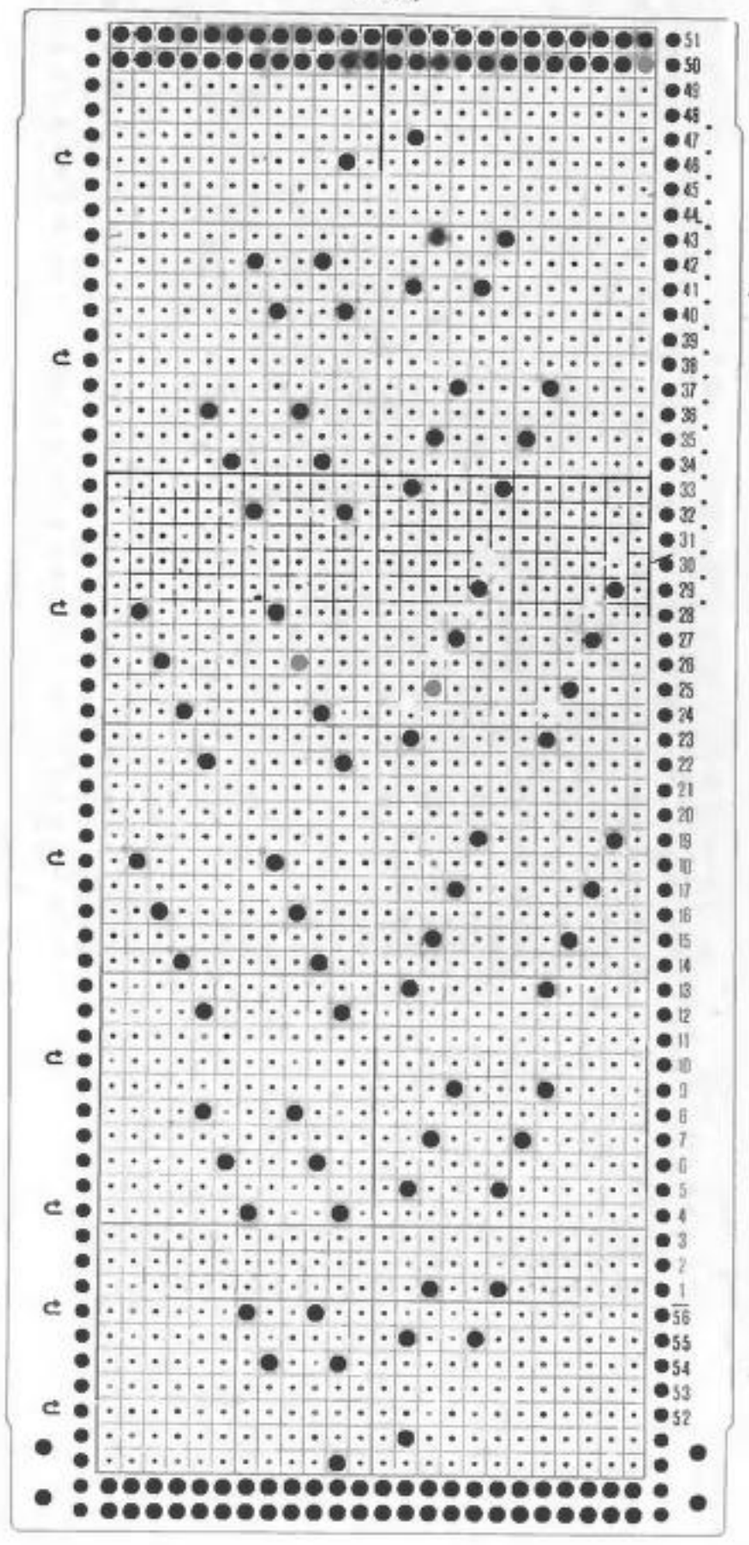

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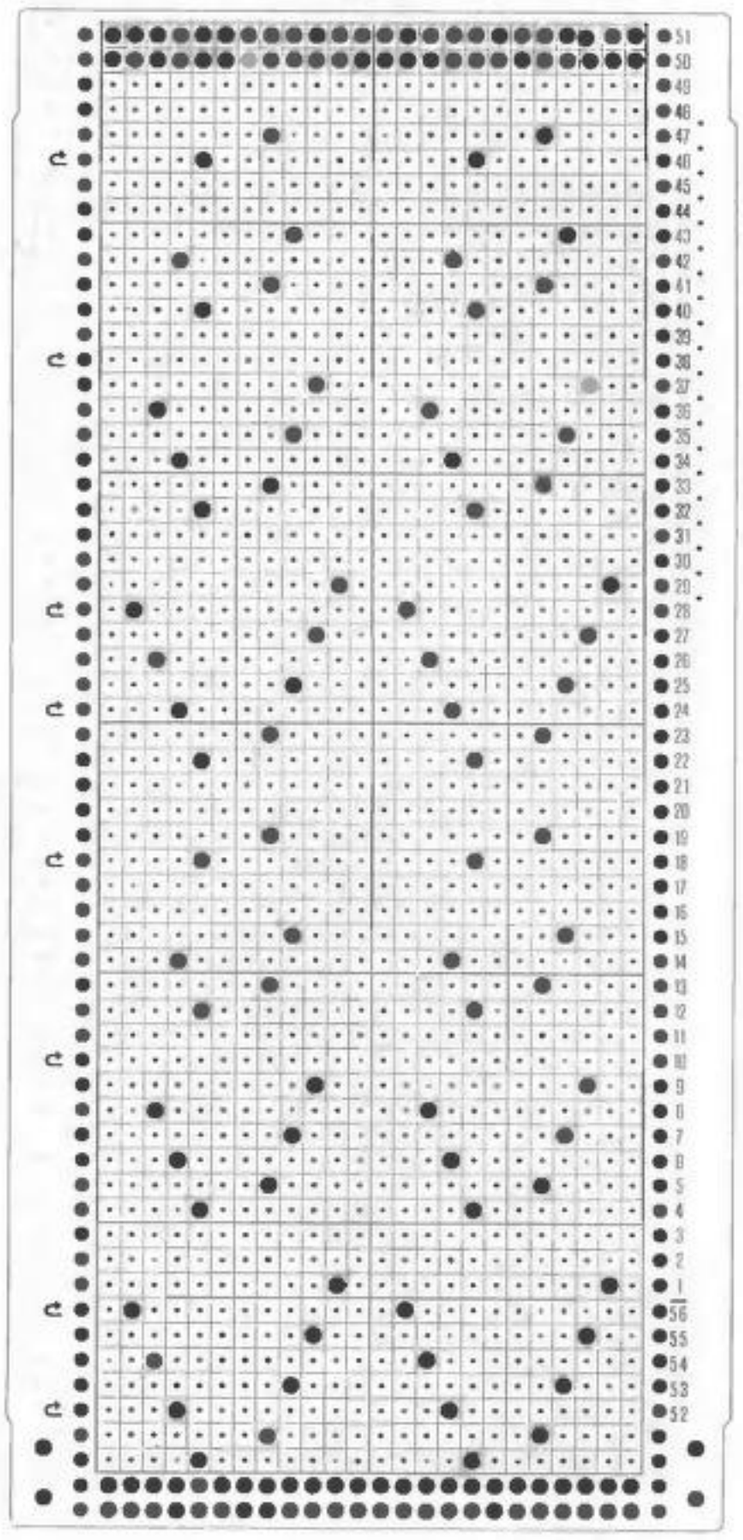

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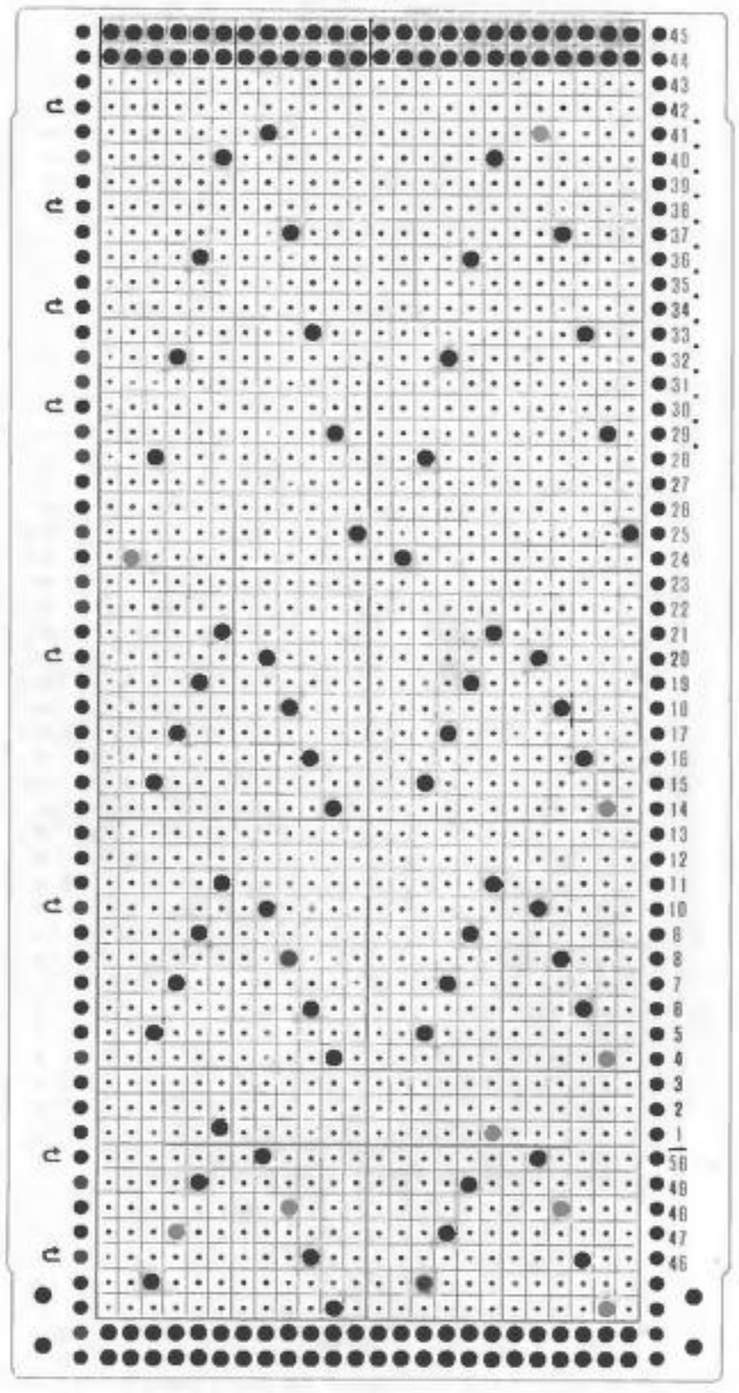

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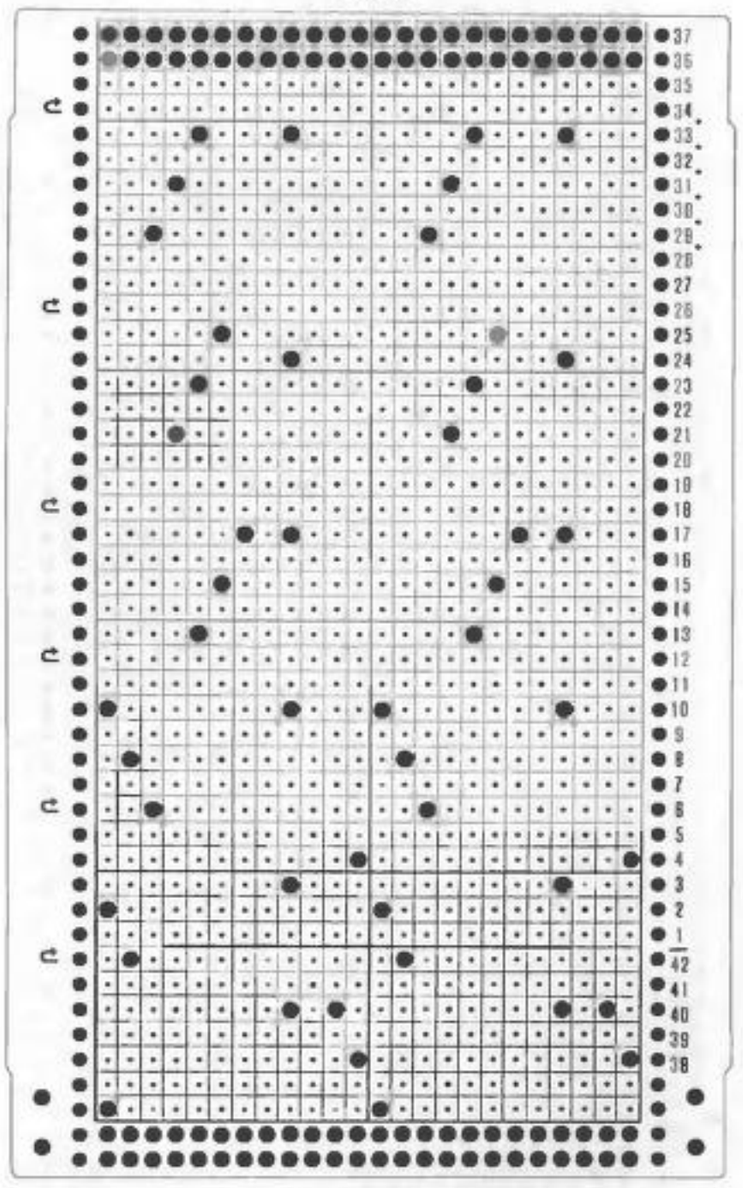

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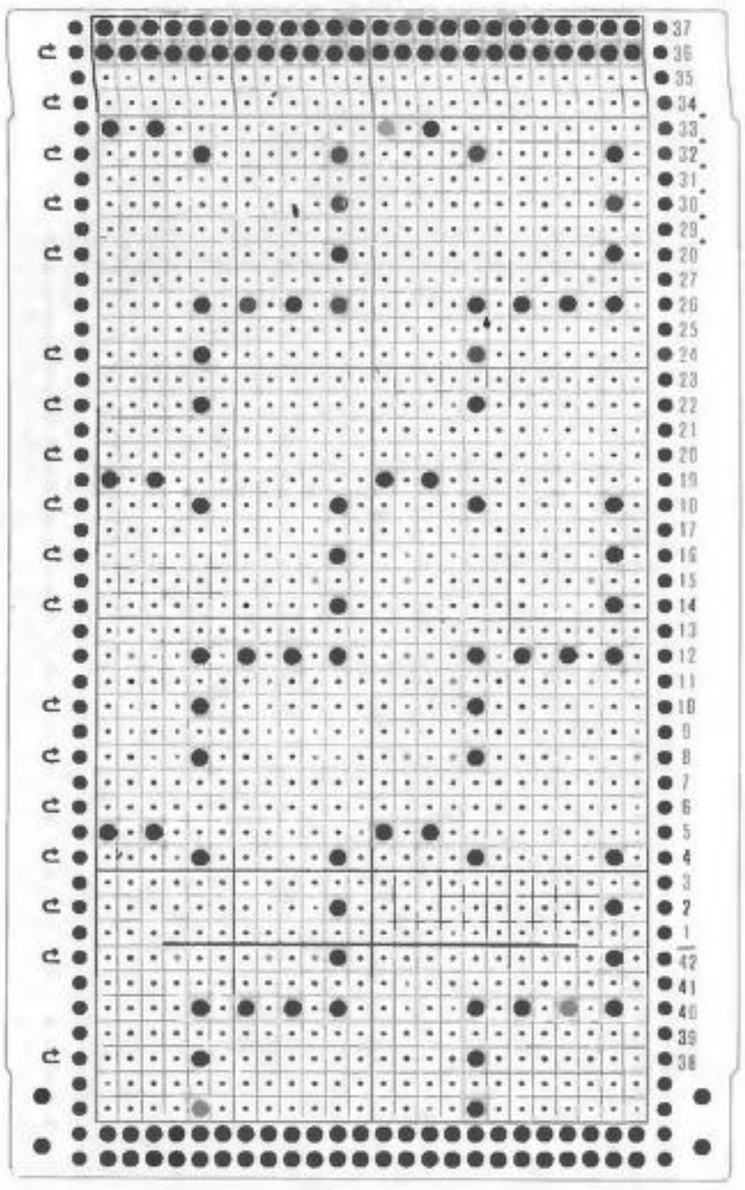

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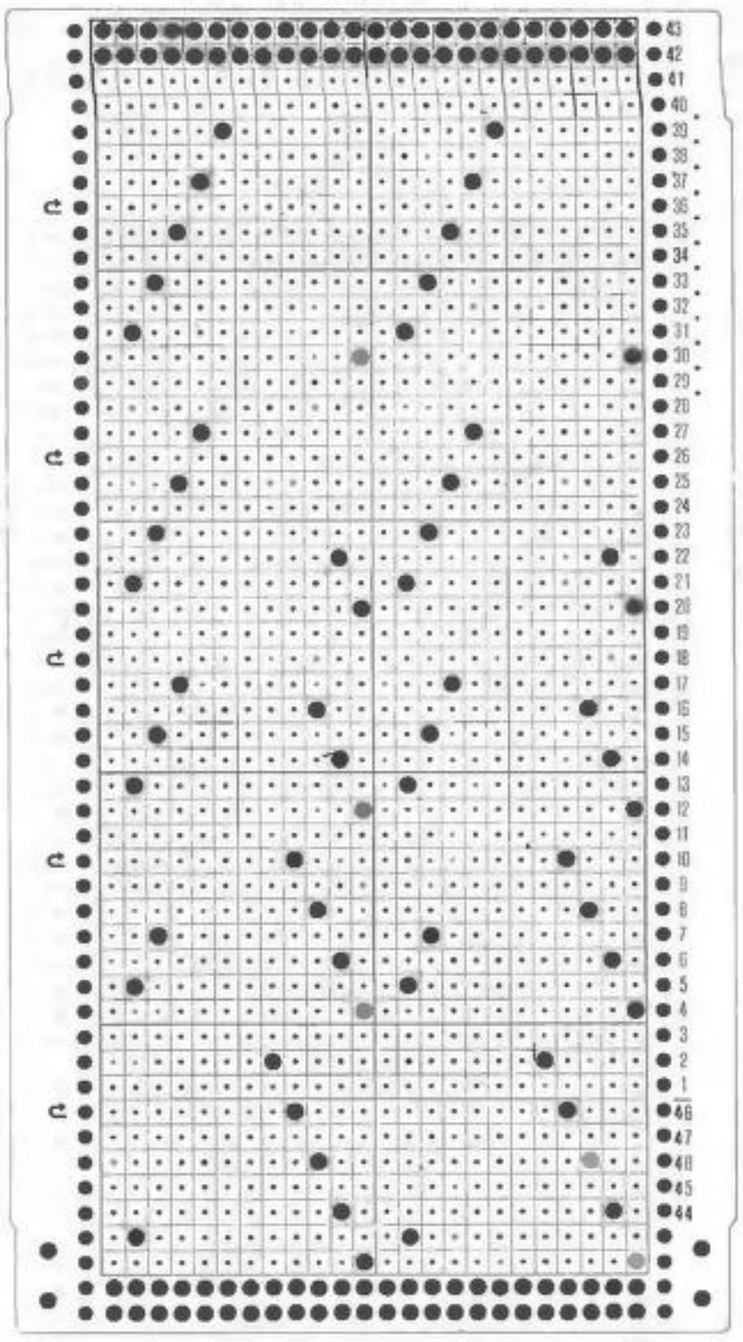

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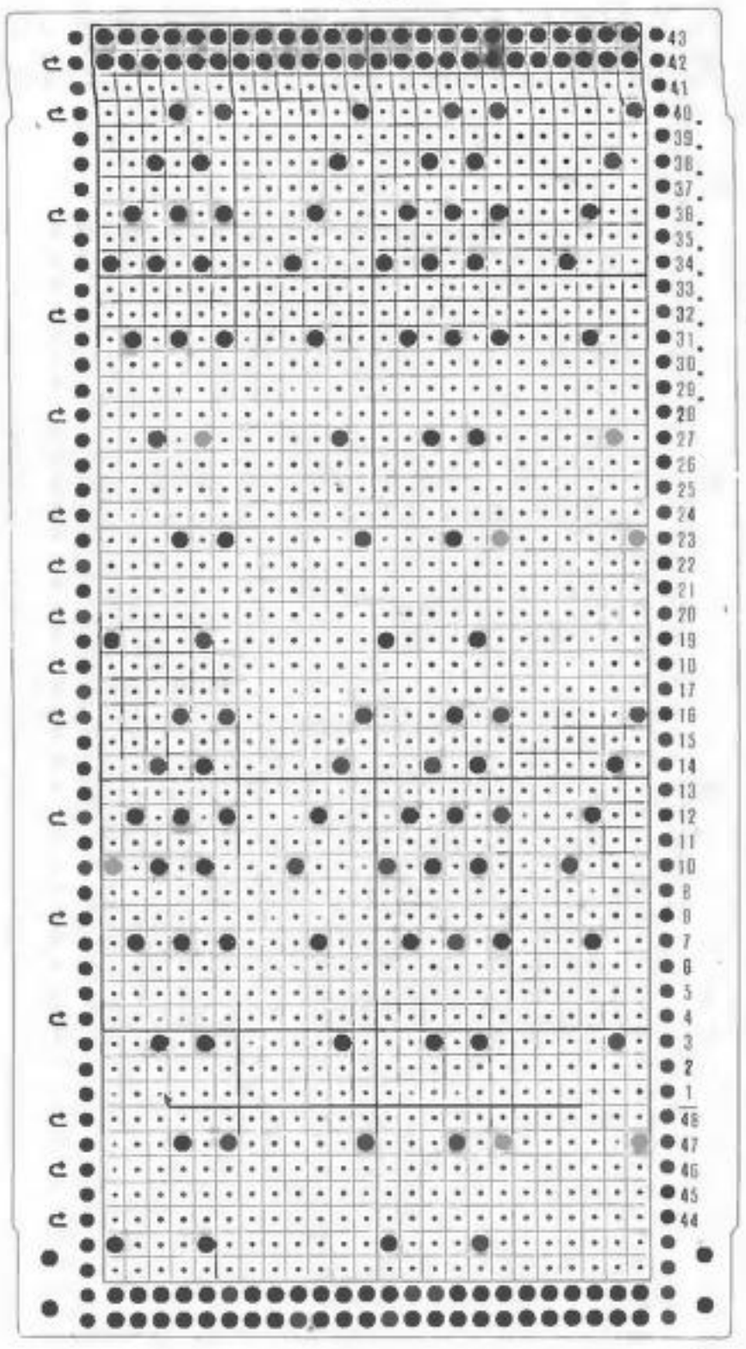

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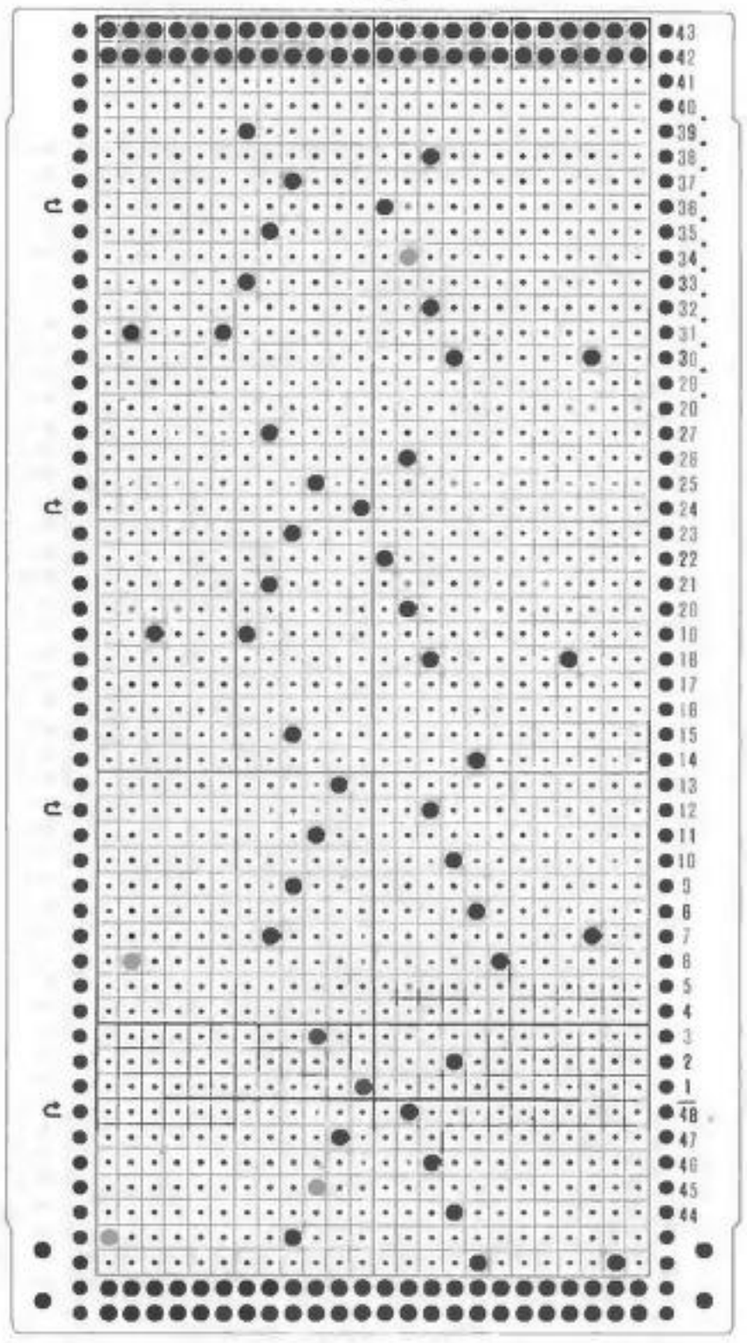

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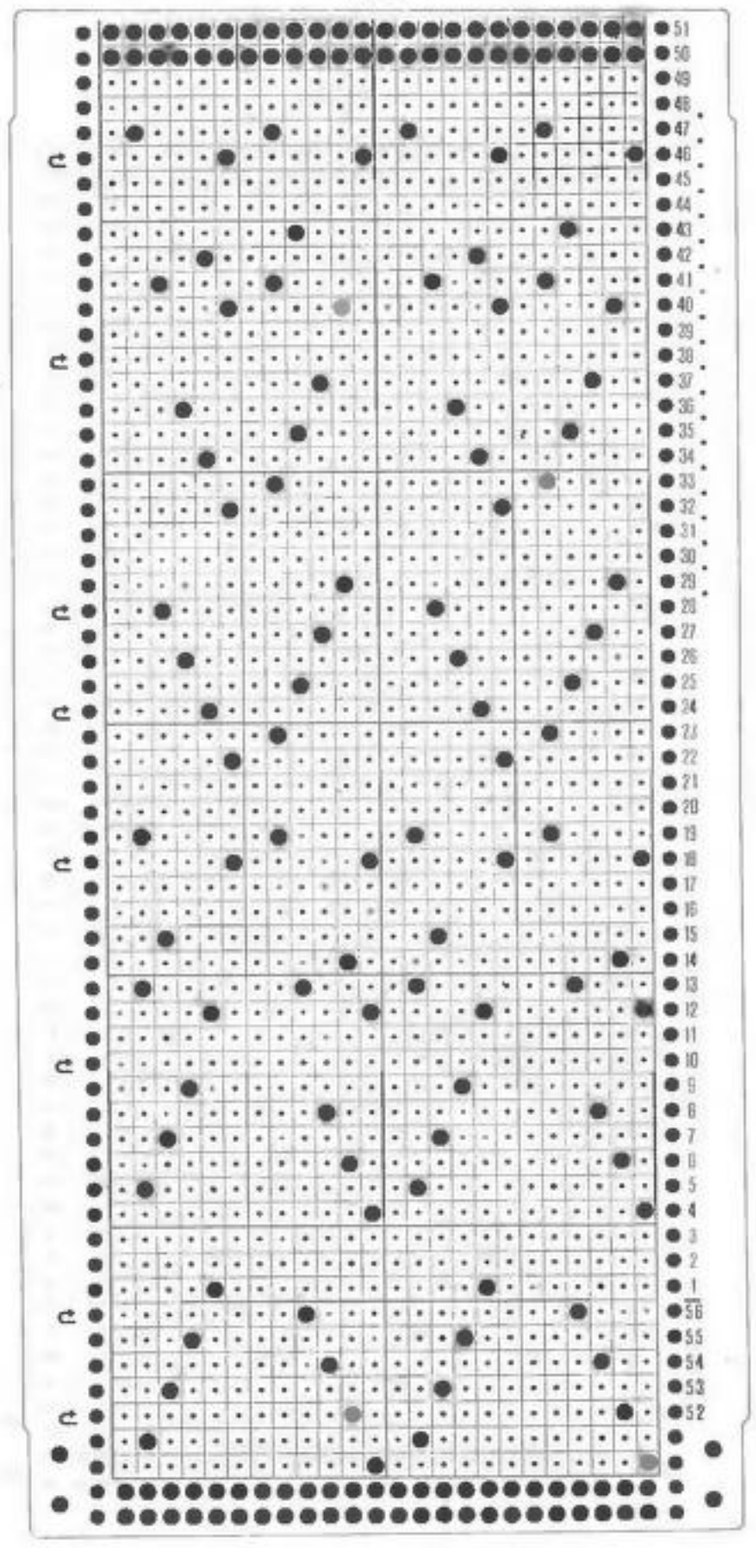

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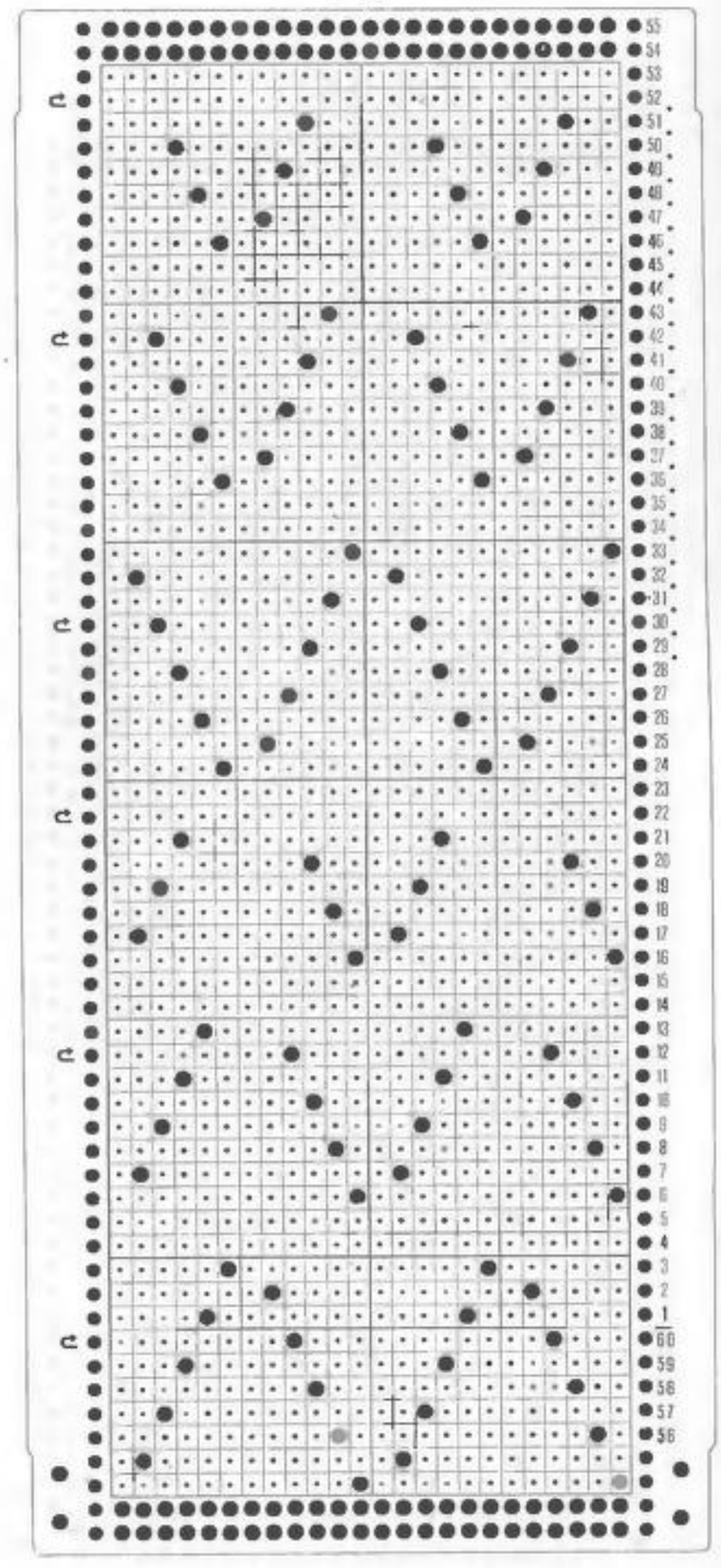

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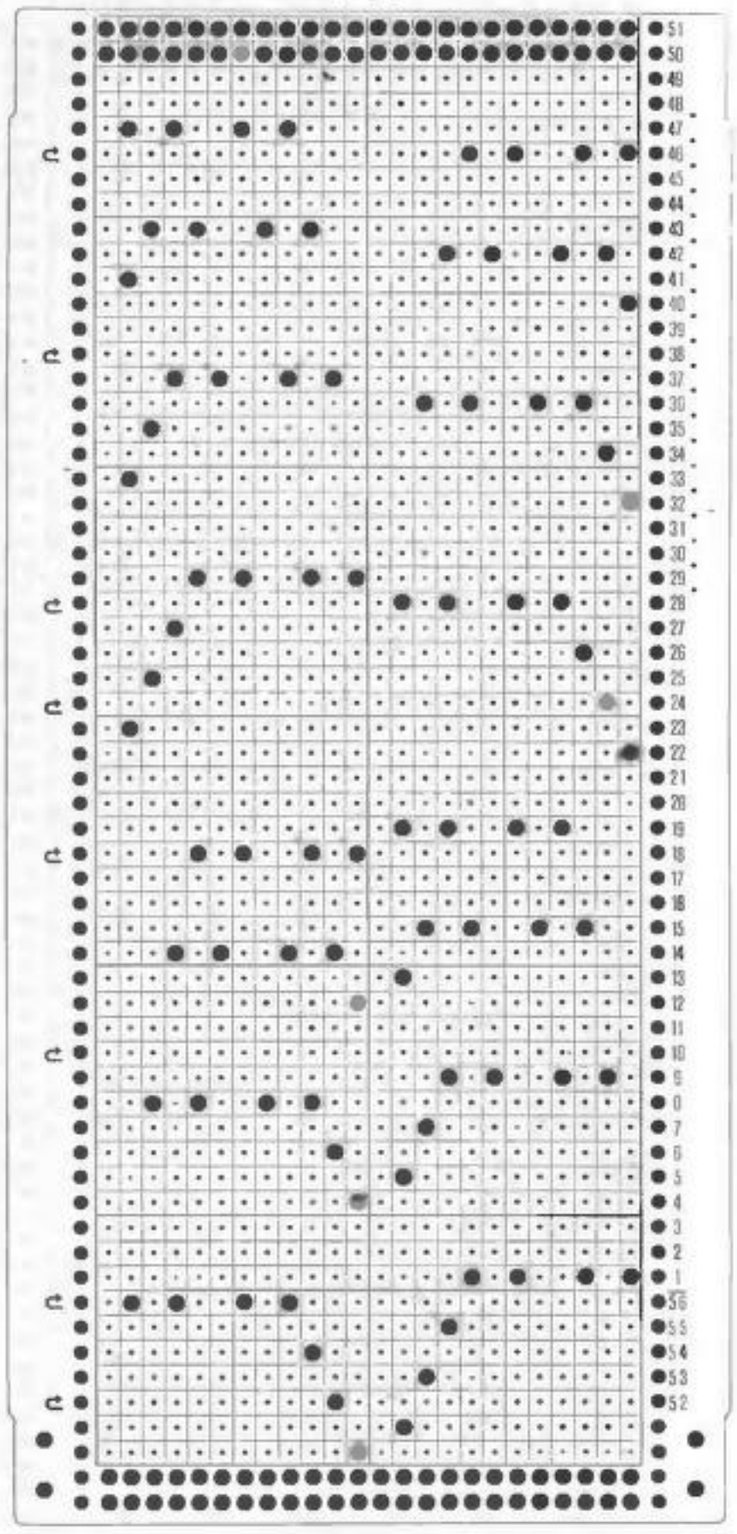

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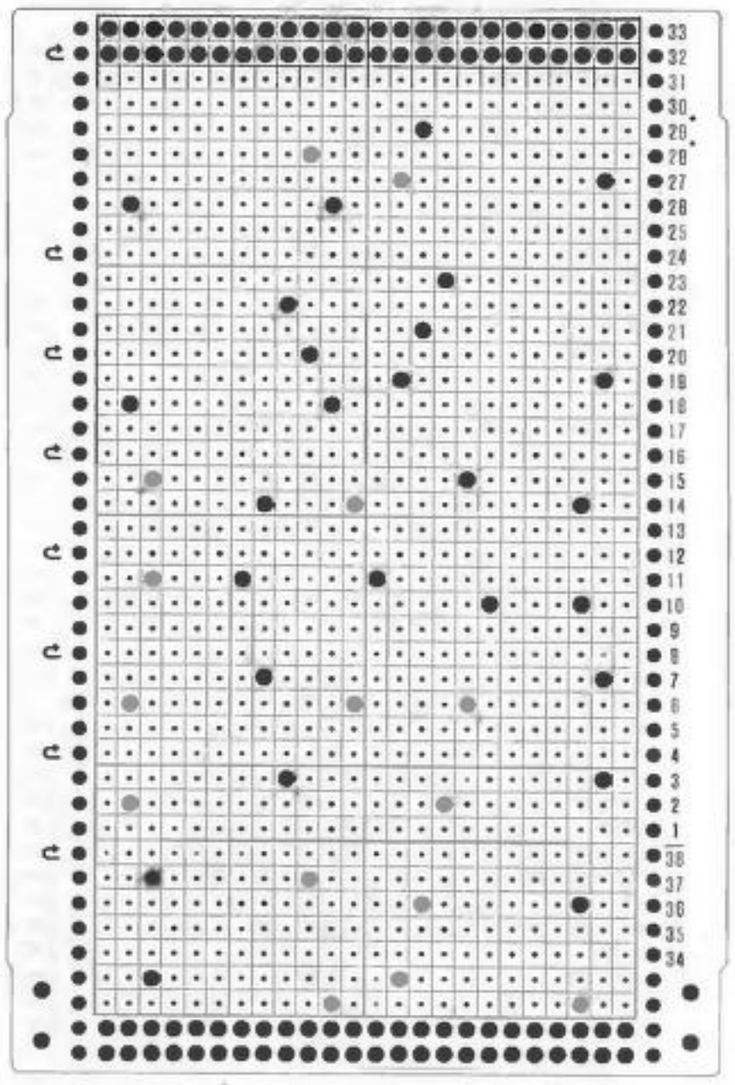

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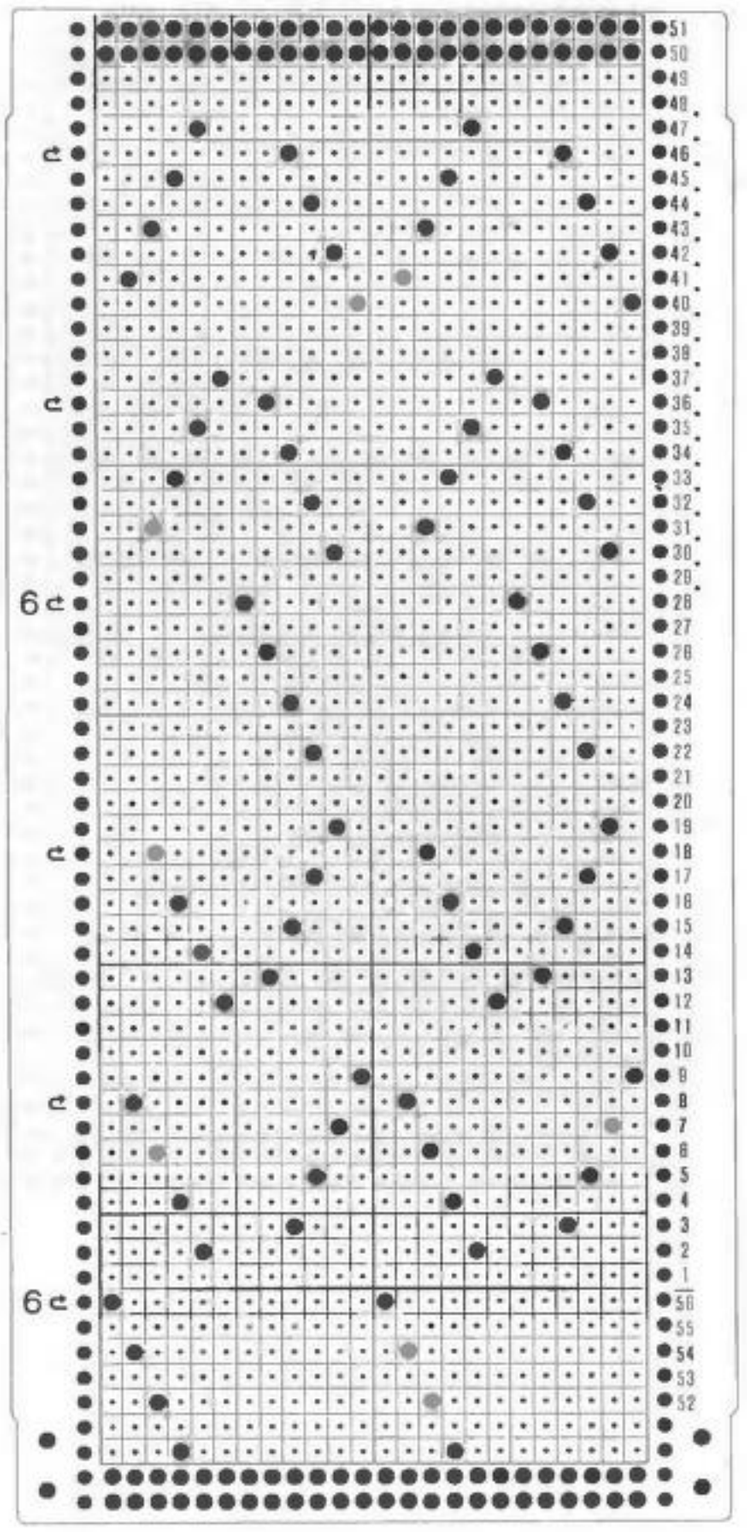


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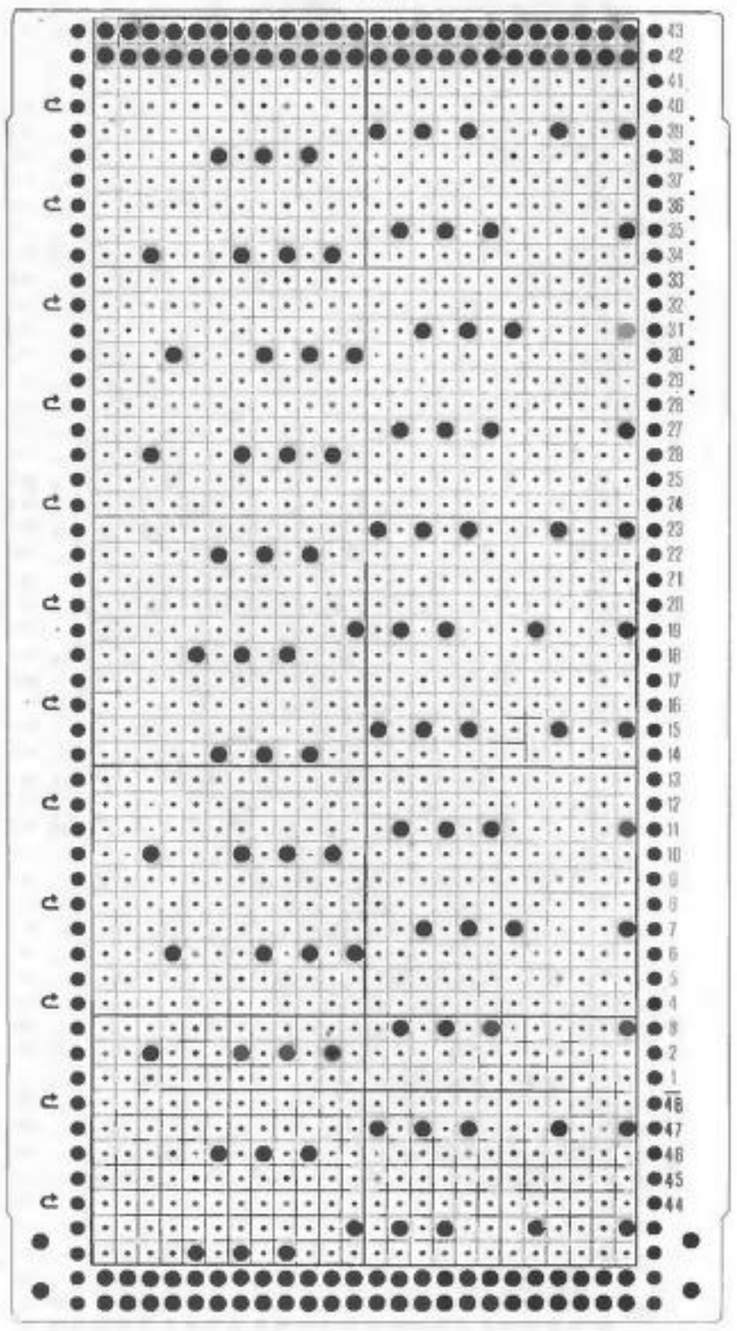

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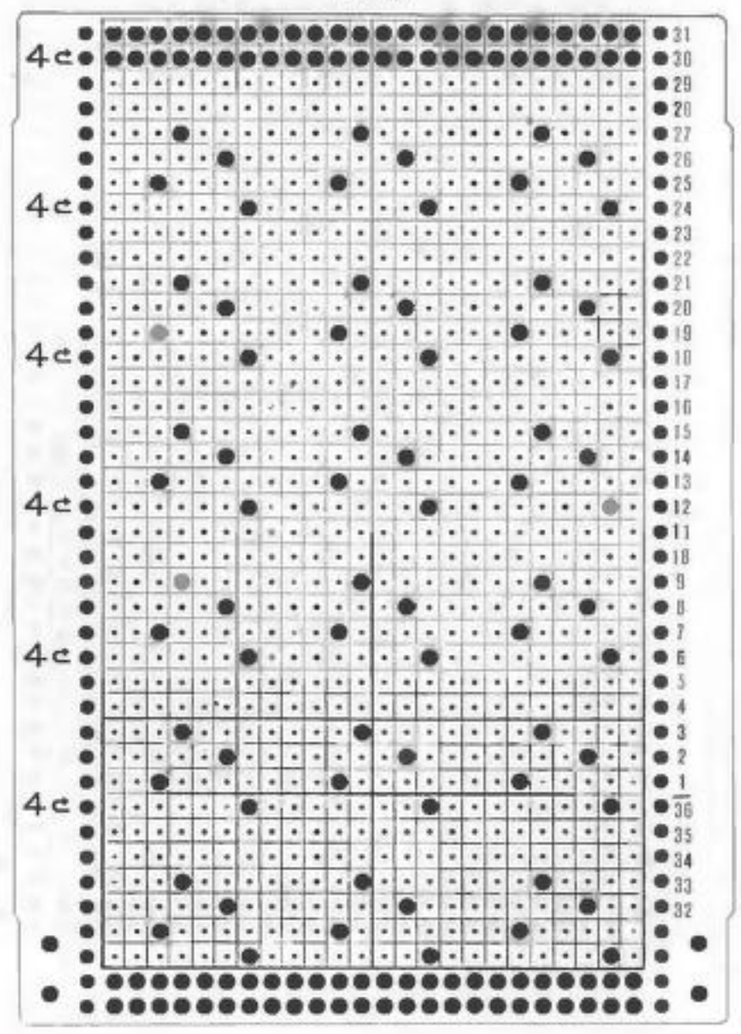


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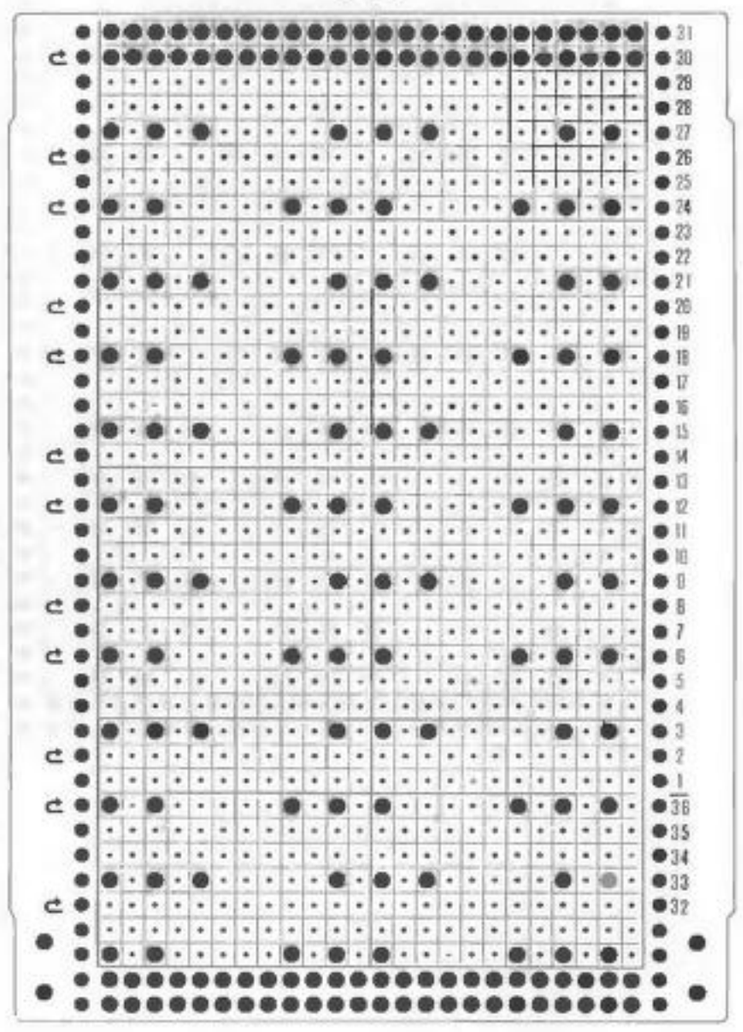

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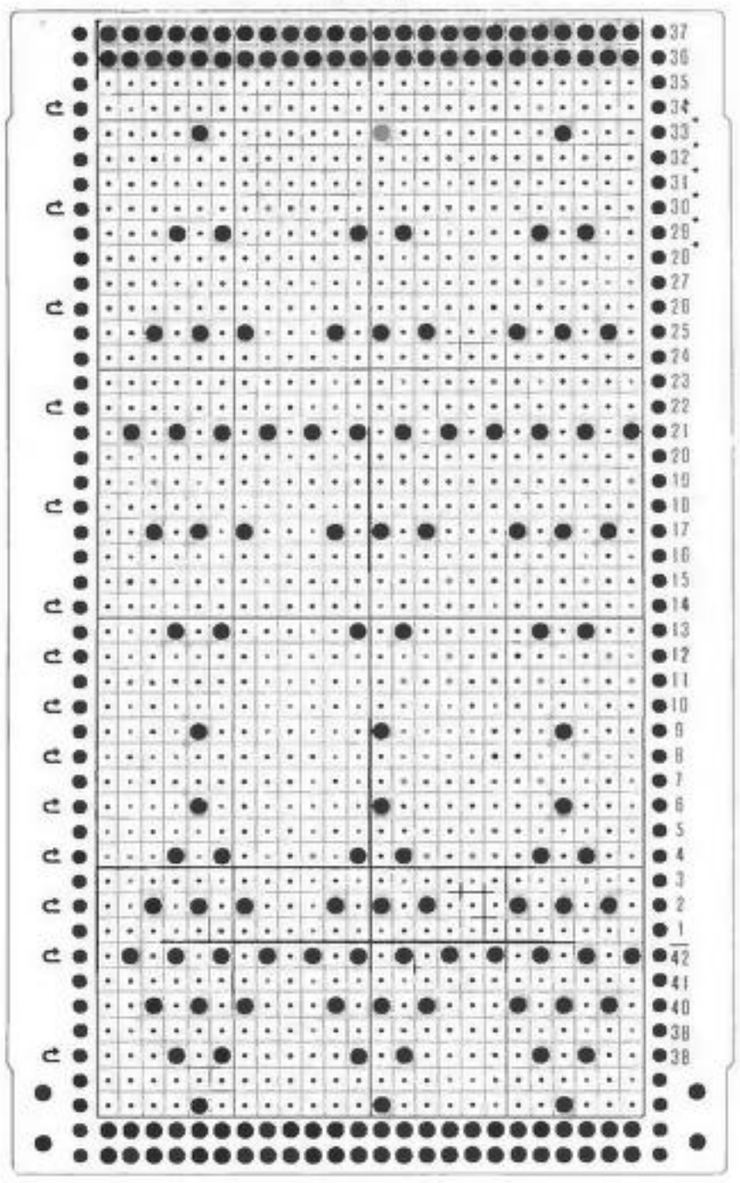

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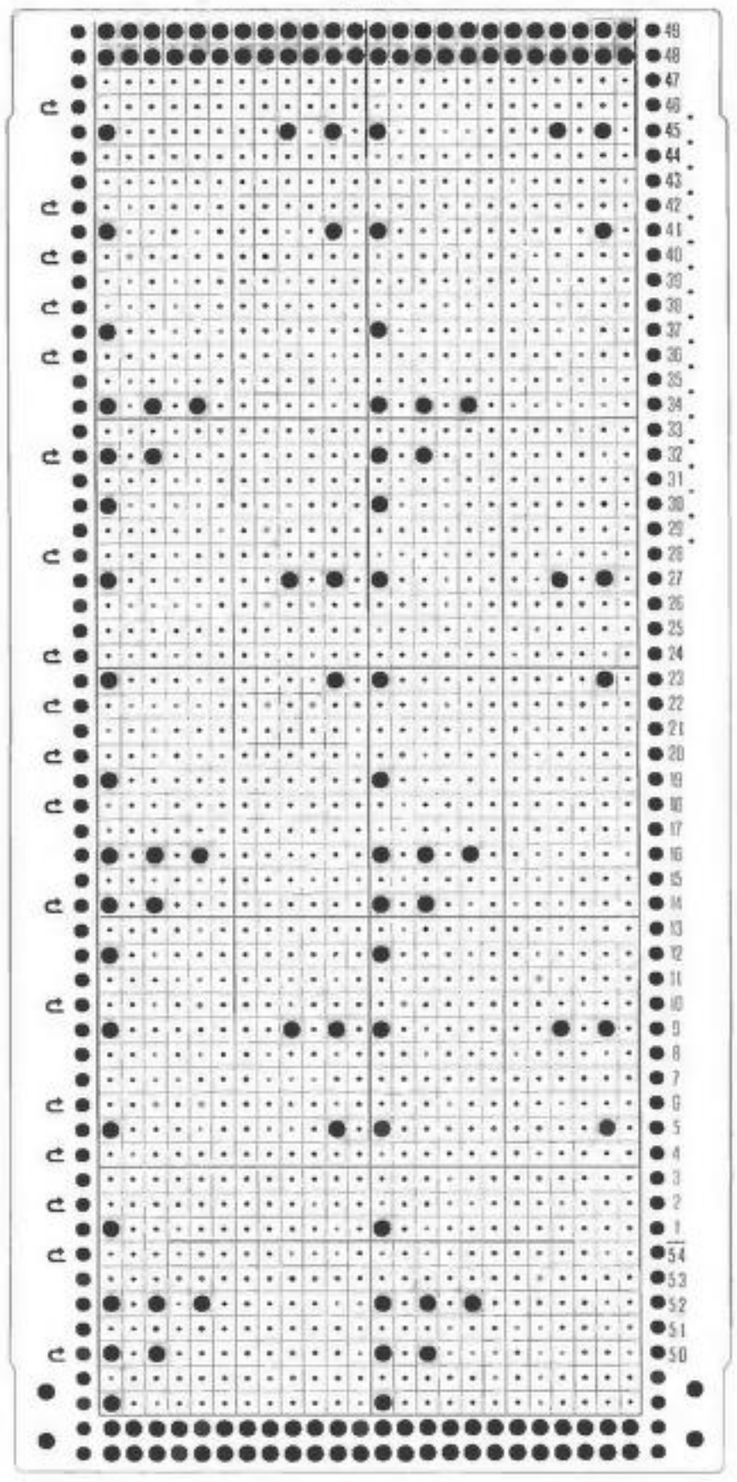

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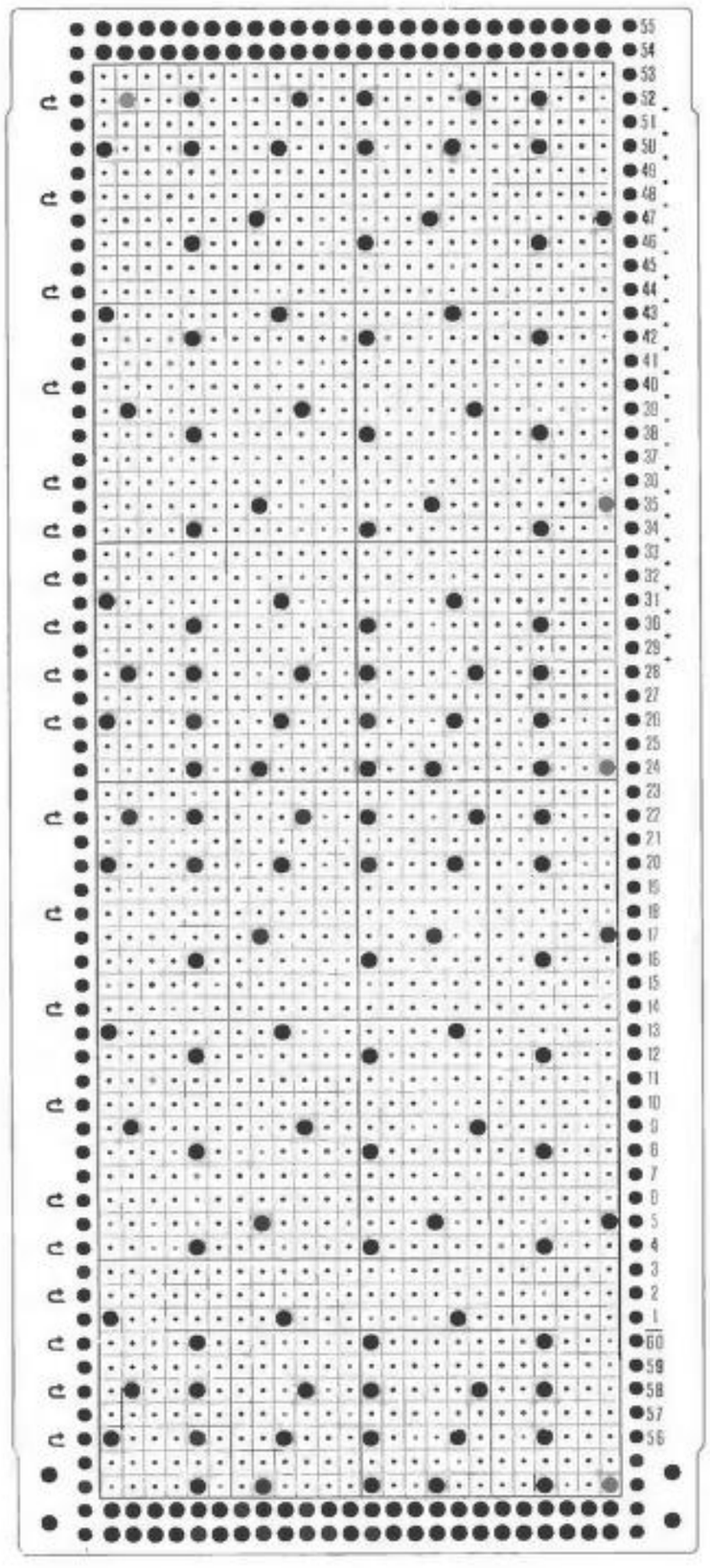

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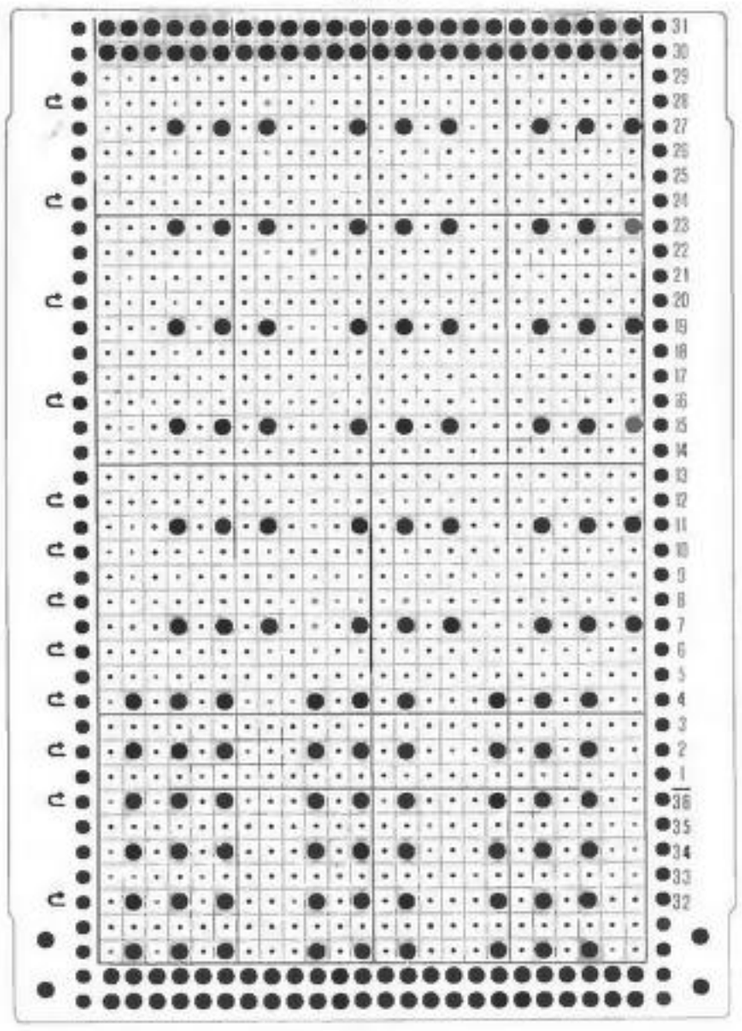

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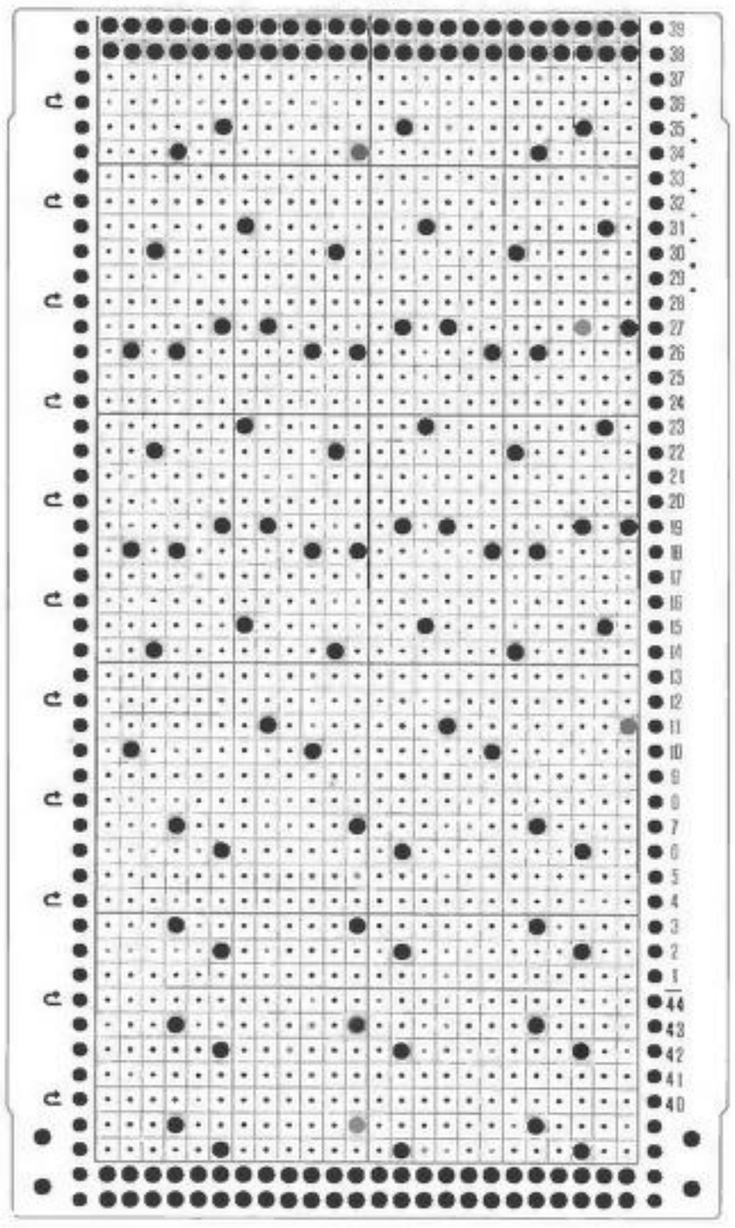

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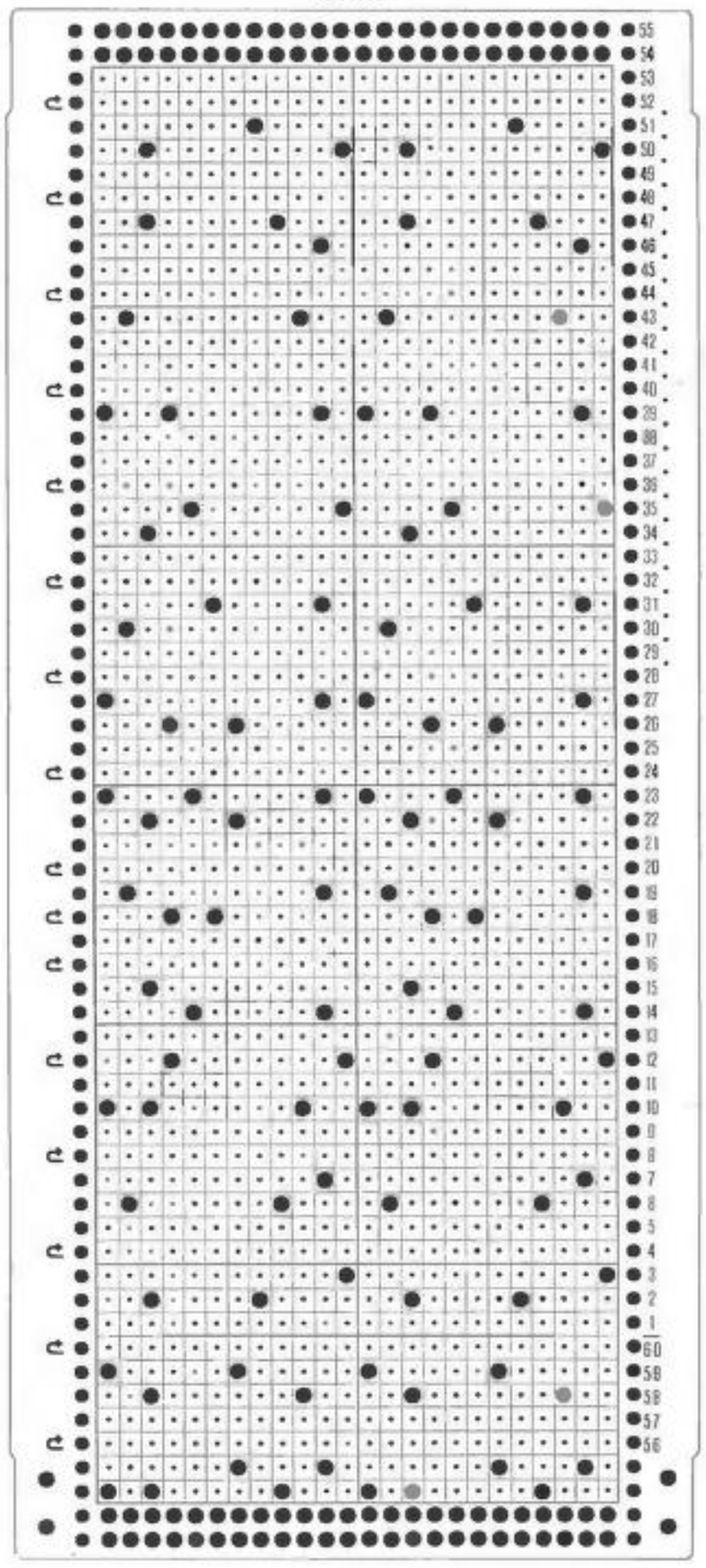

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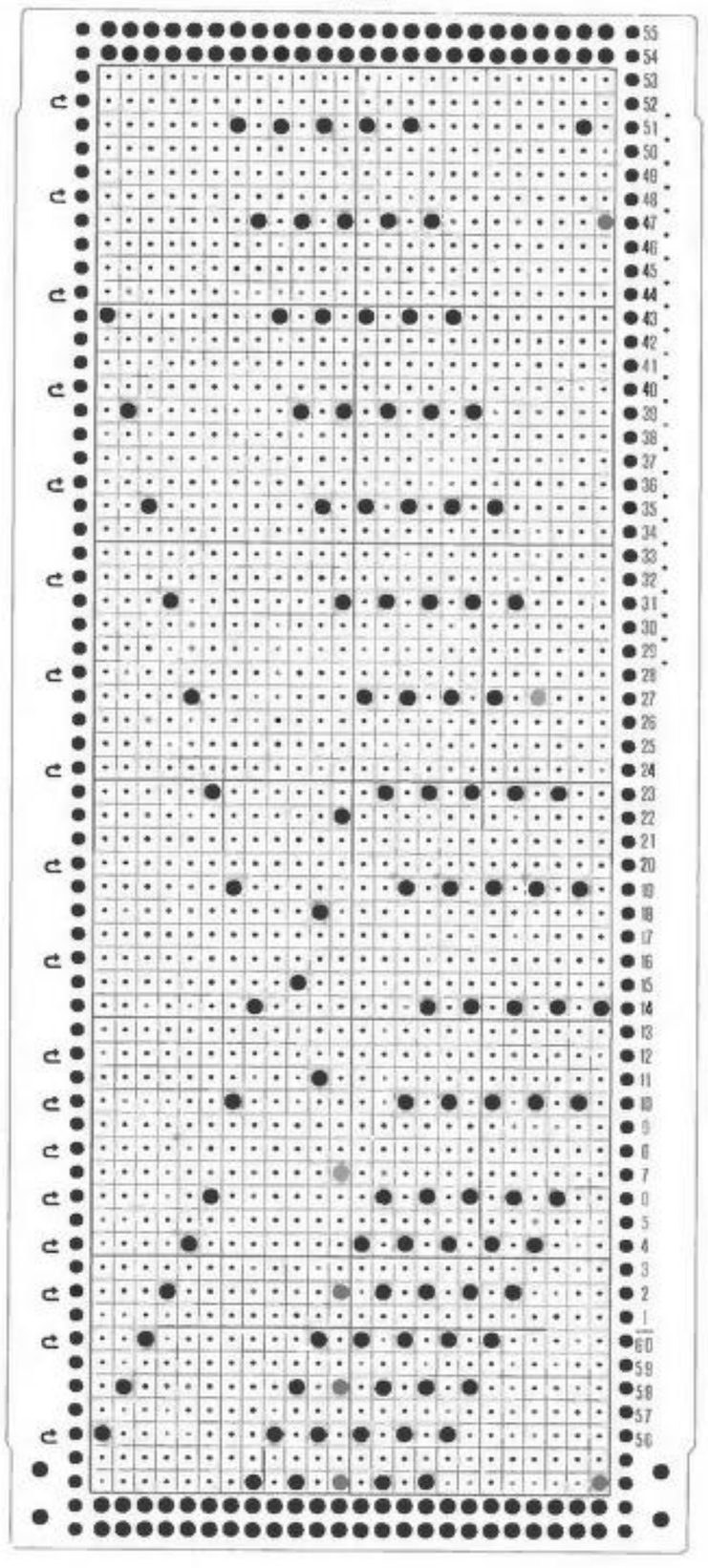

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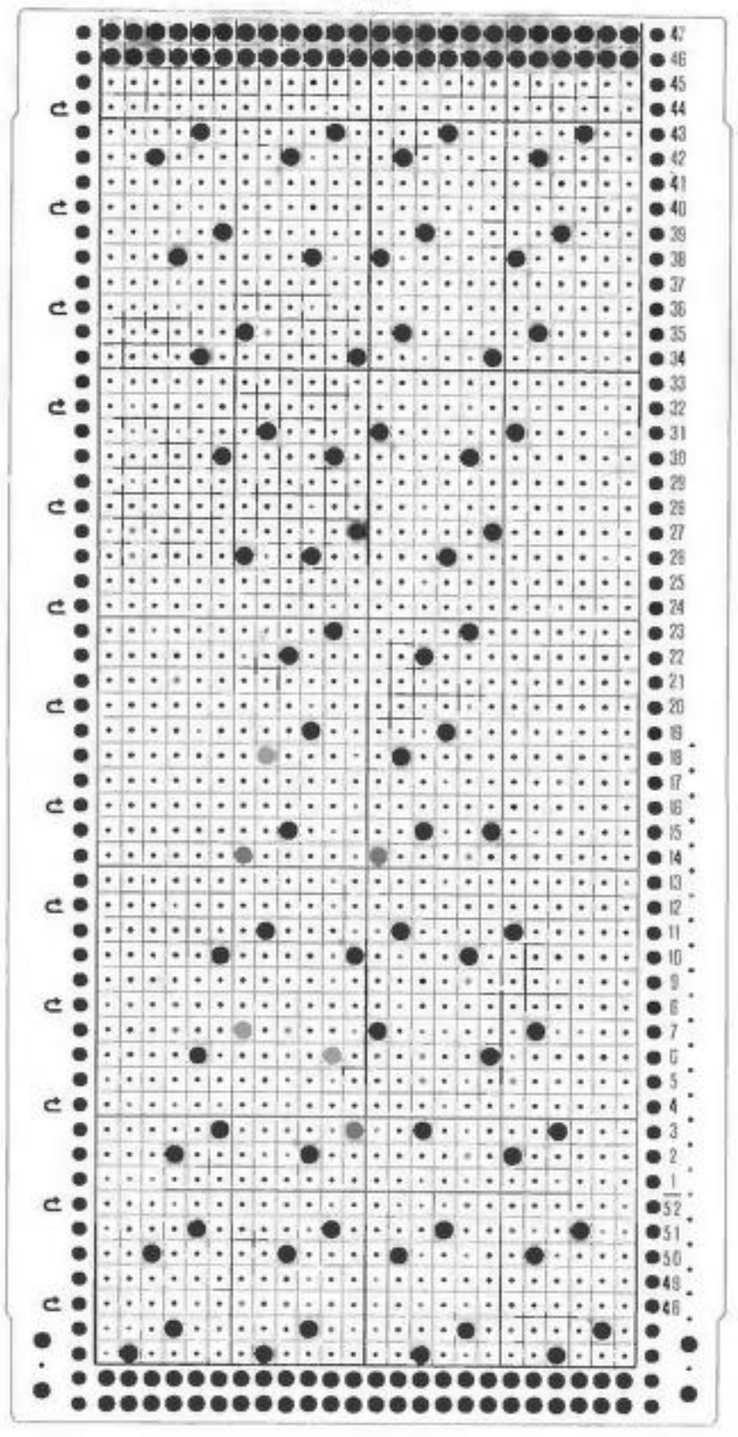

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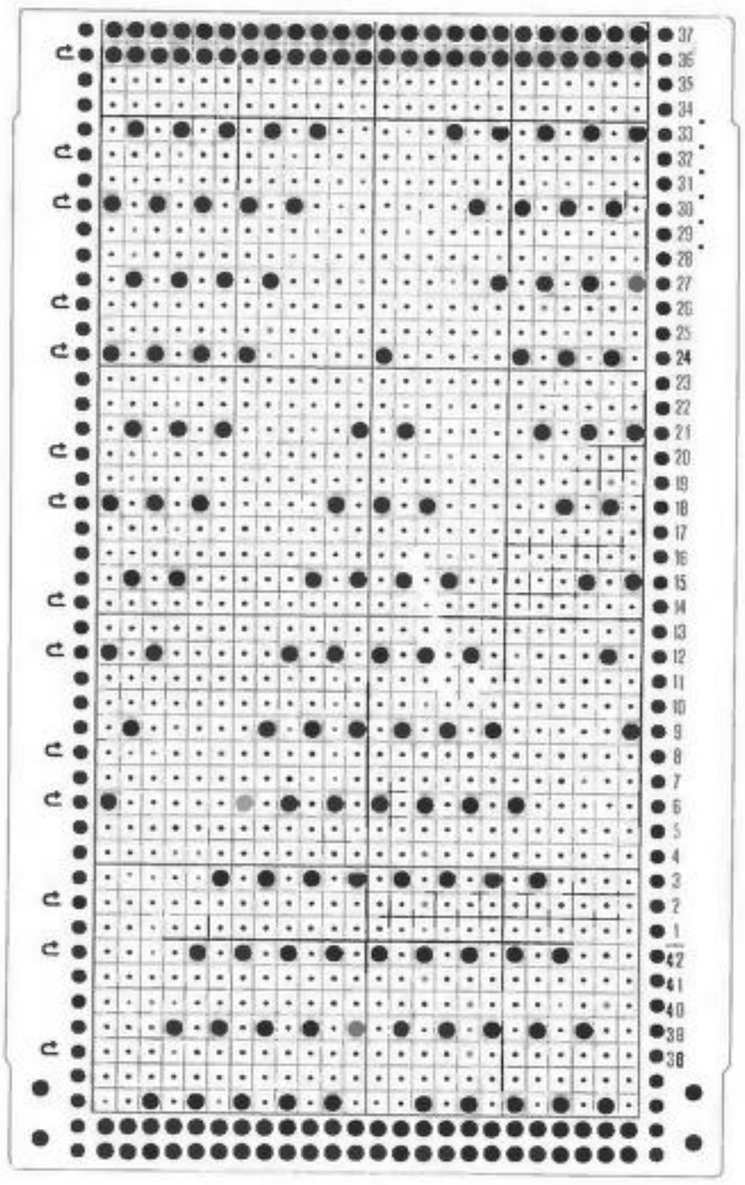

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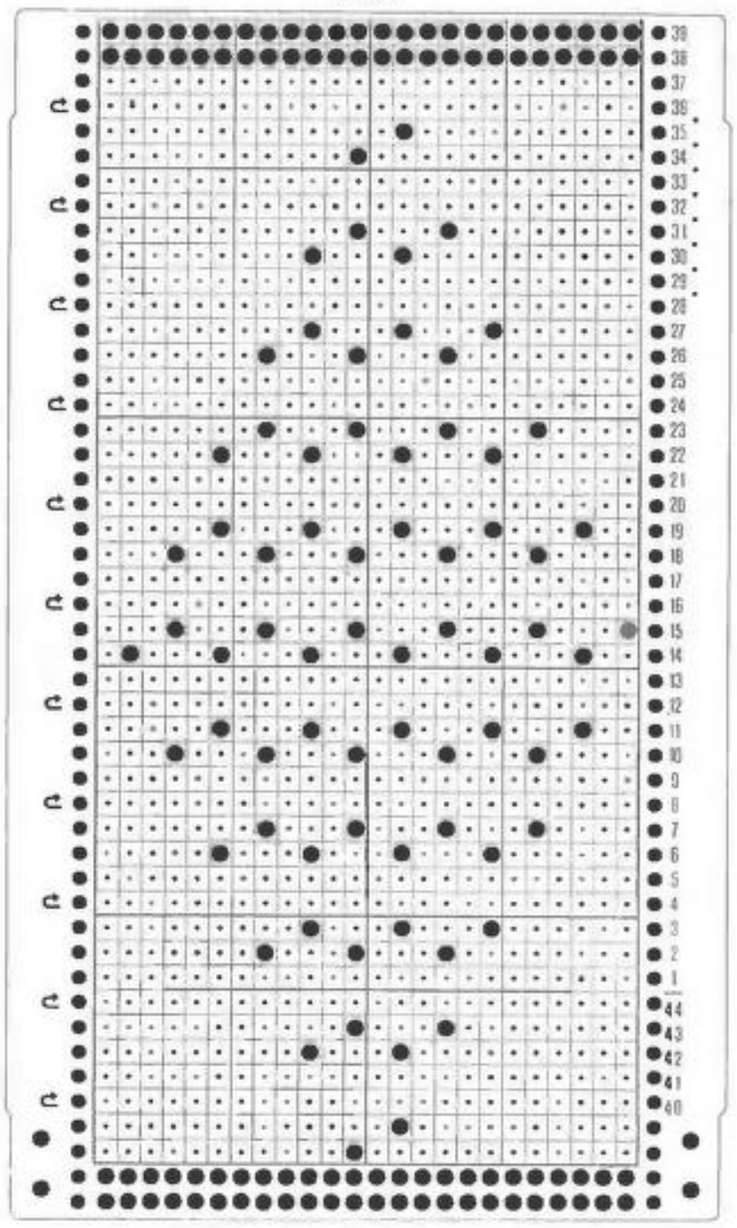

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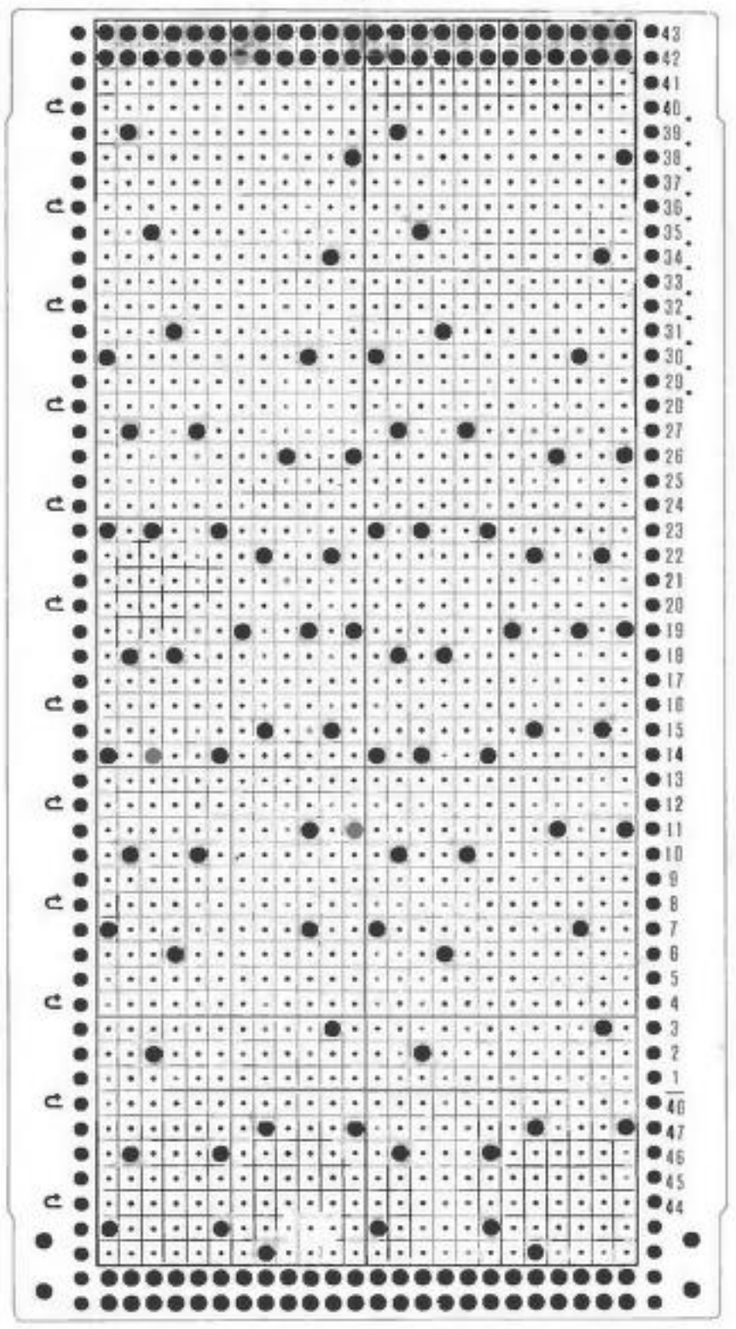

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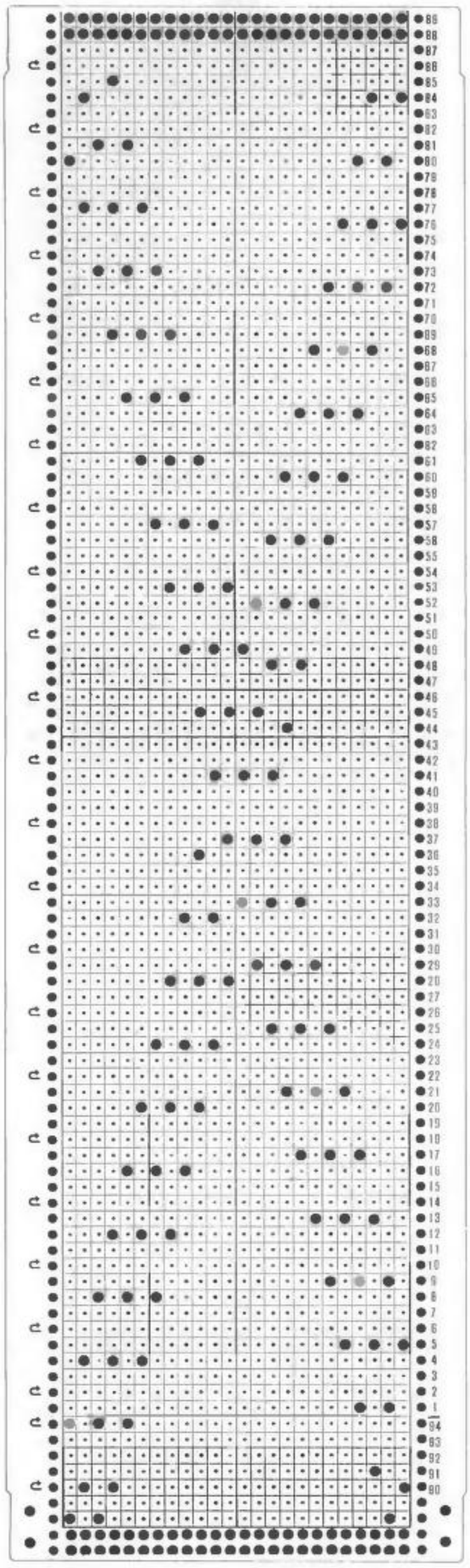

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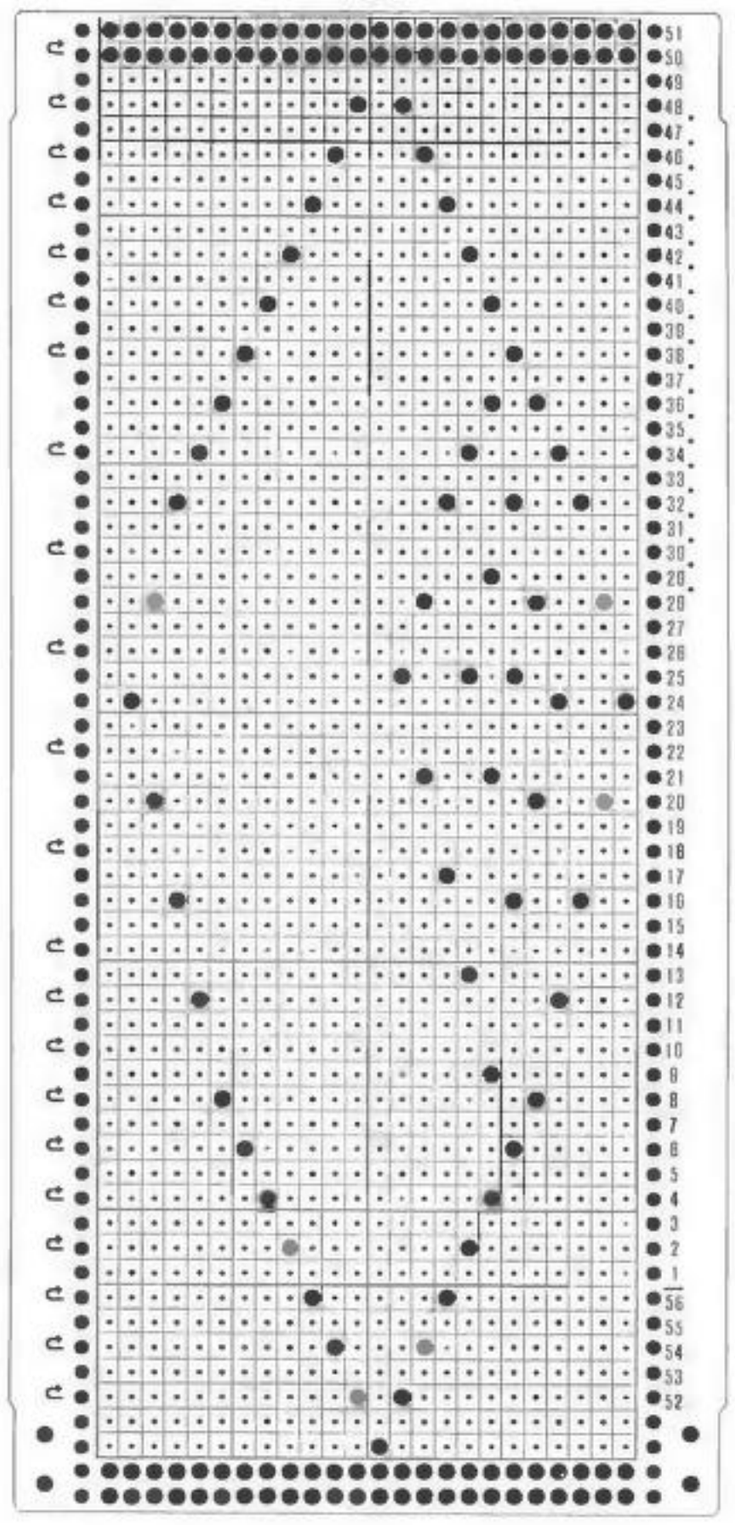

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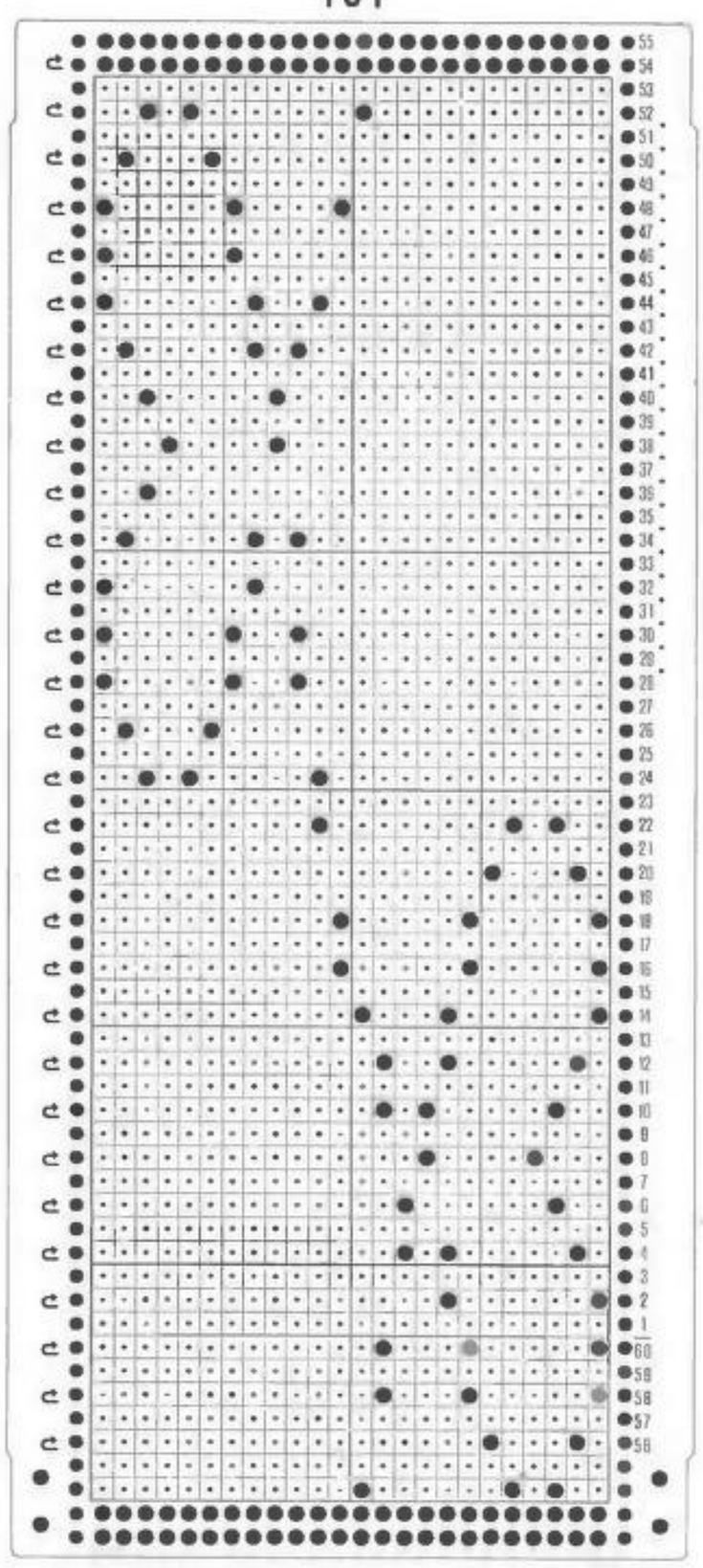

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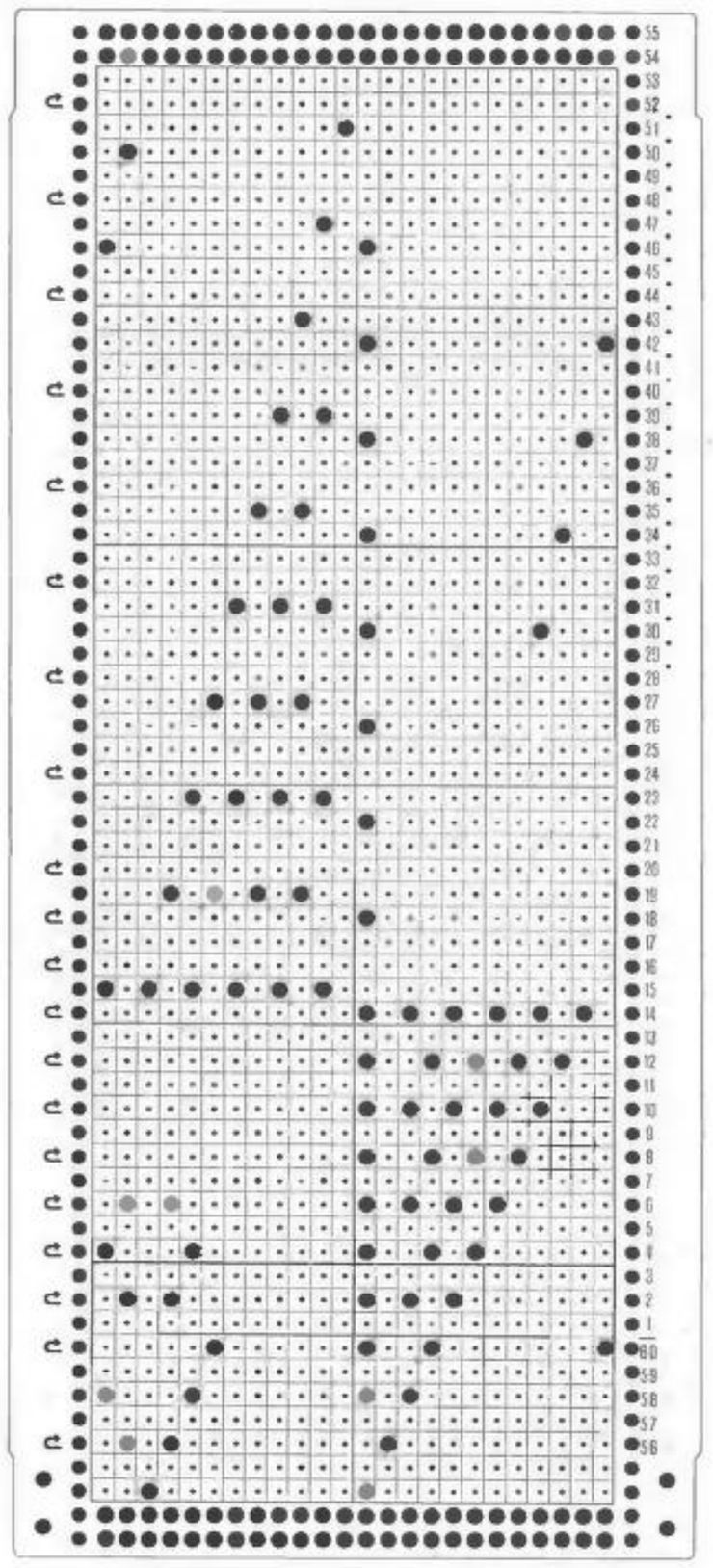

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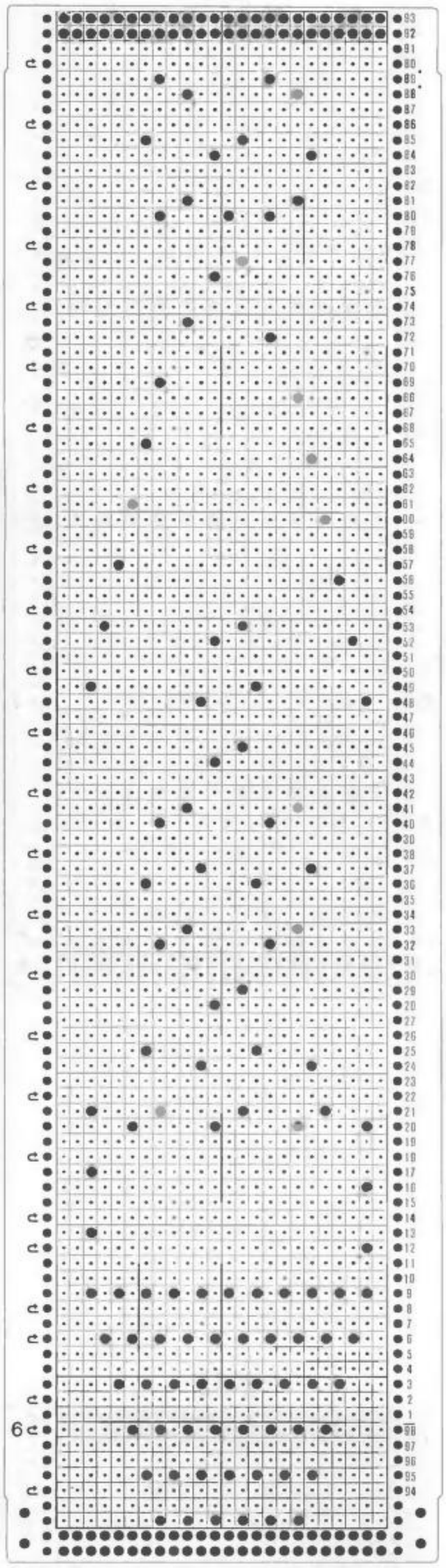

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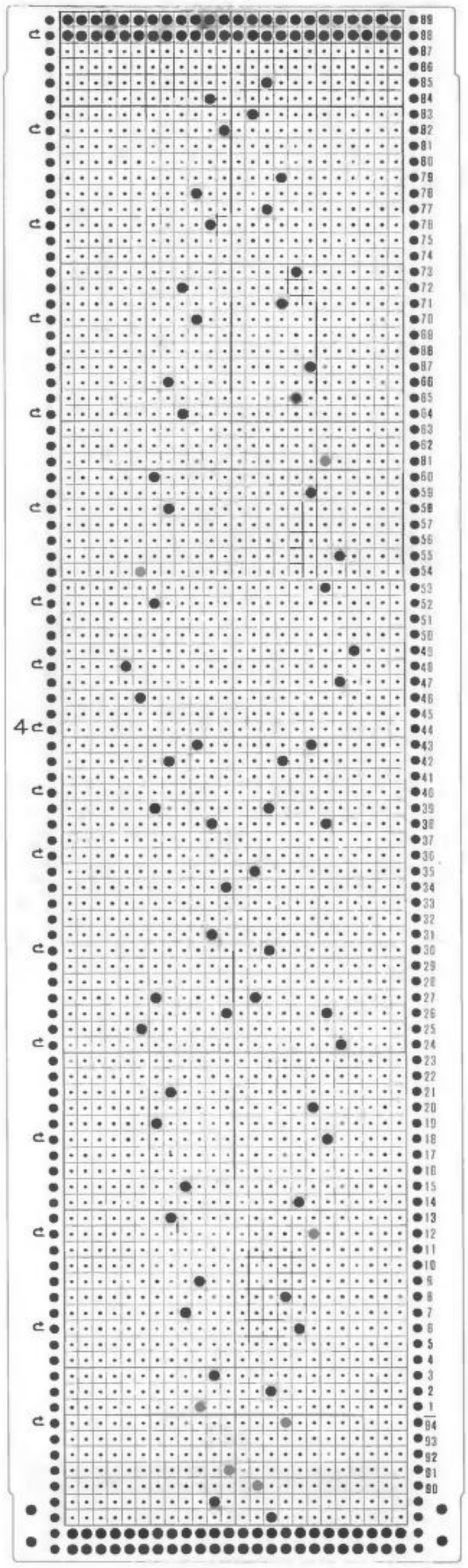

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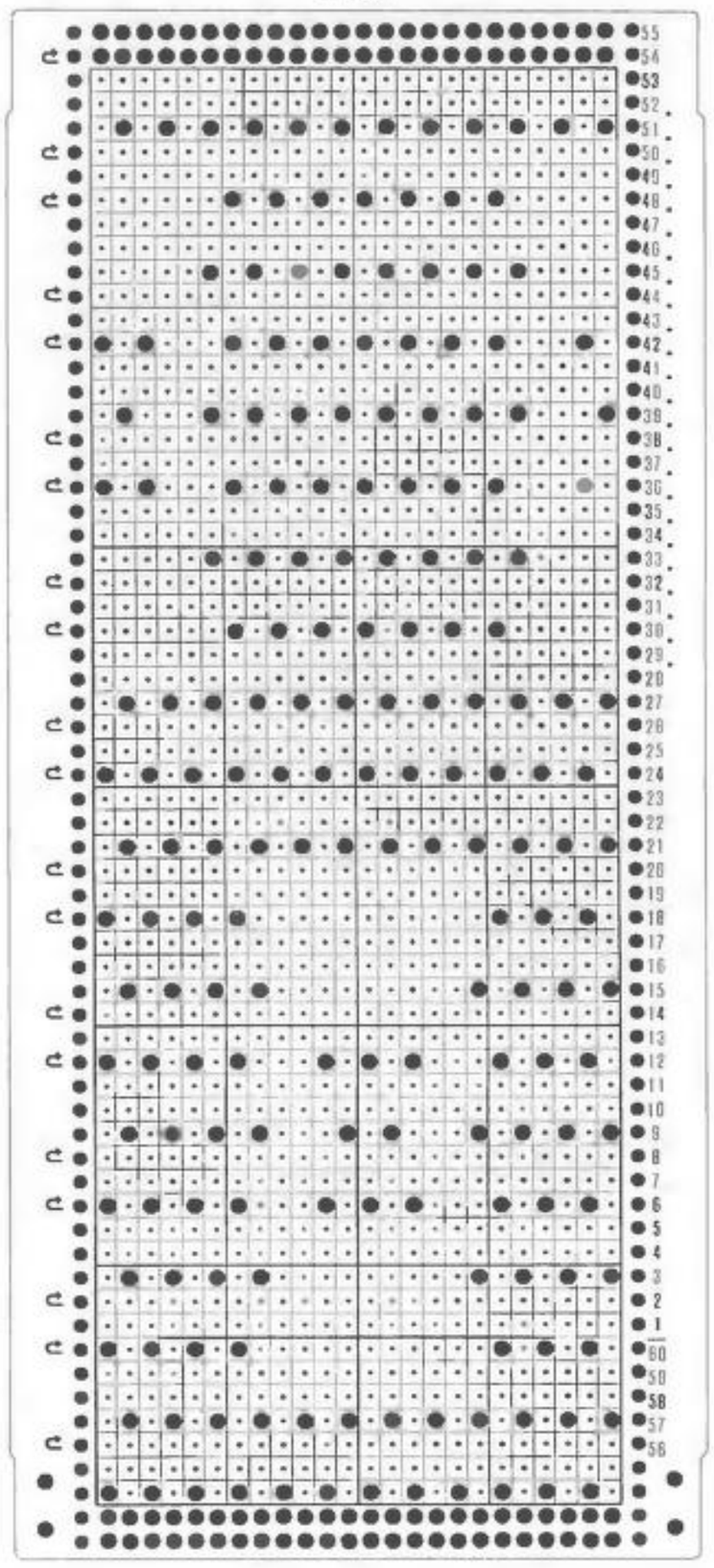

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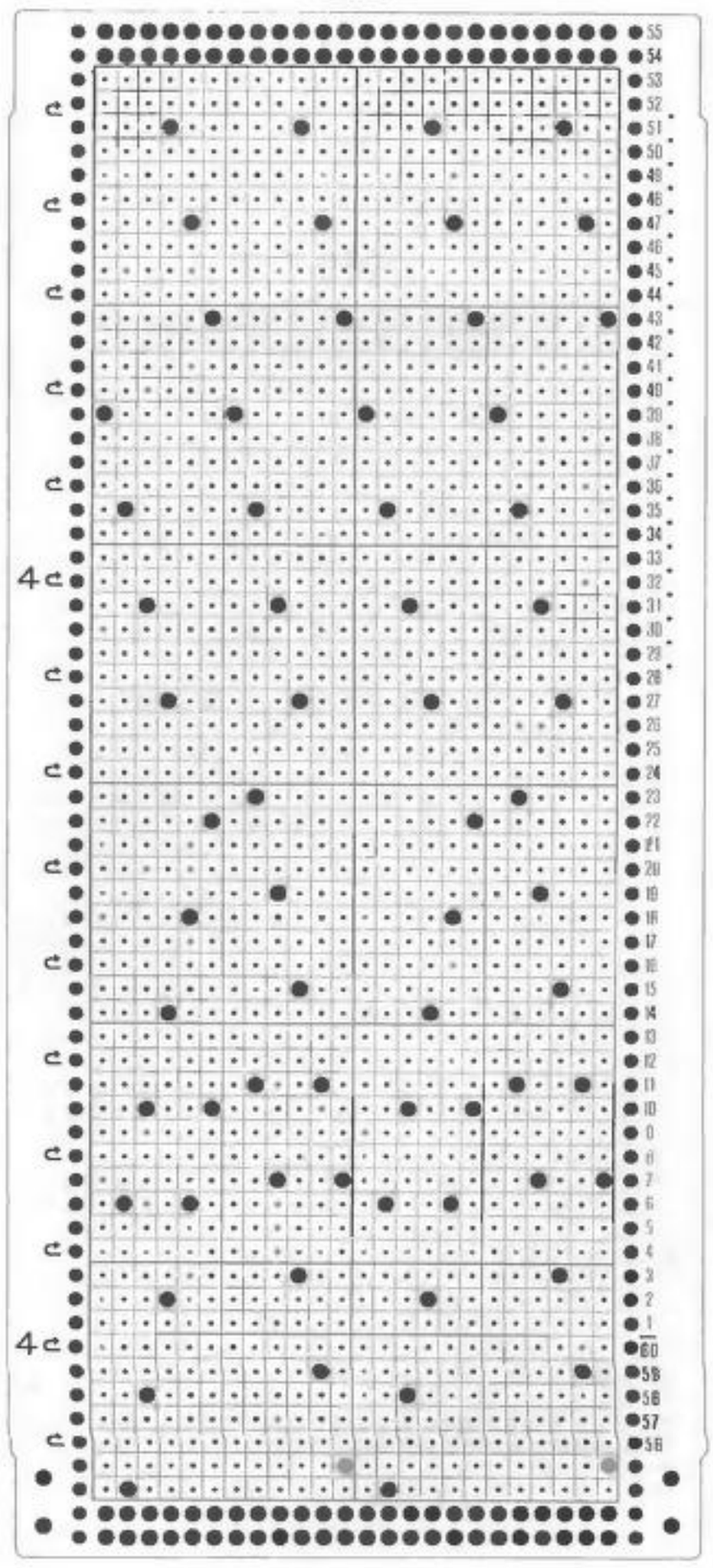

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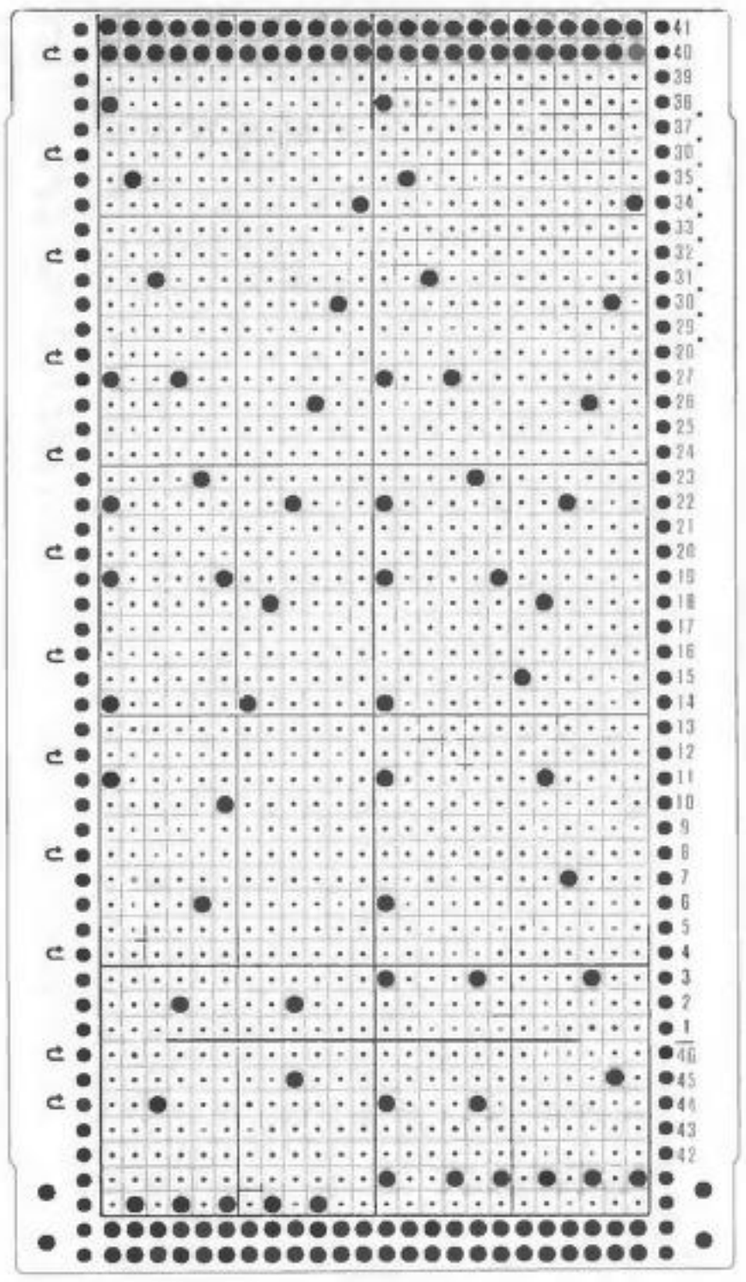

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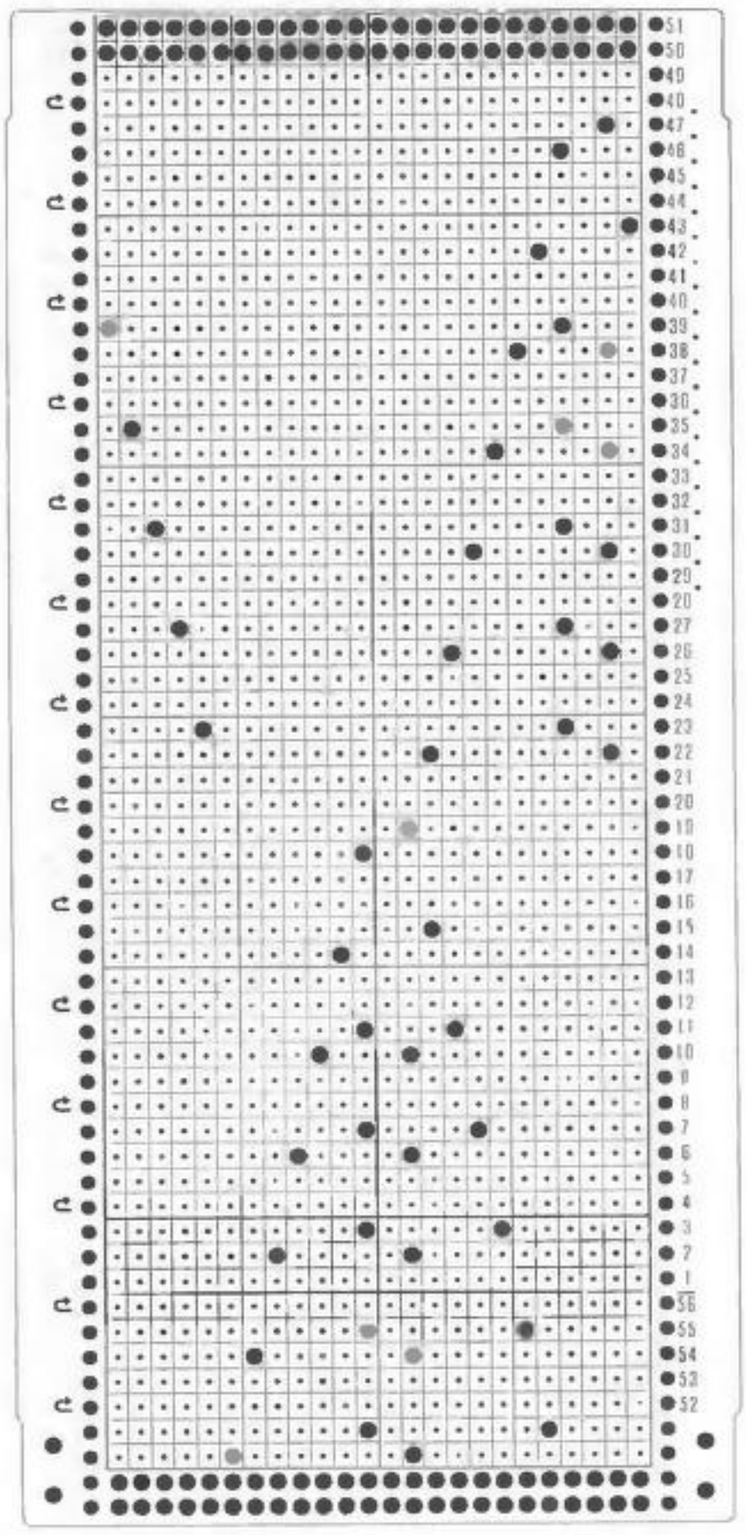

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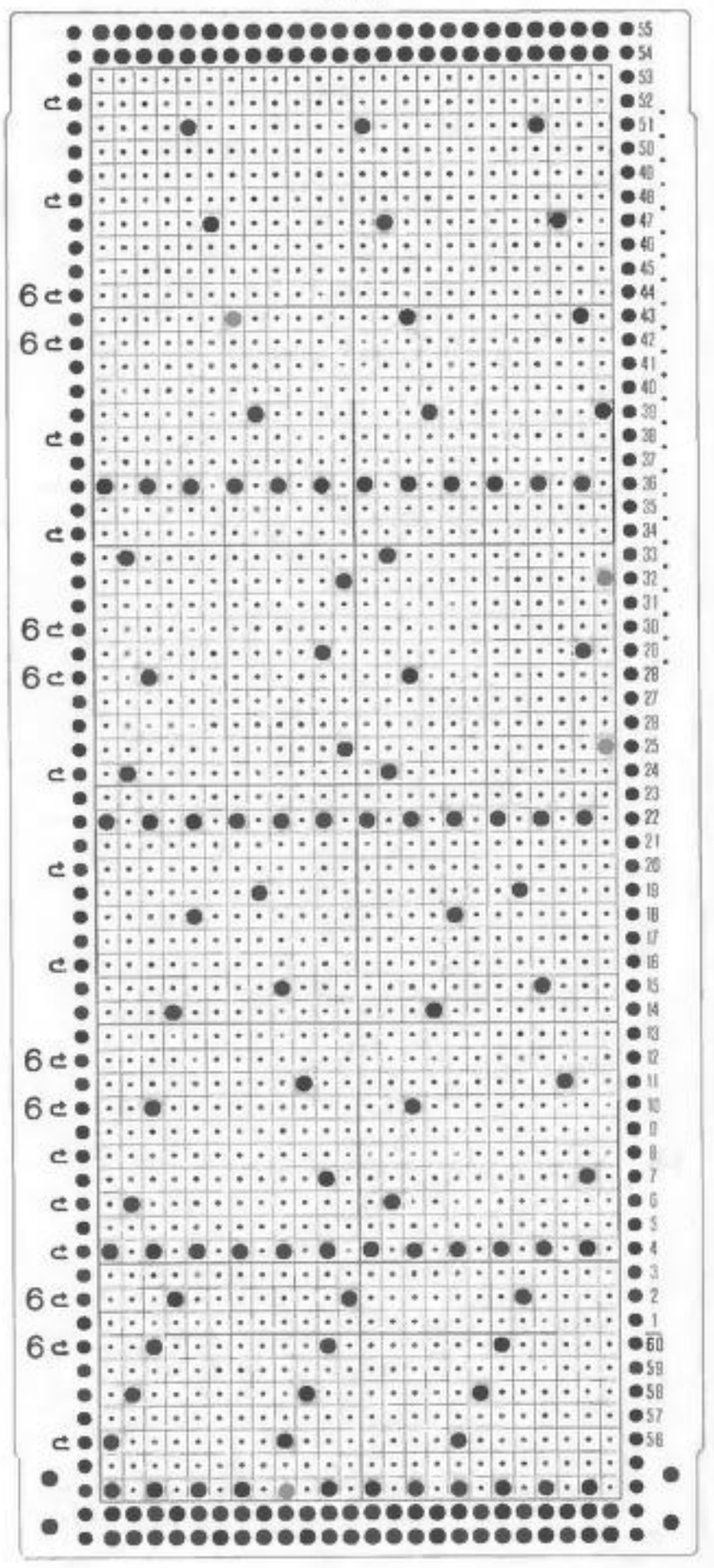

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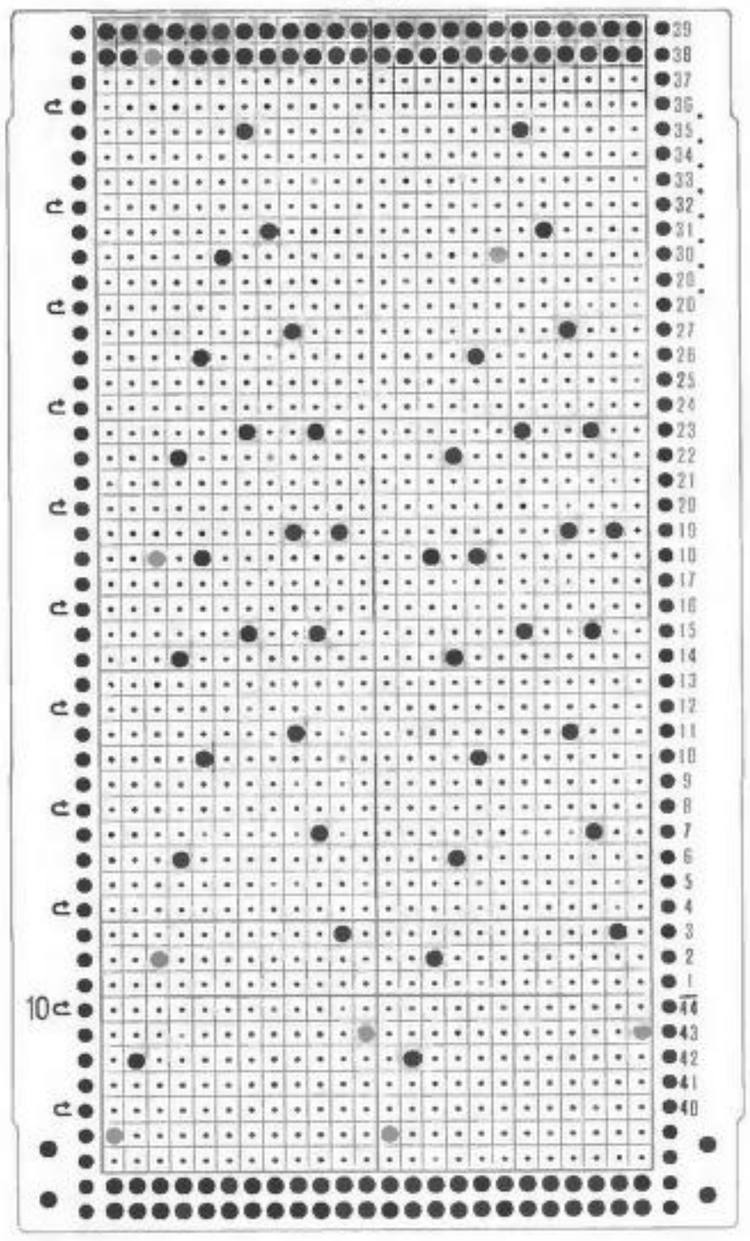

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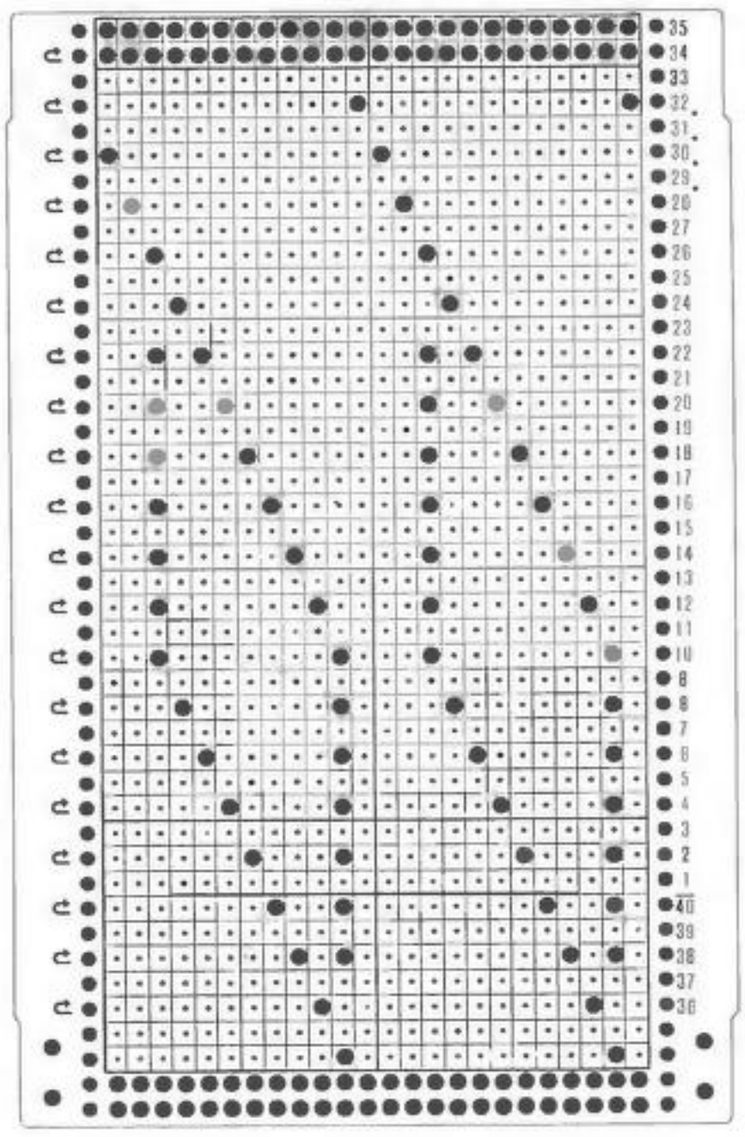

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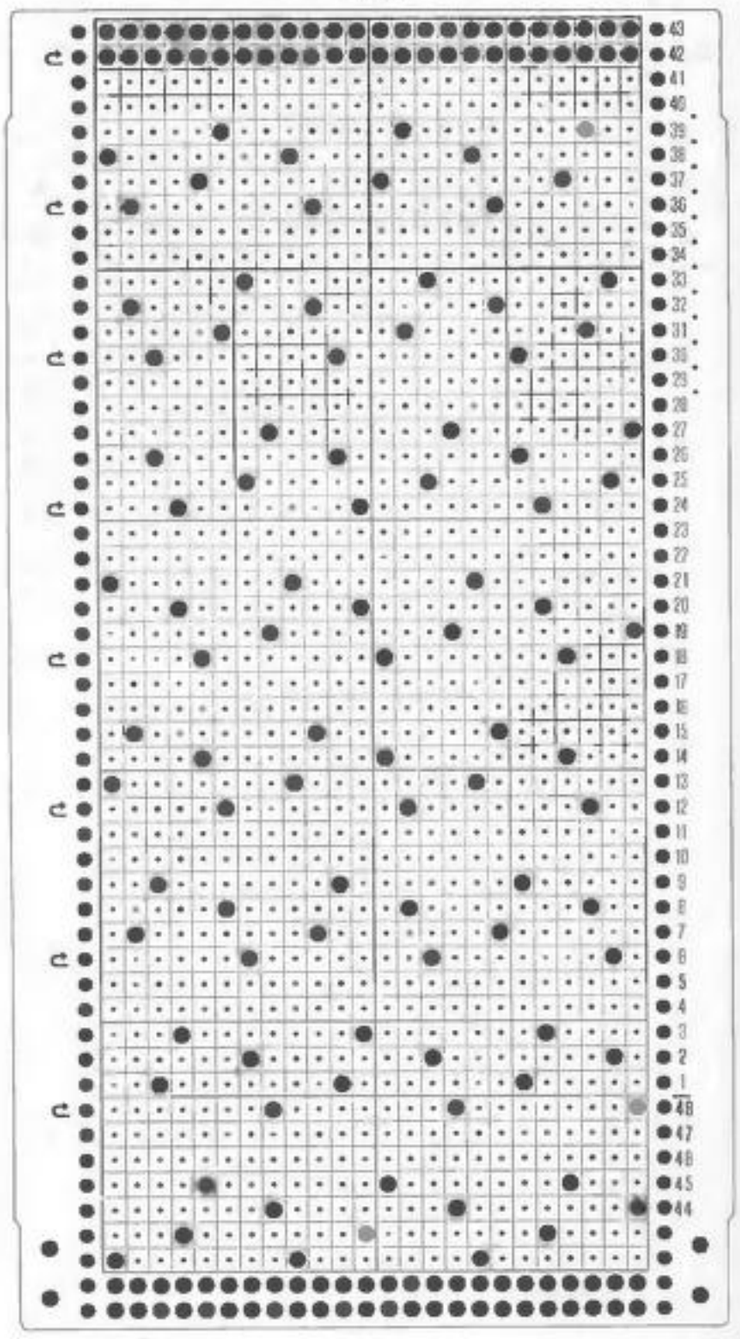

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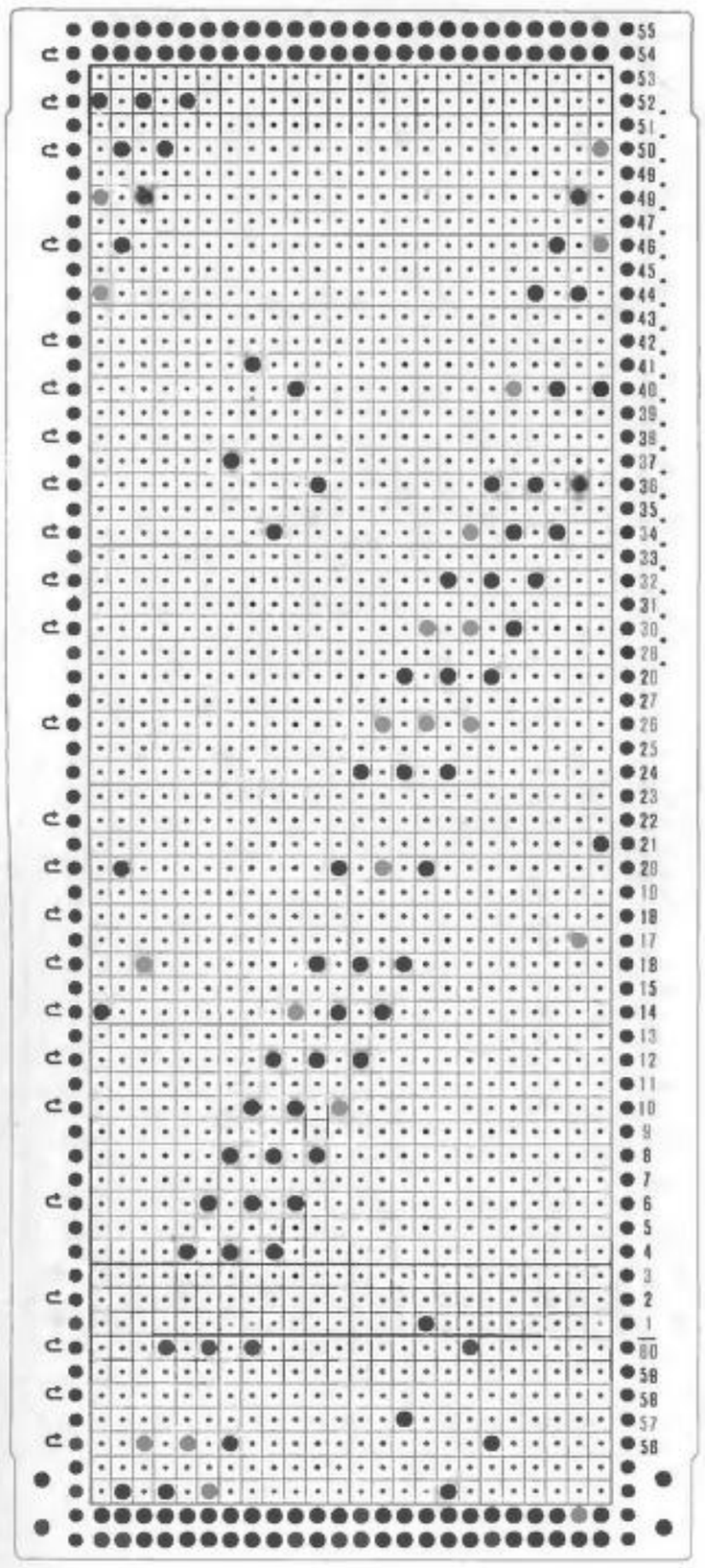

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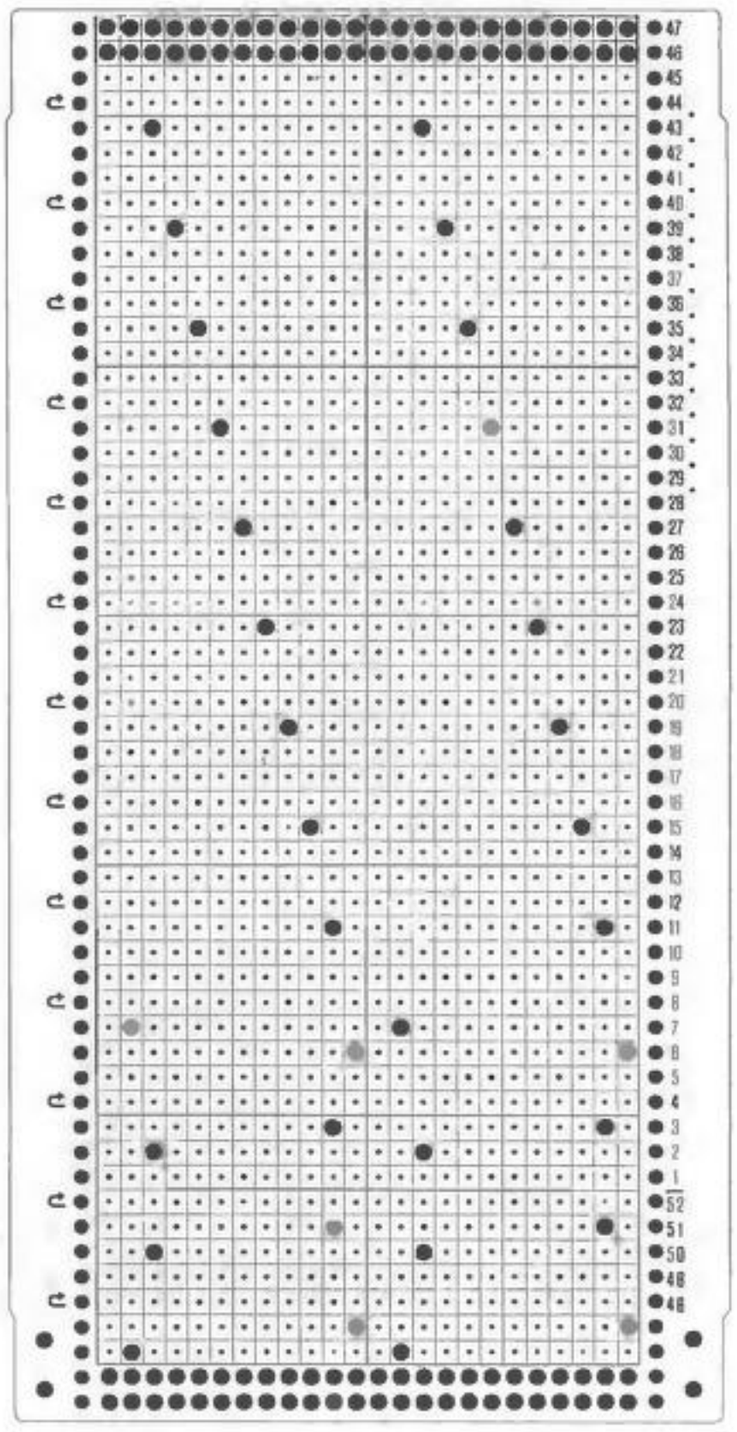

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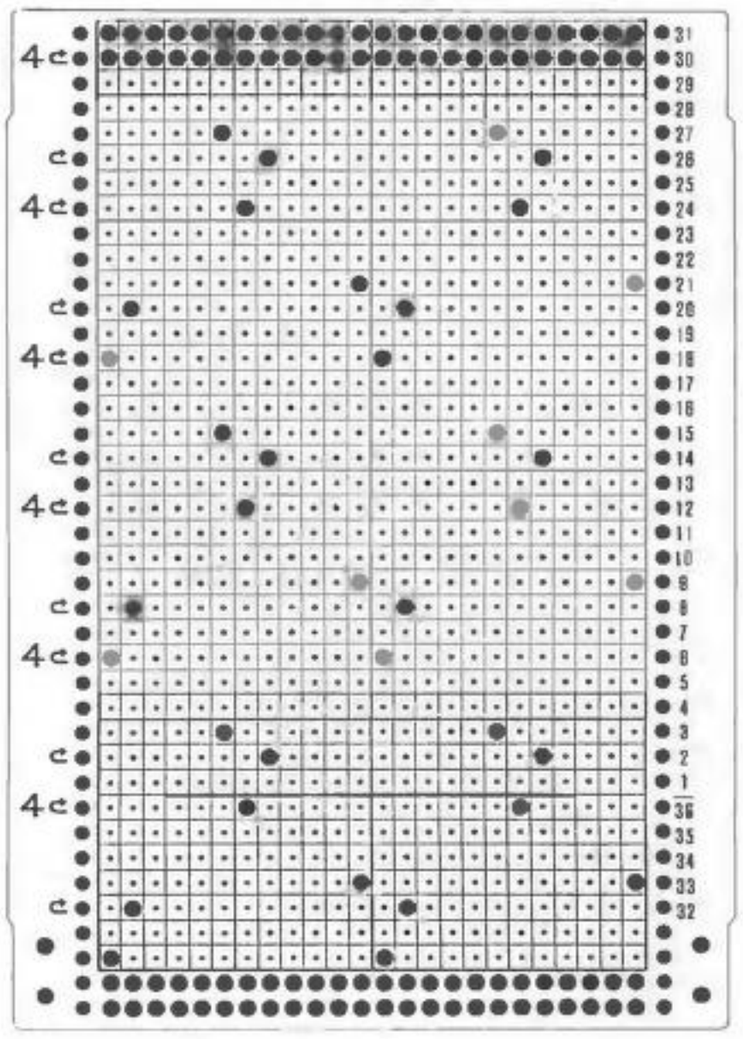

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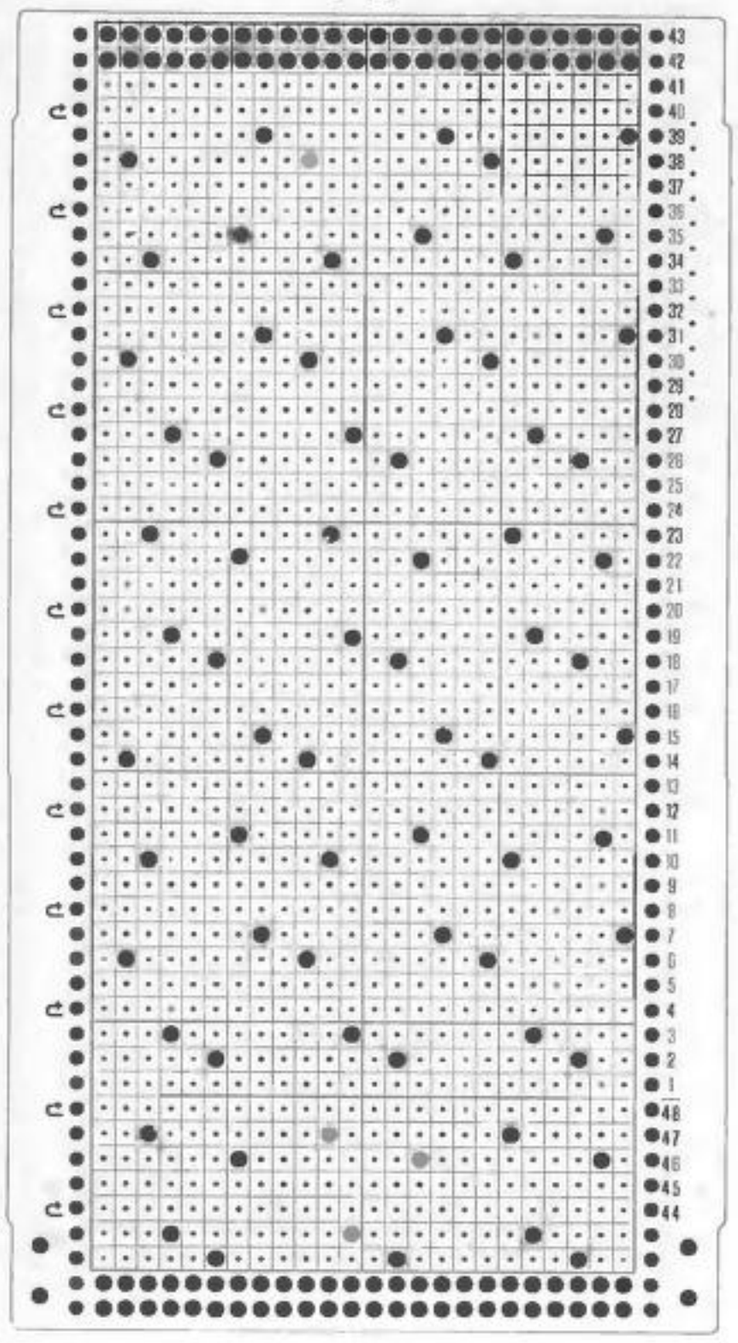

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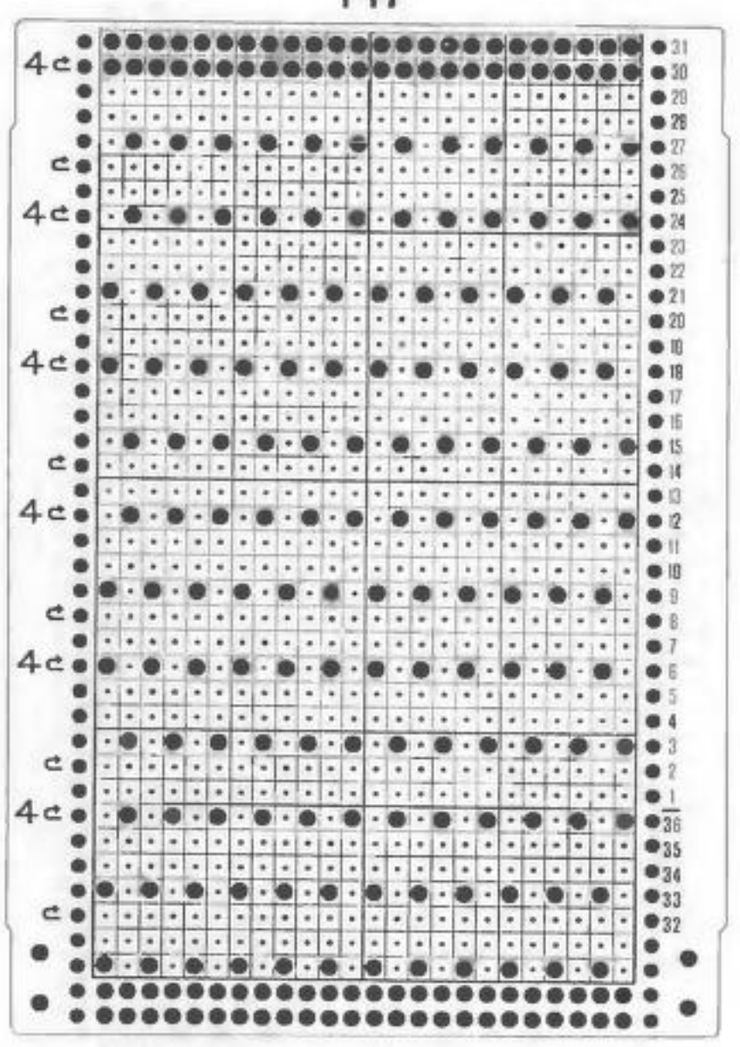

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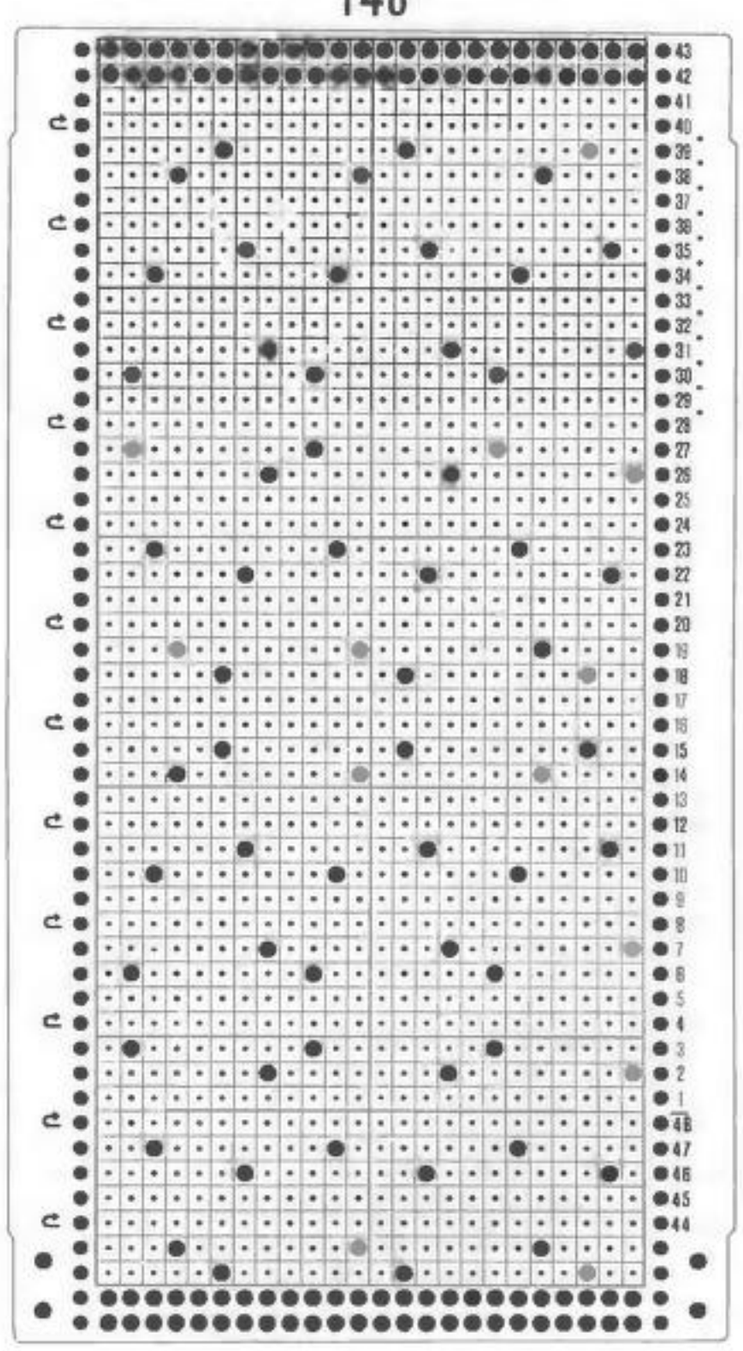

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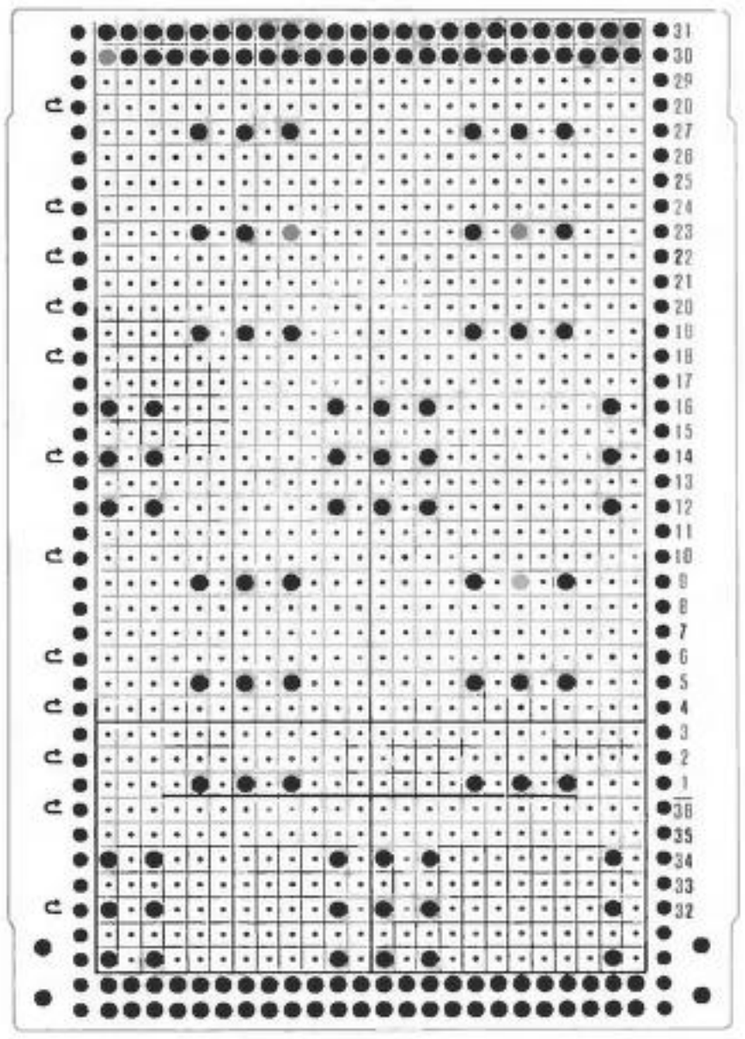

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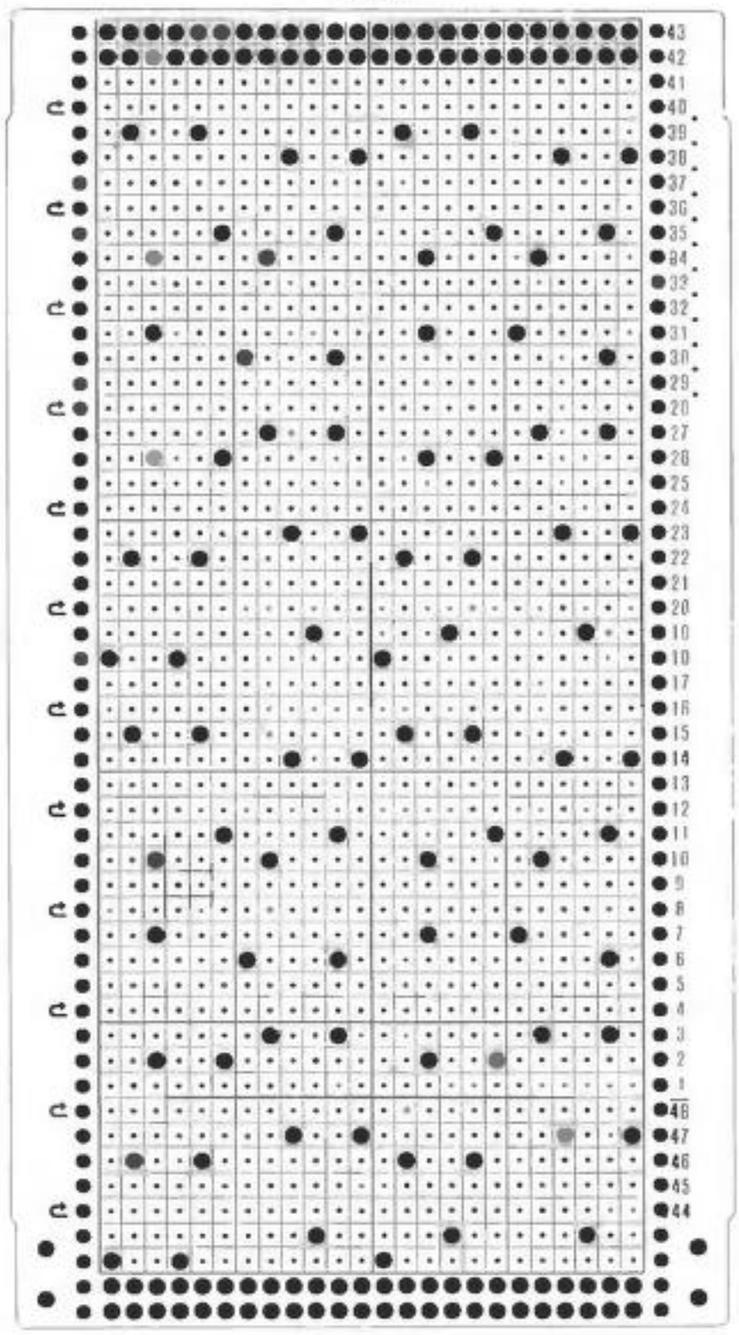

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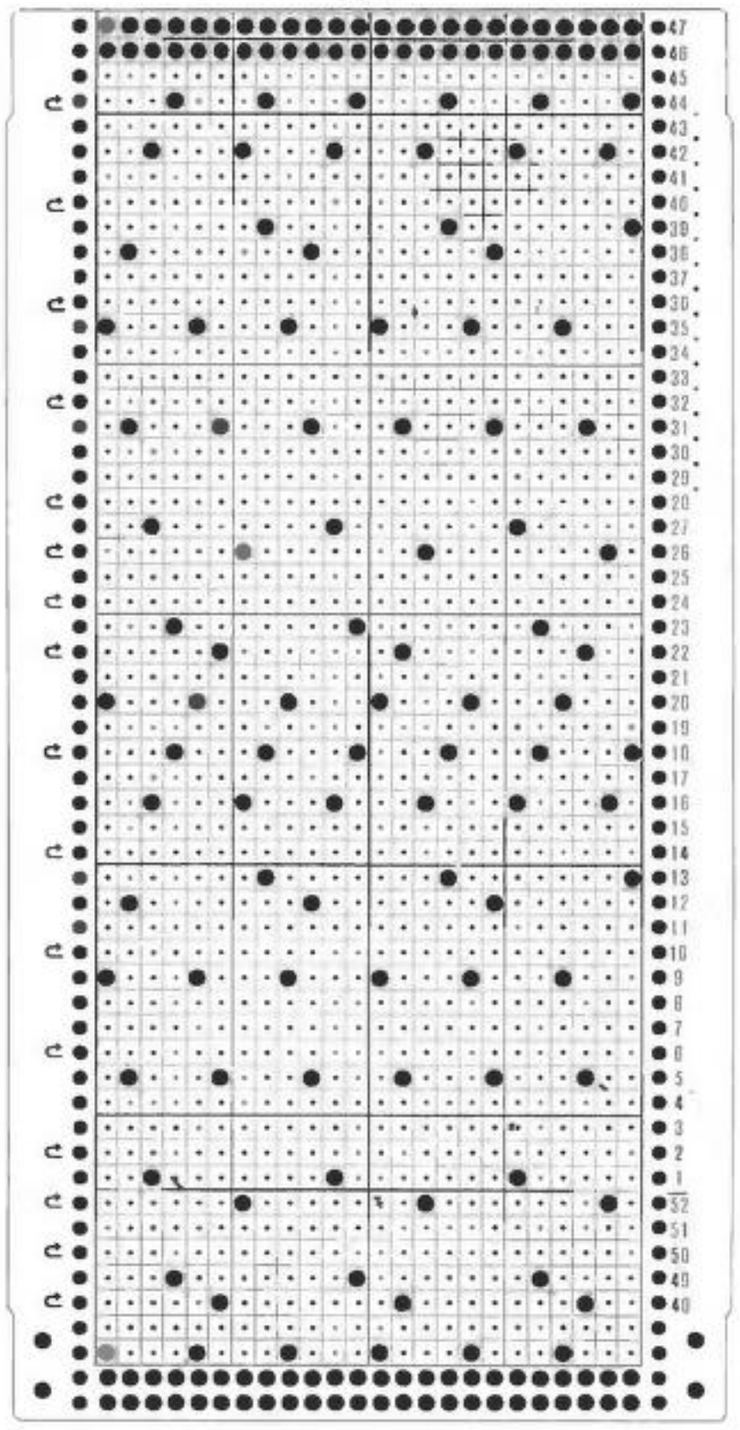

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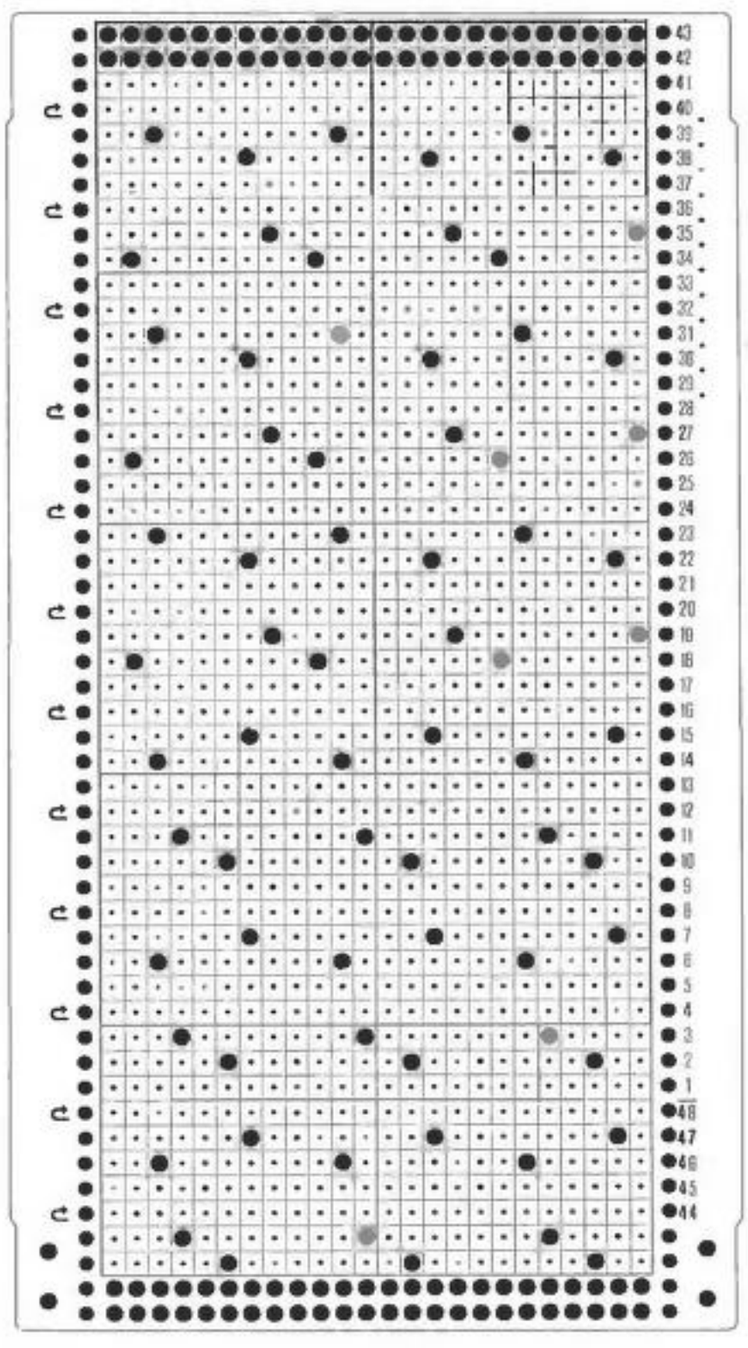

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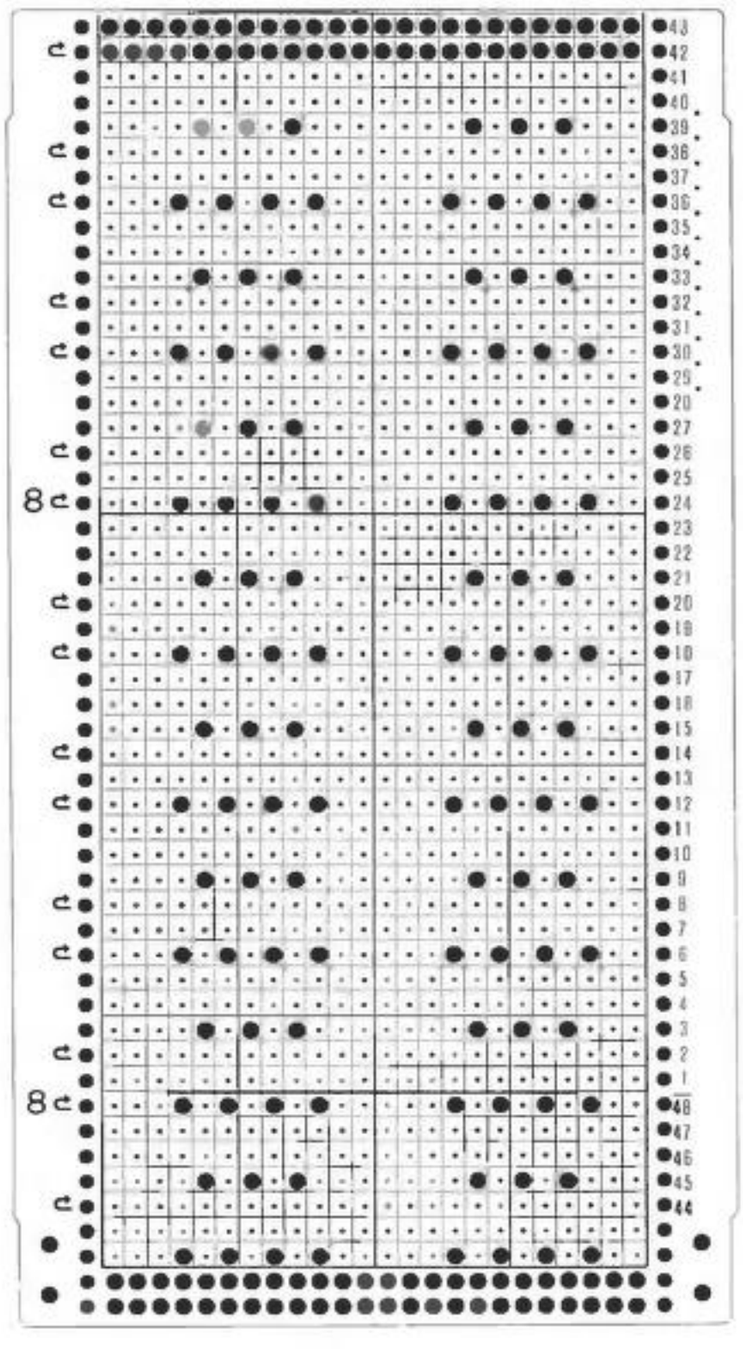

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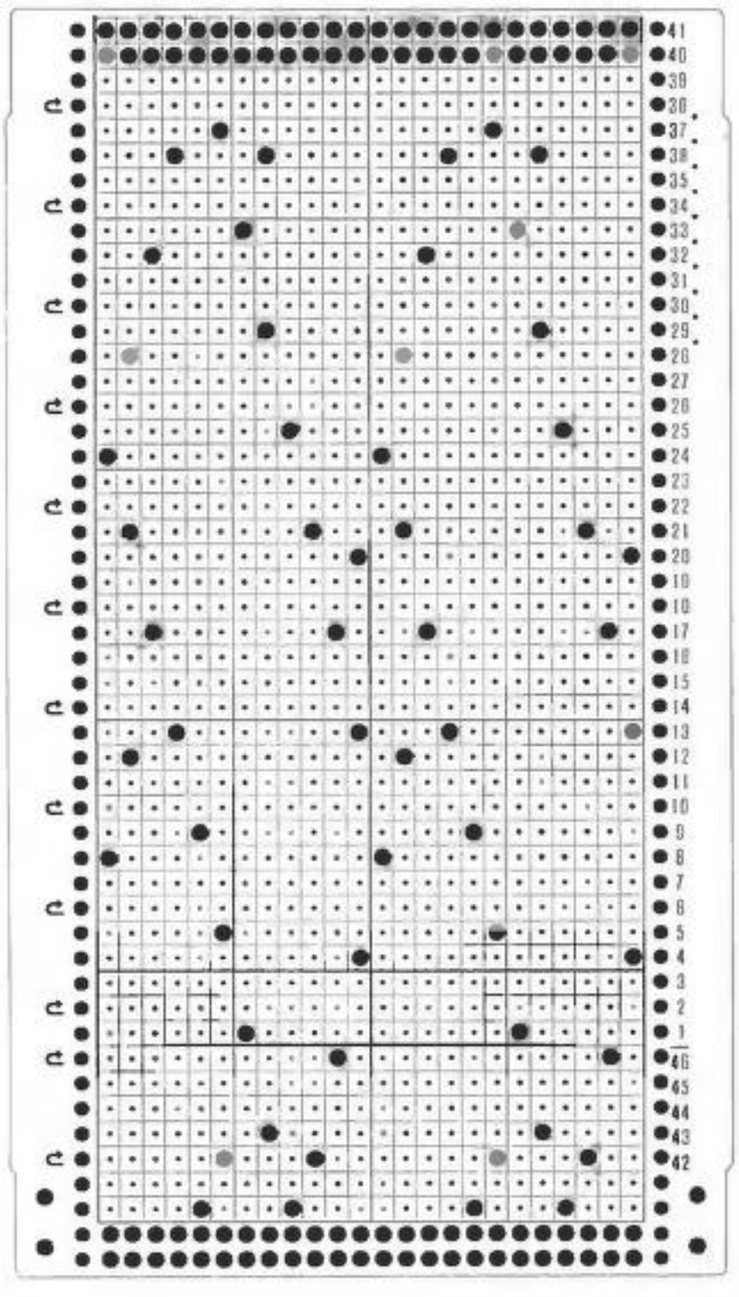

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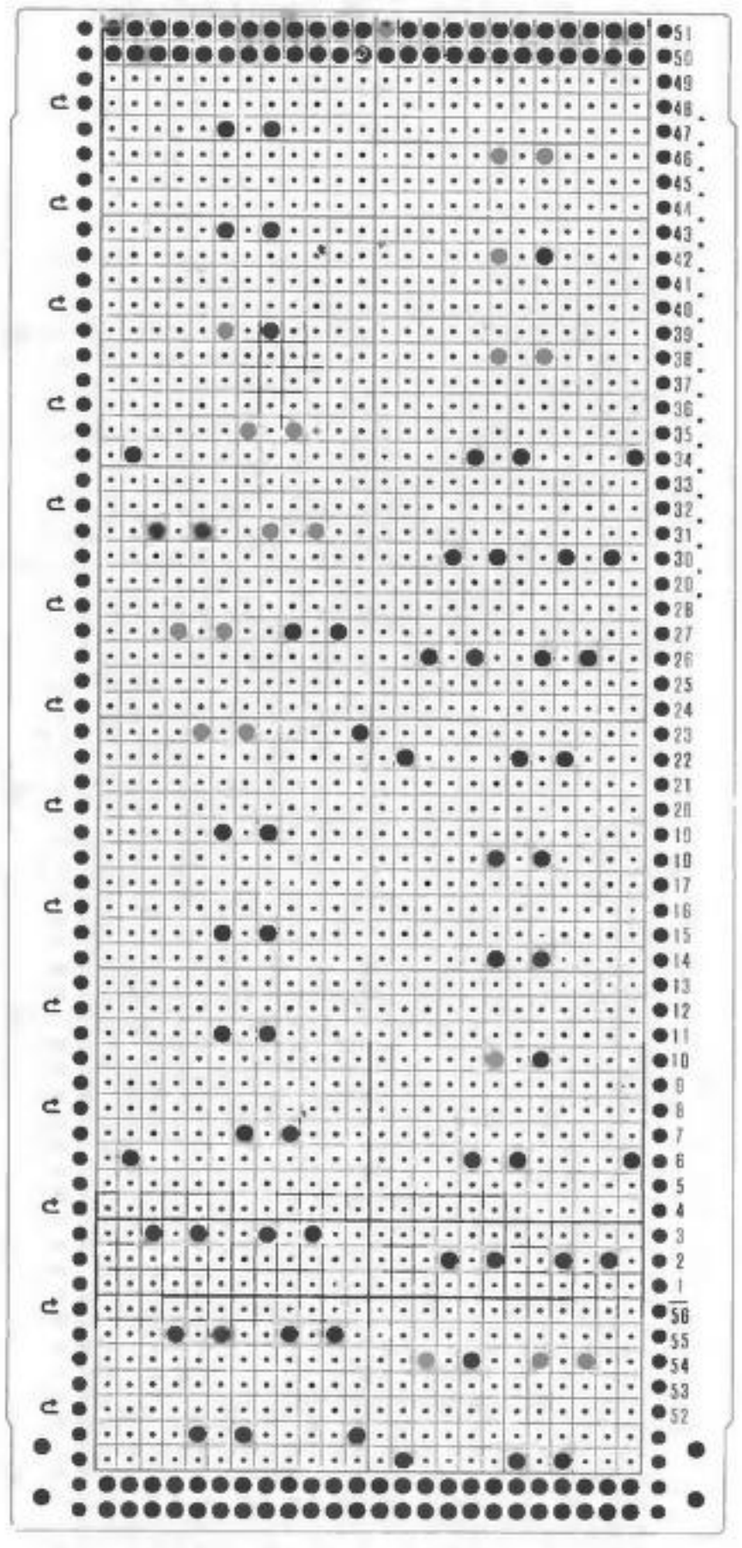

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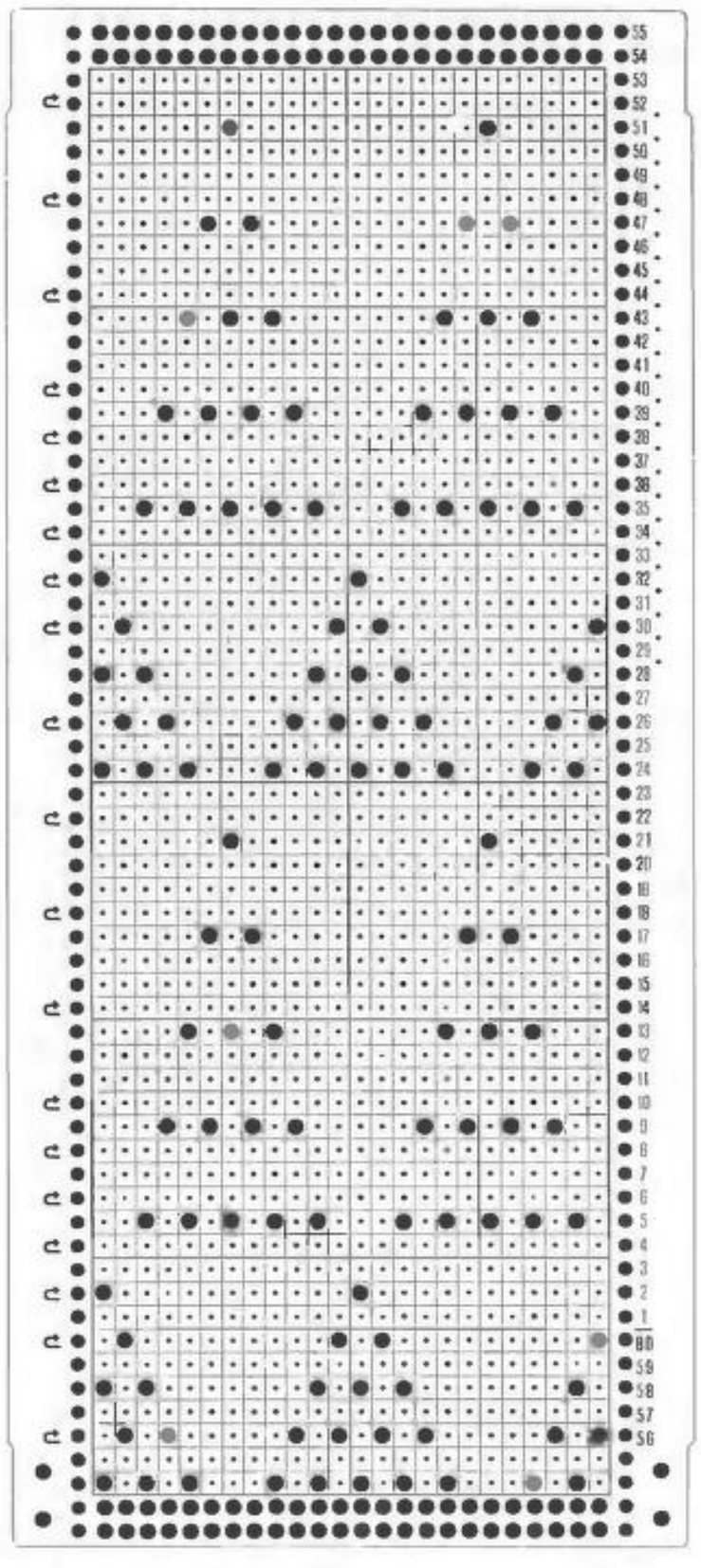

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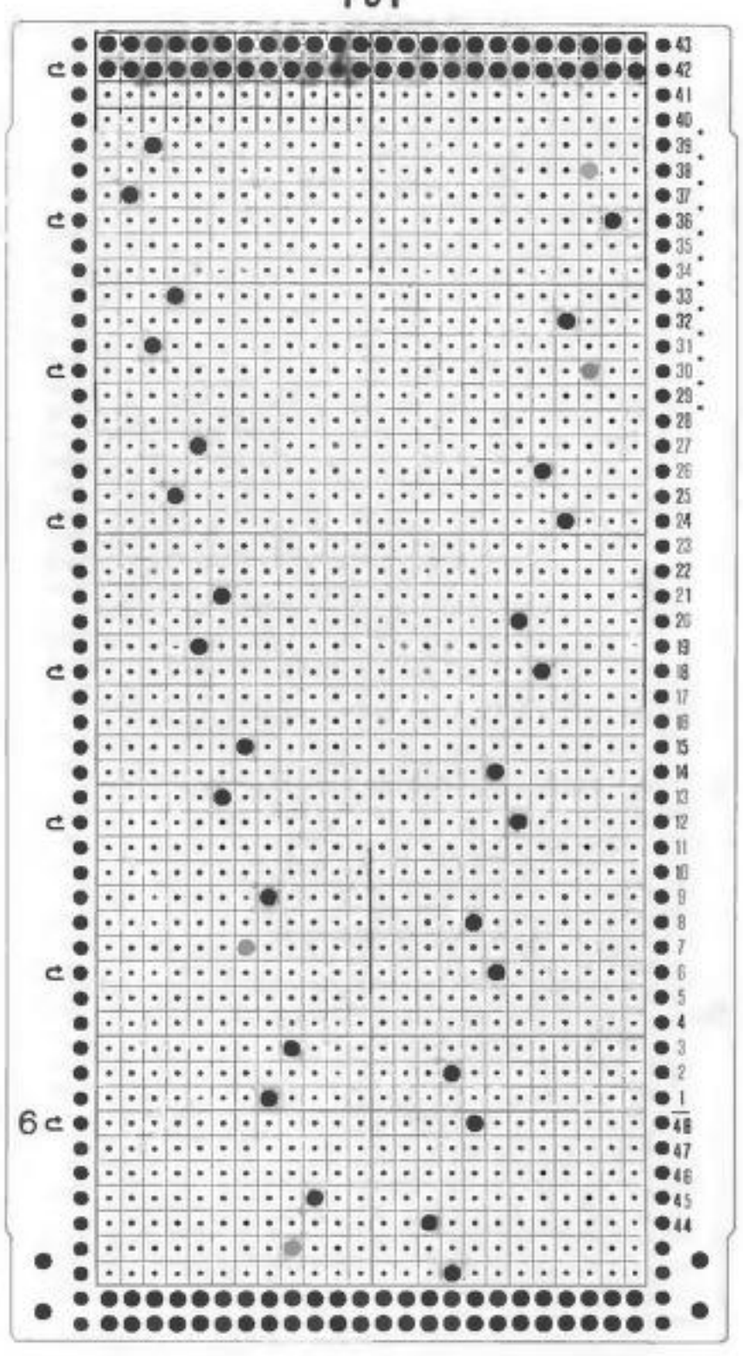

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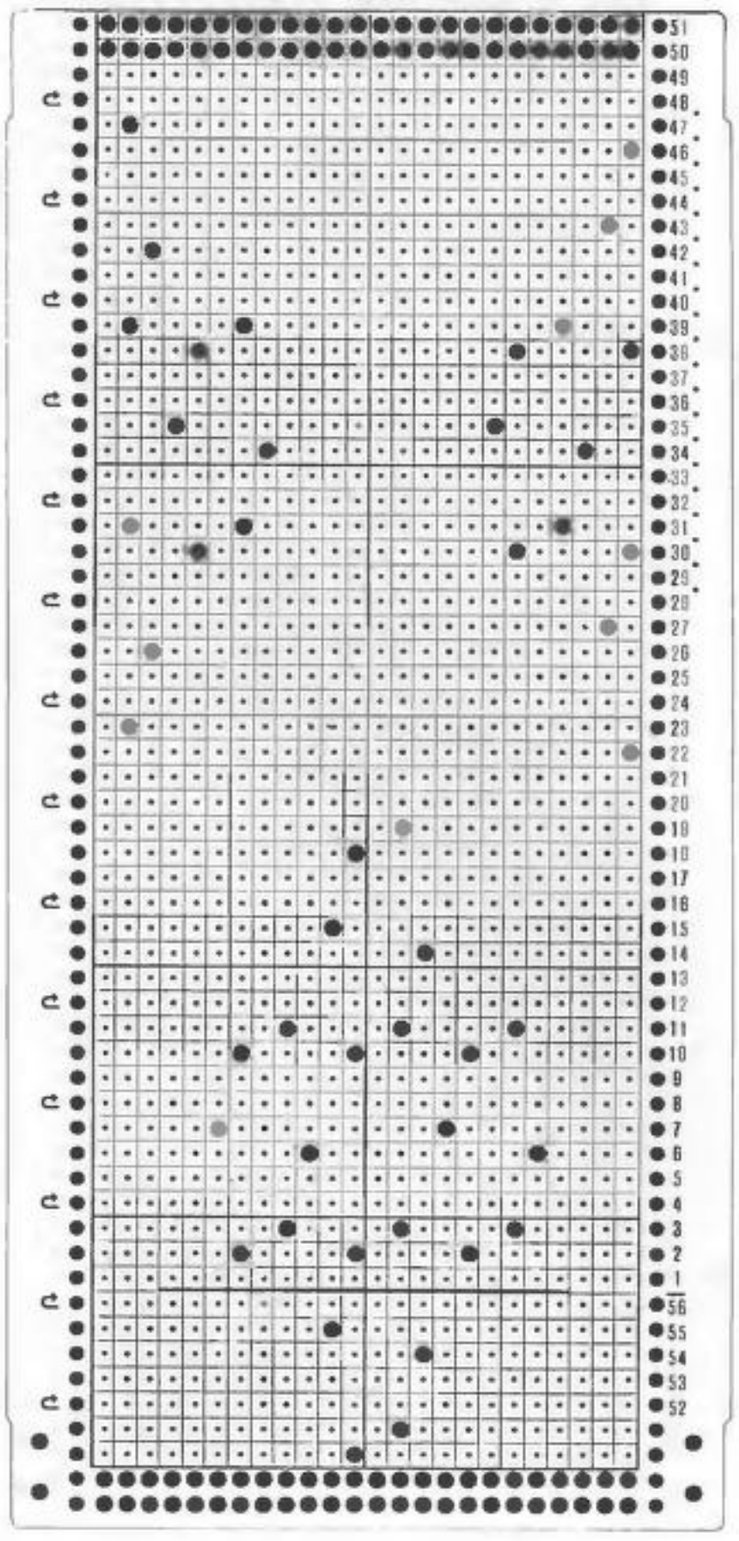

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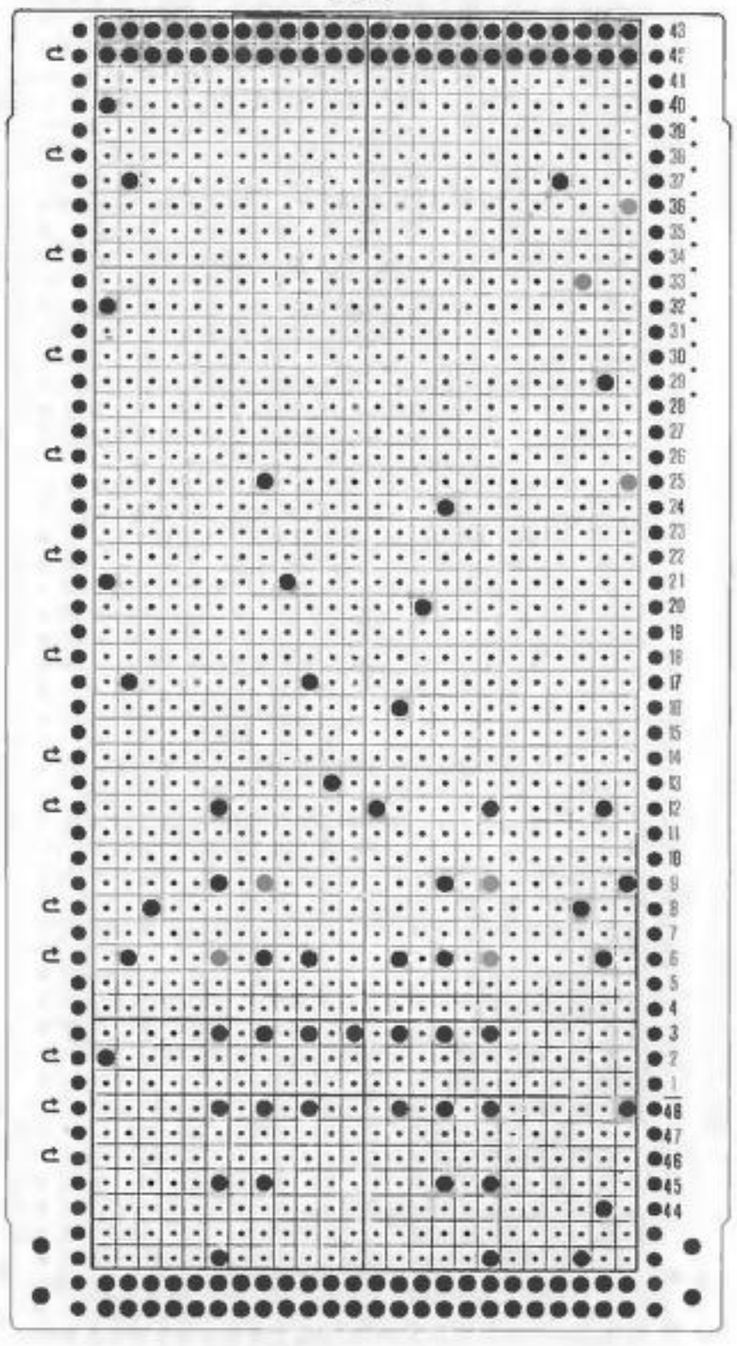

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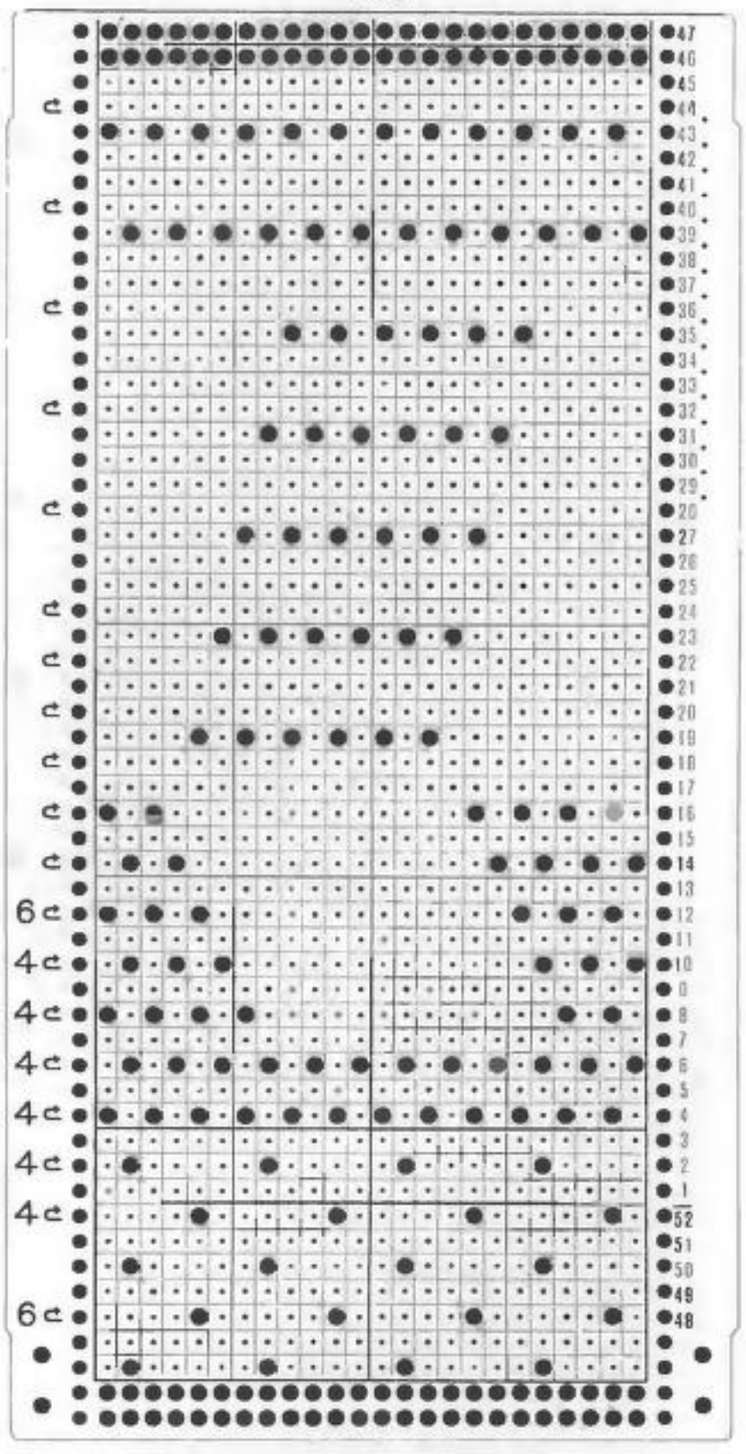

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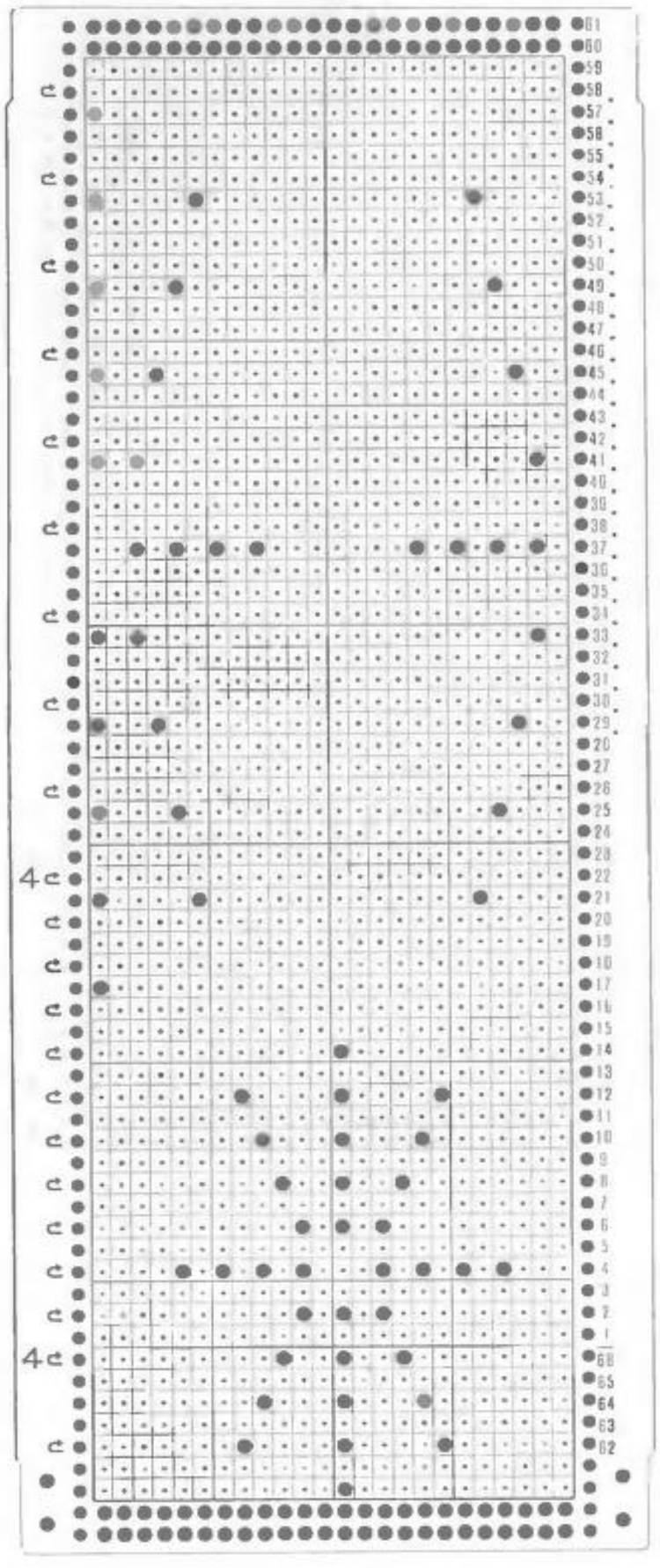
## 161



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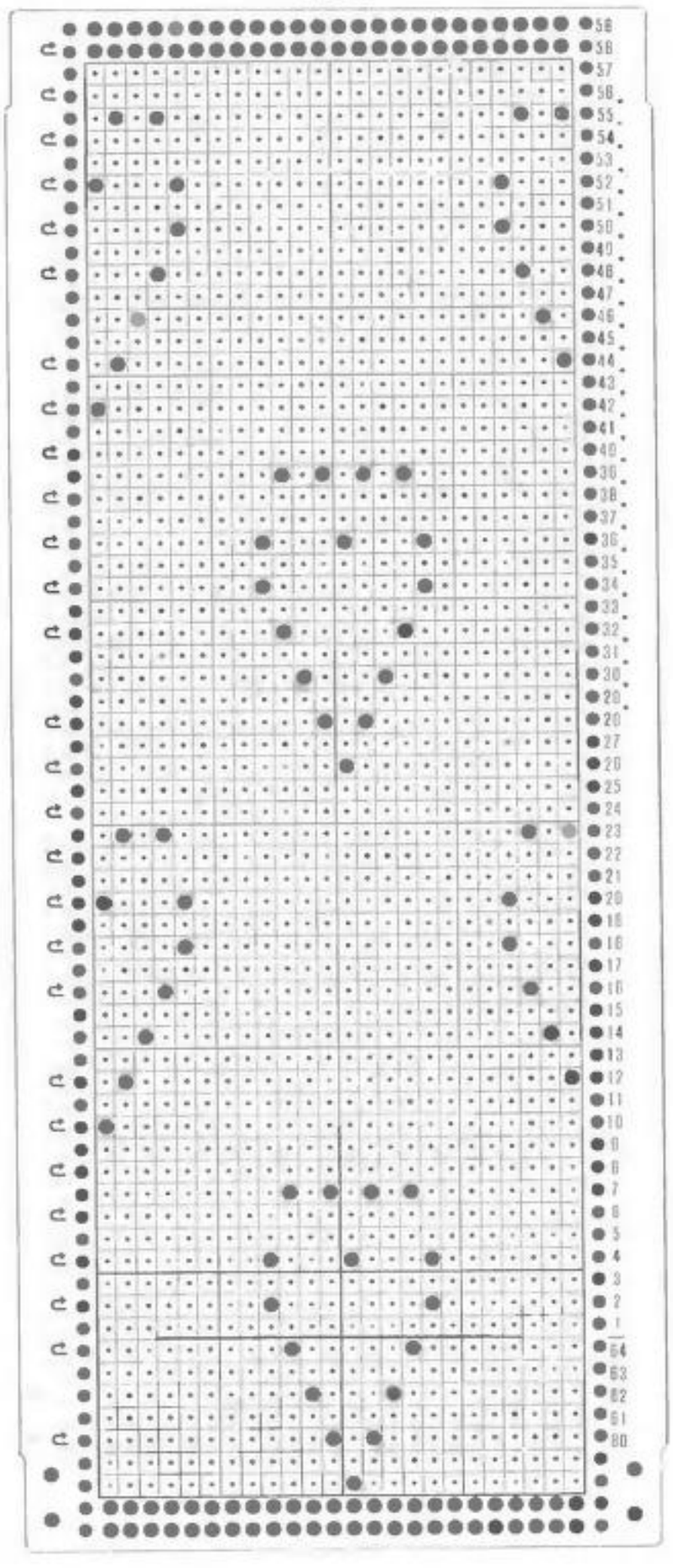

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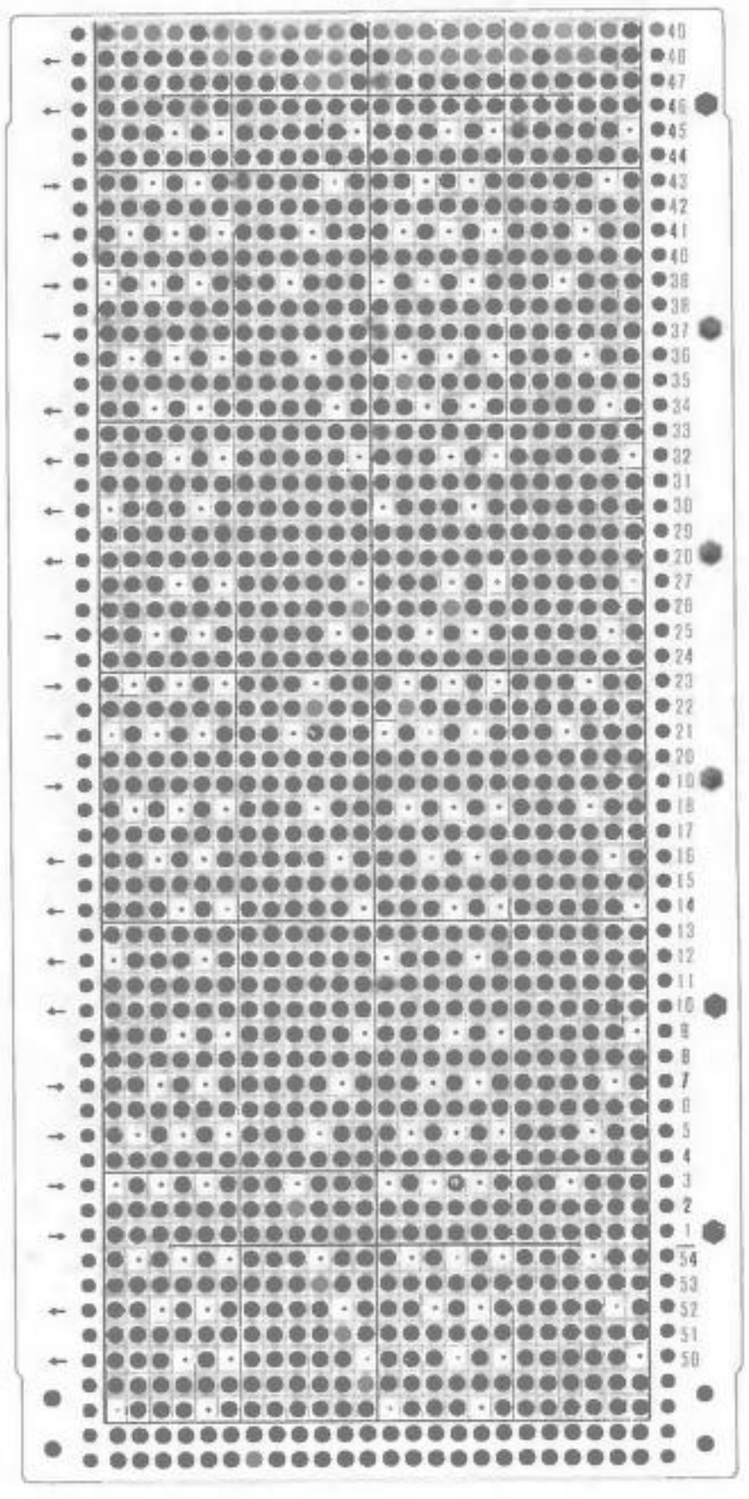

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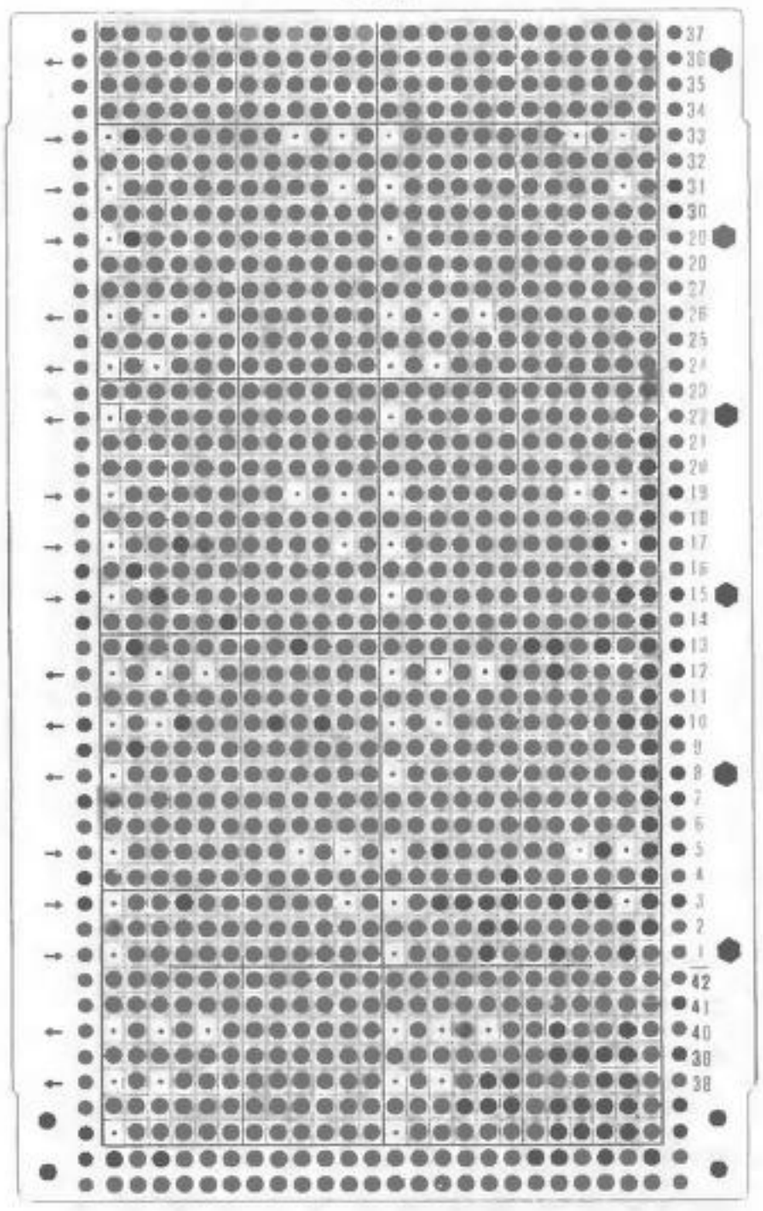

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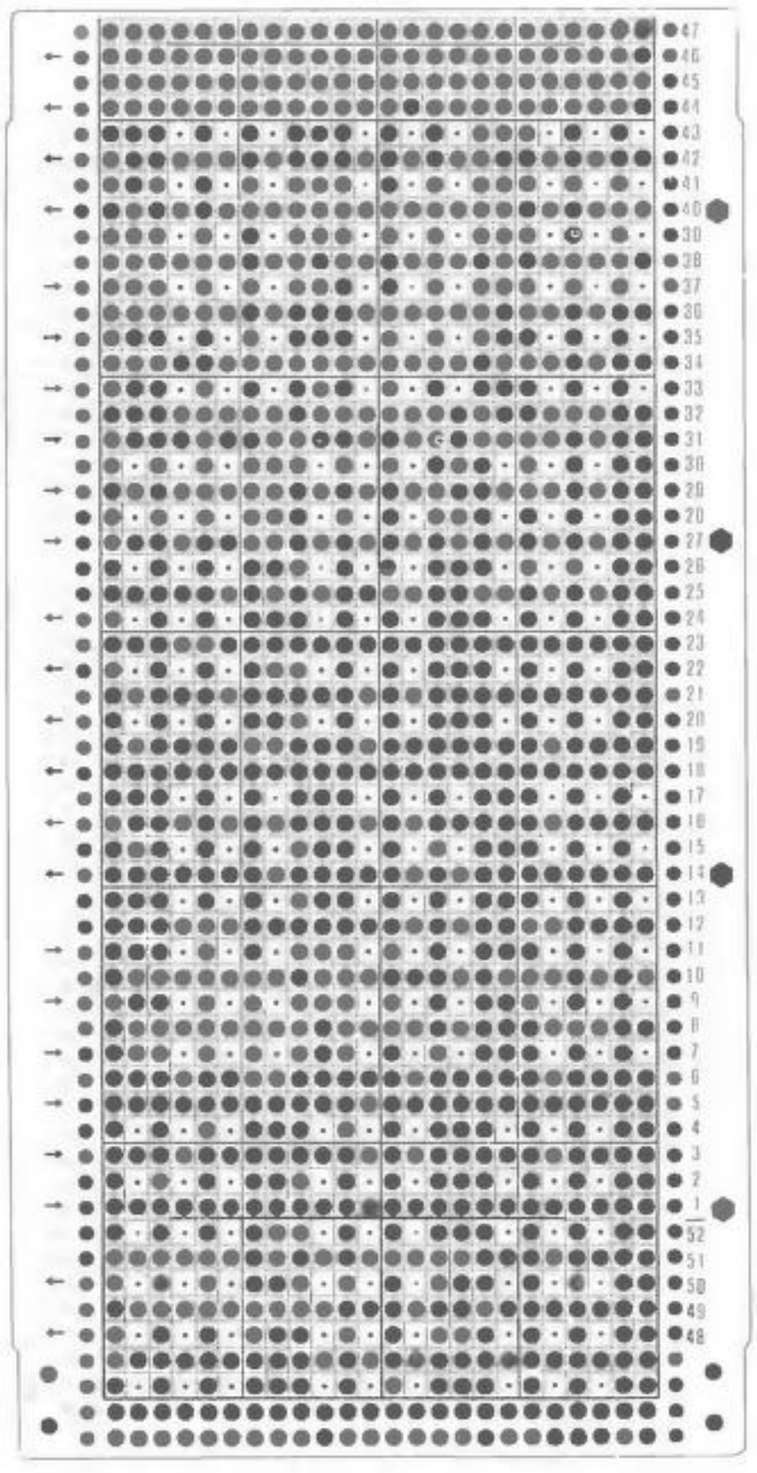

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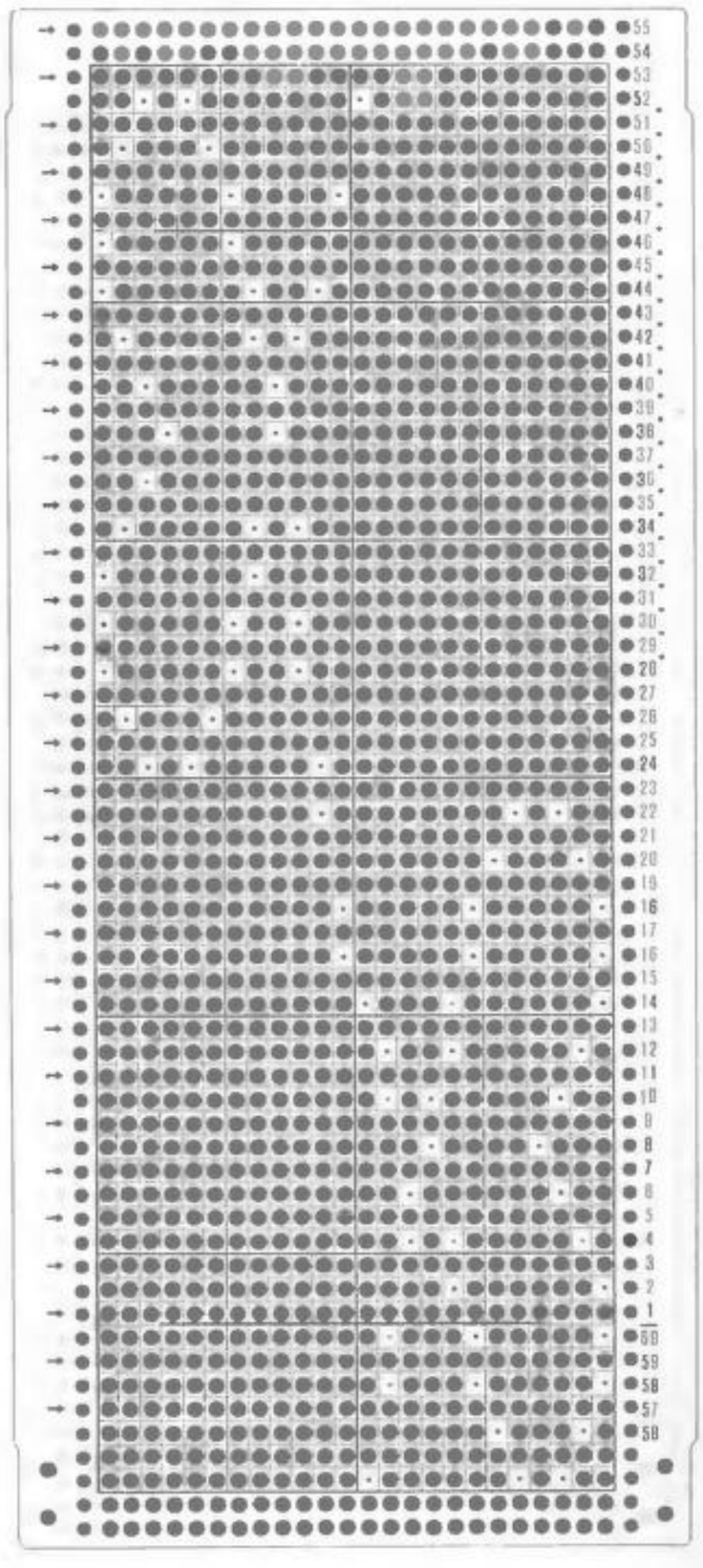

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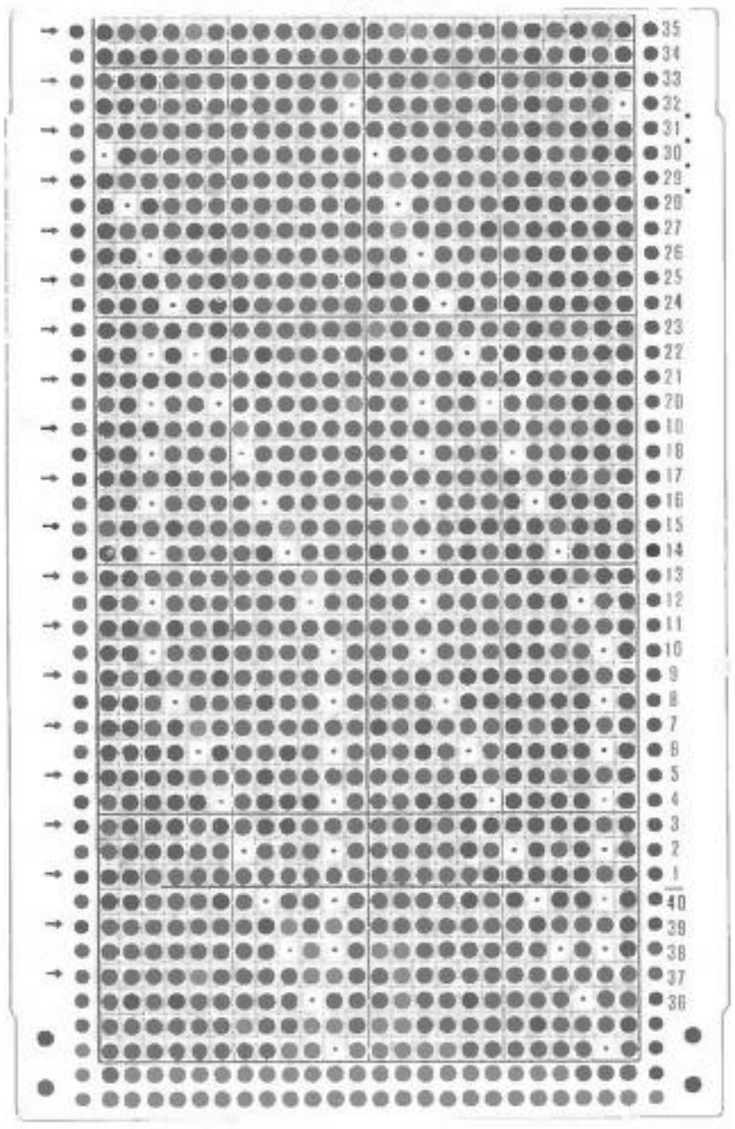

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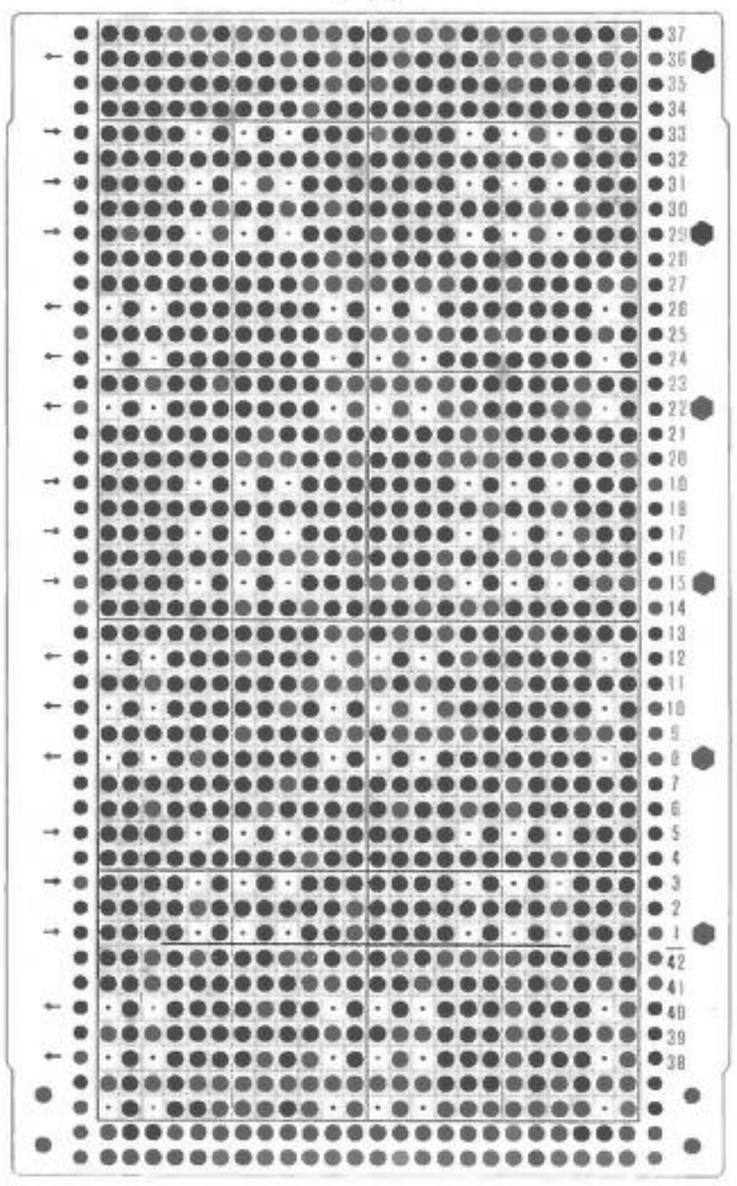

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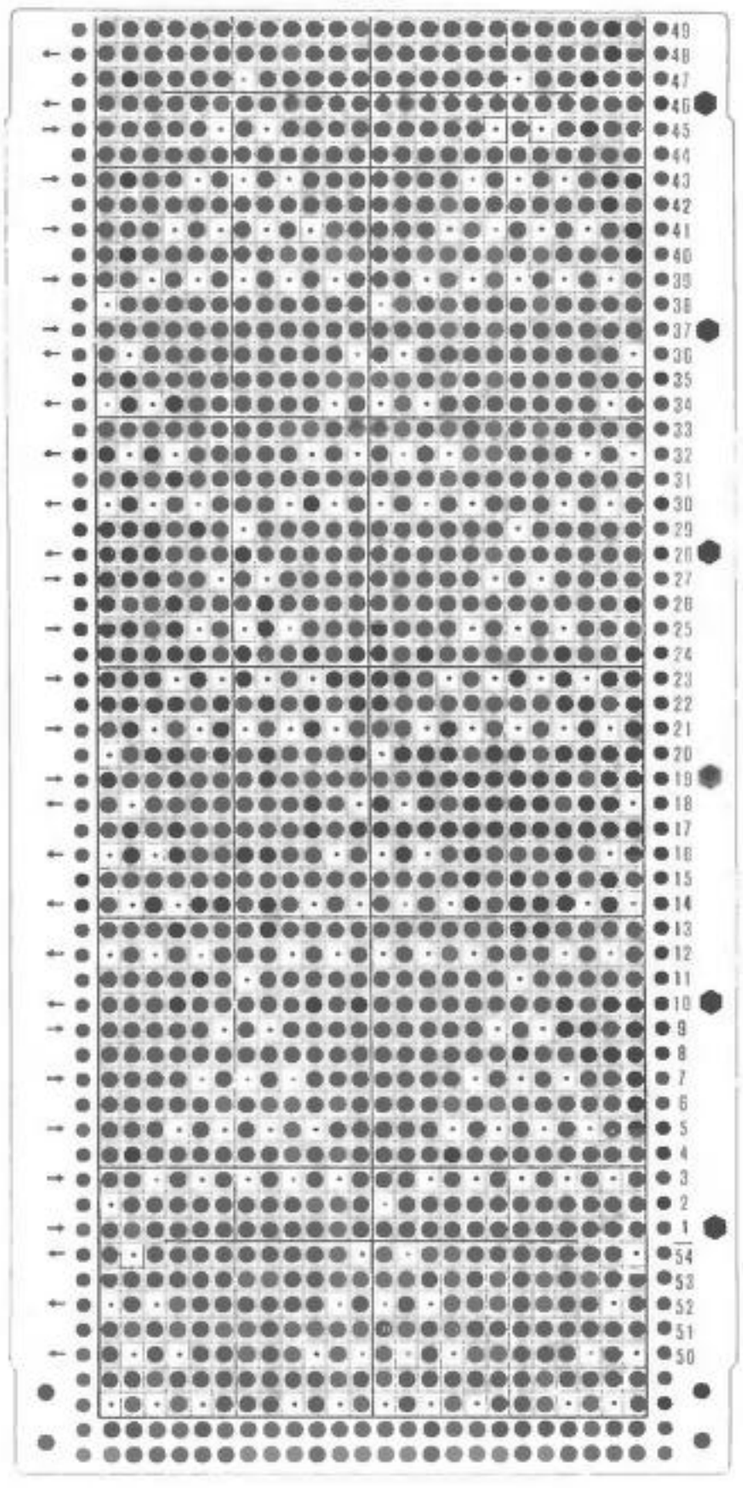

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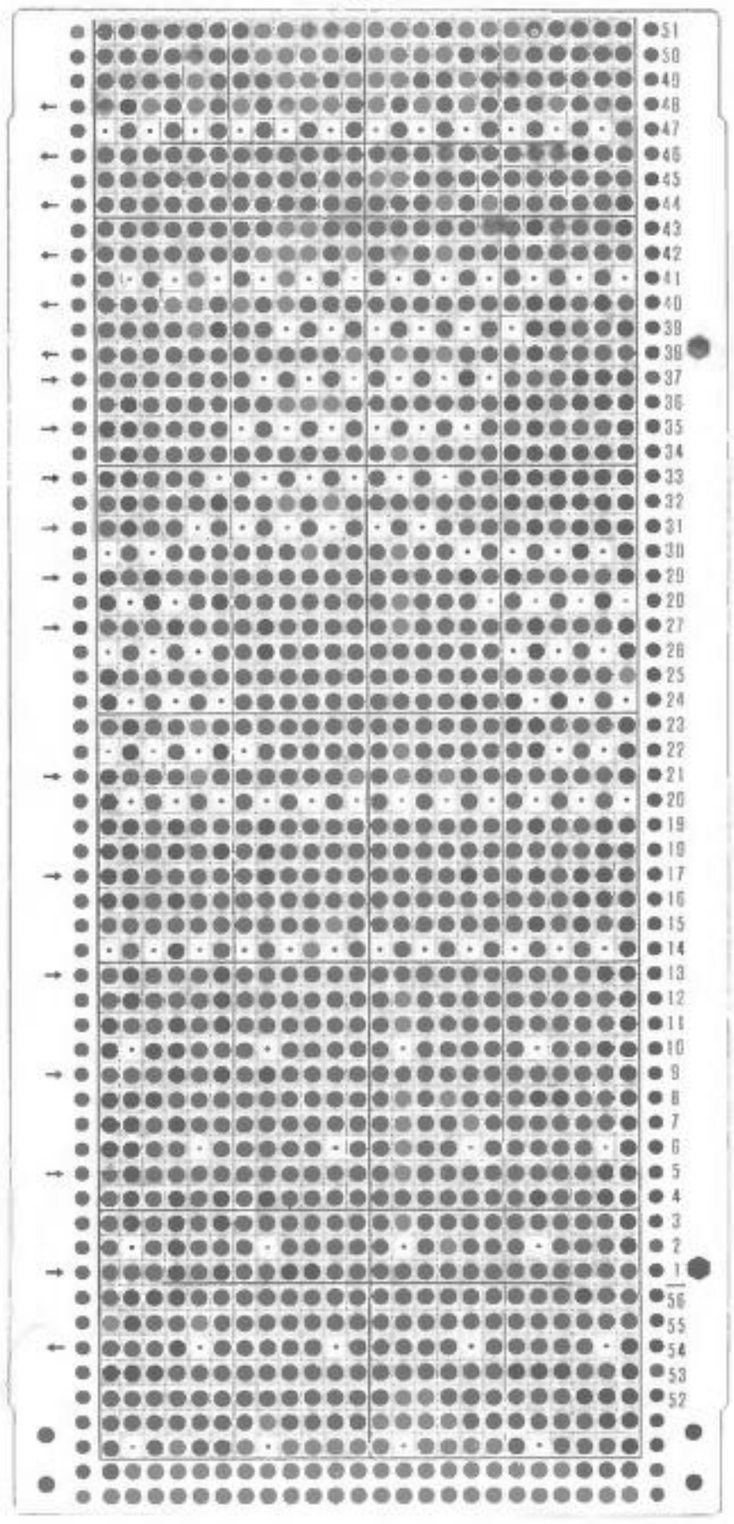

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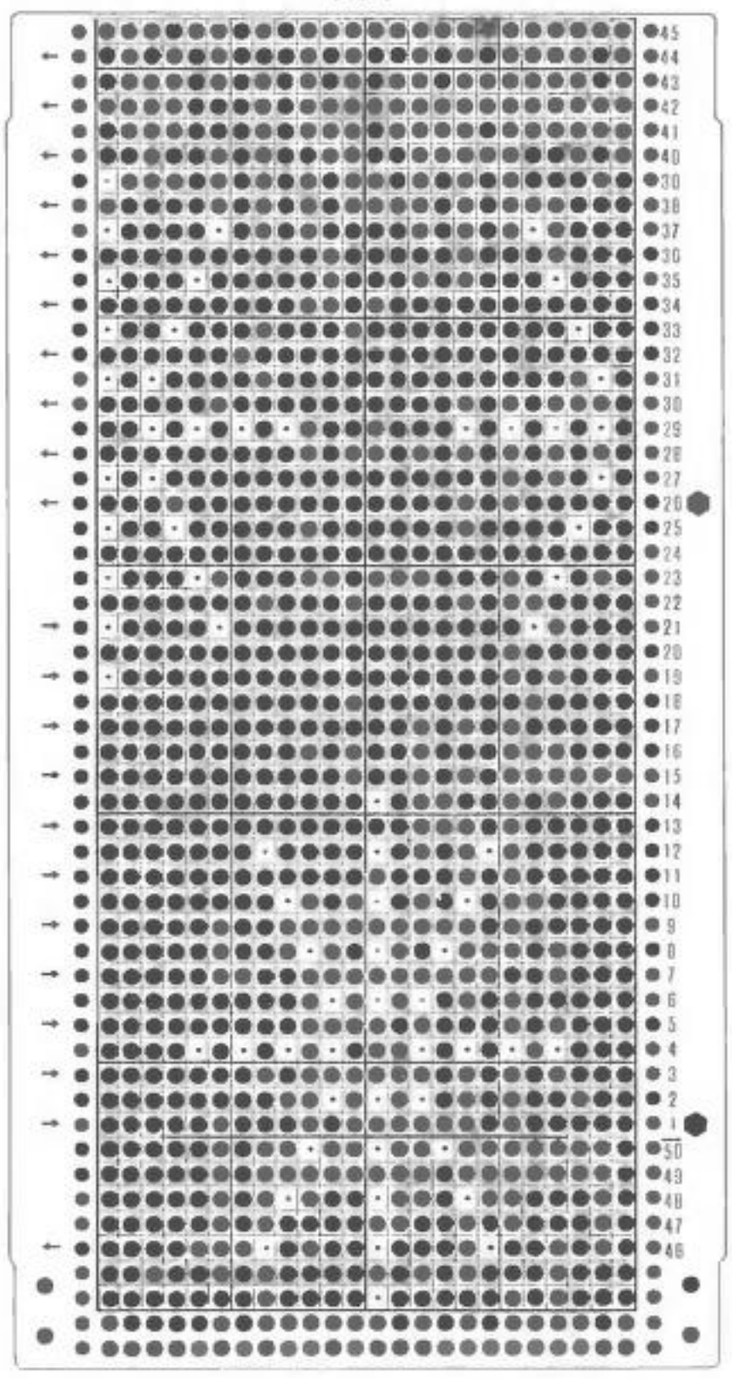

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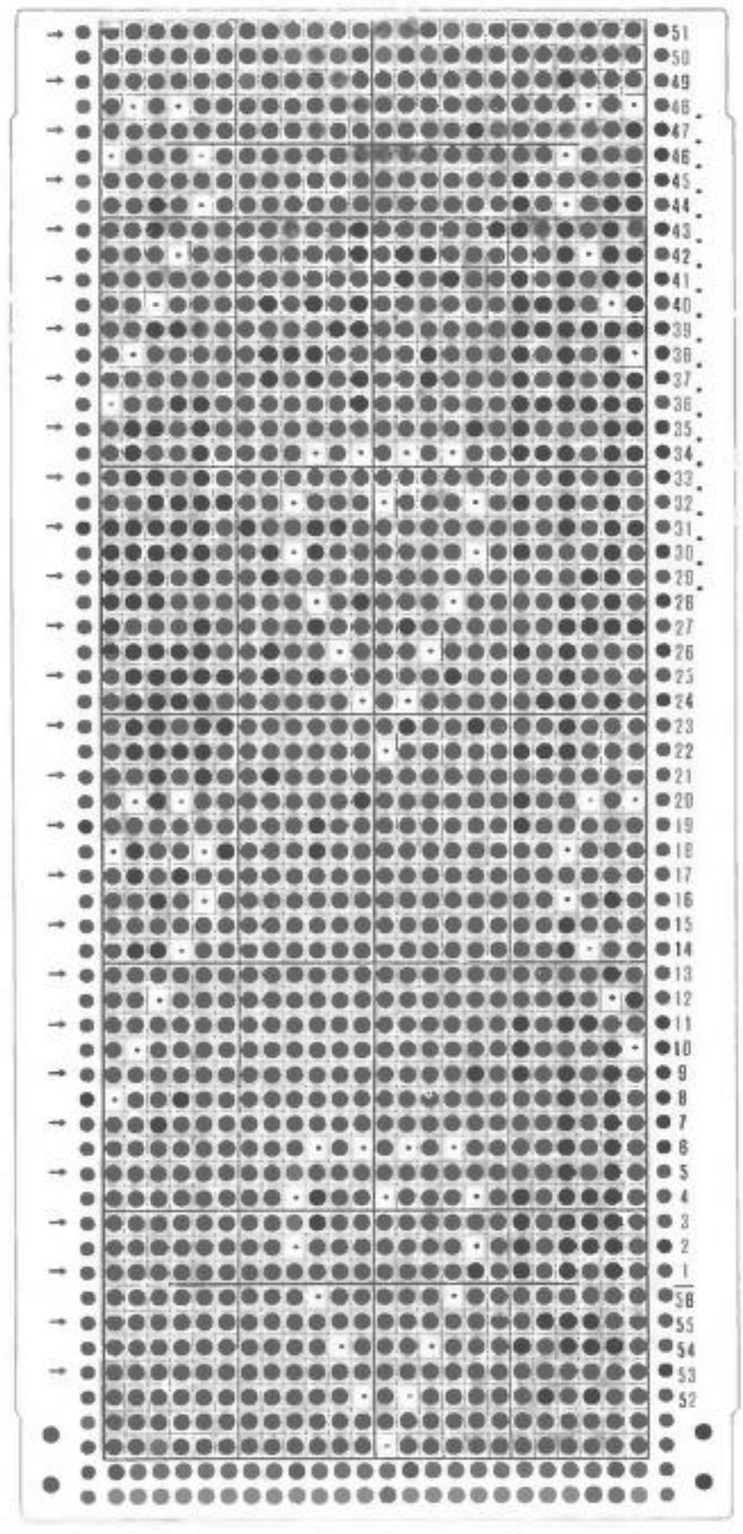

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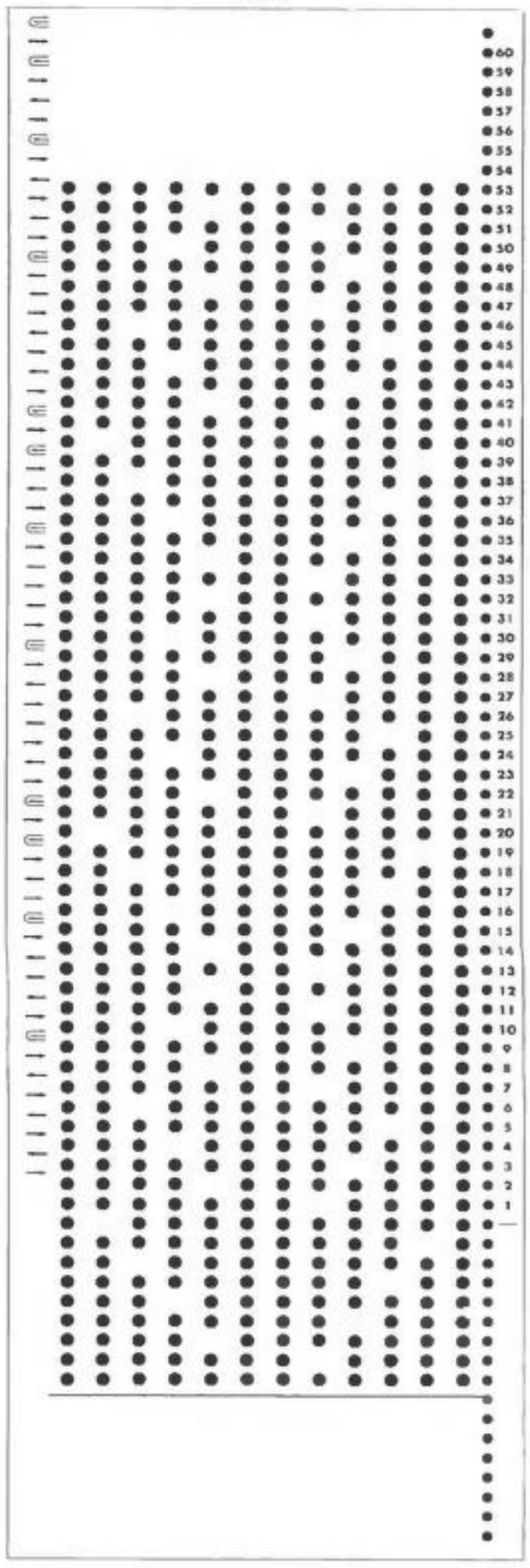

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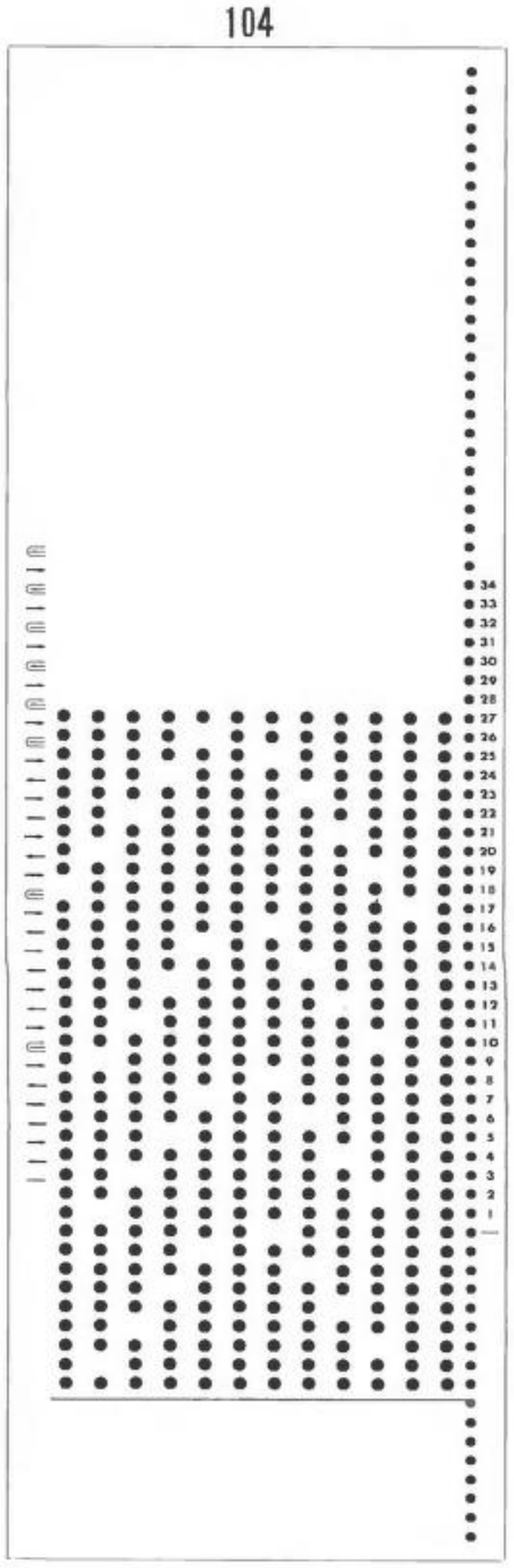

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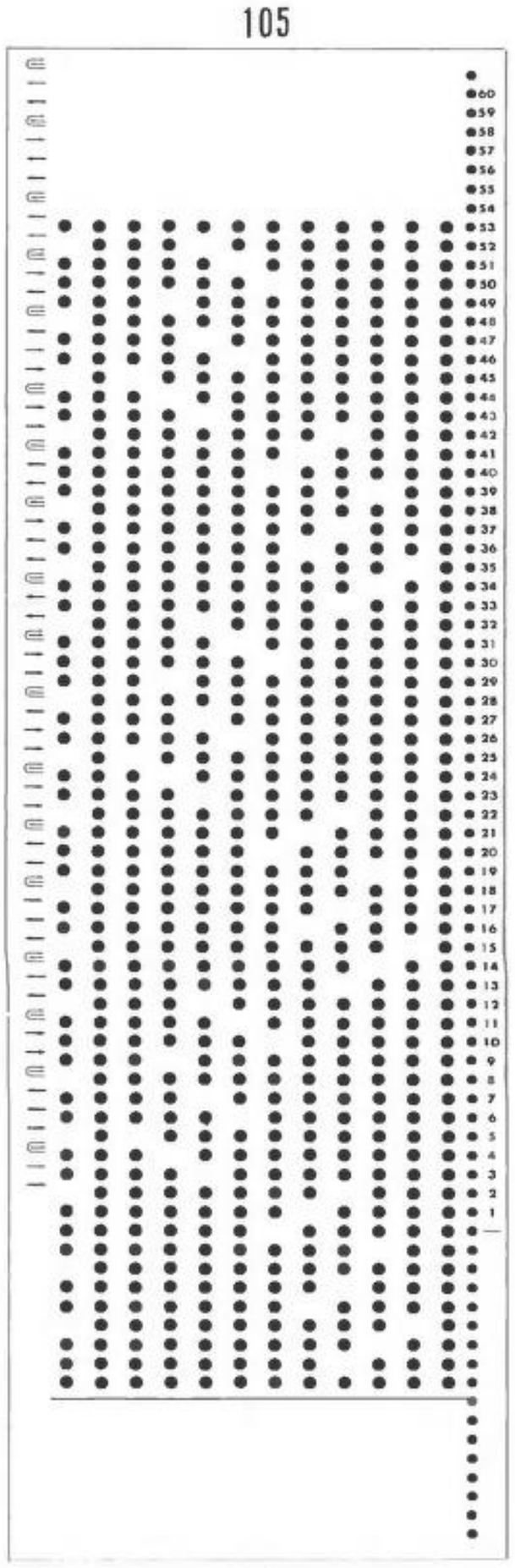

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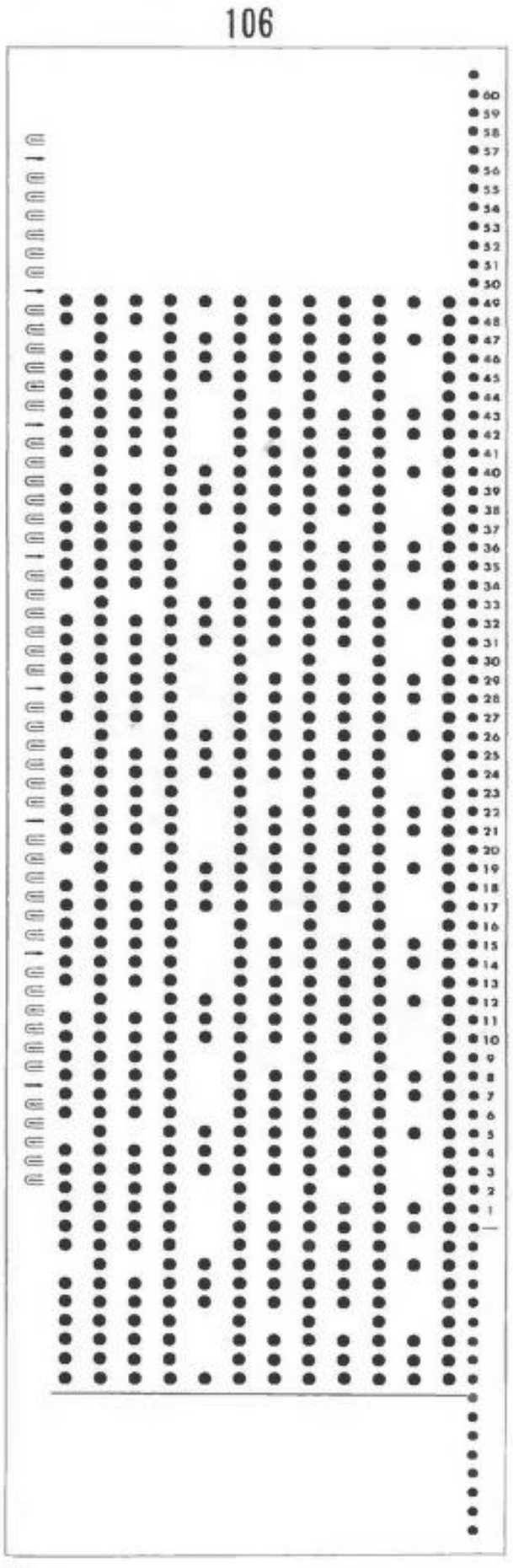

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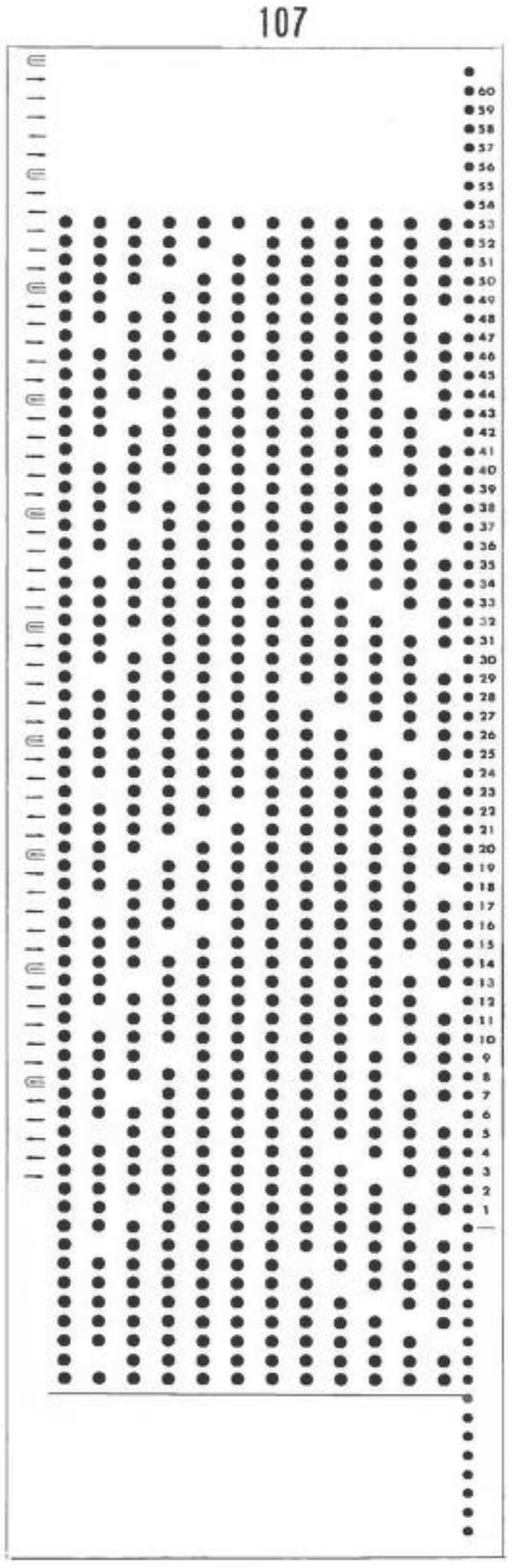

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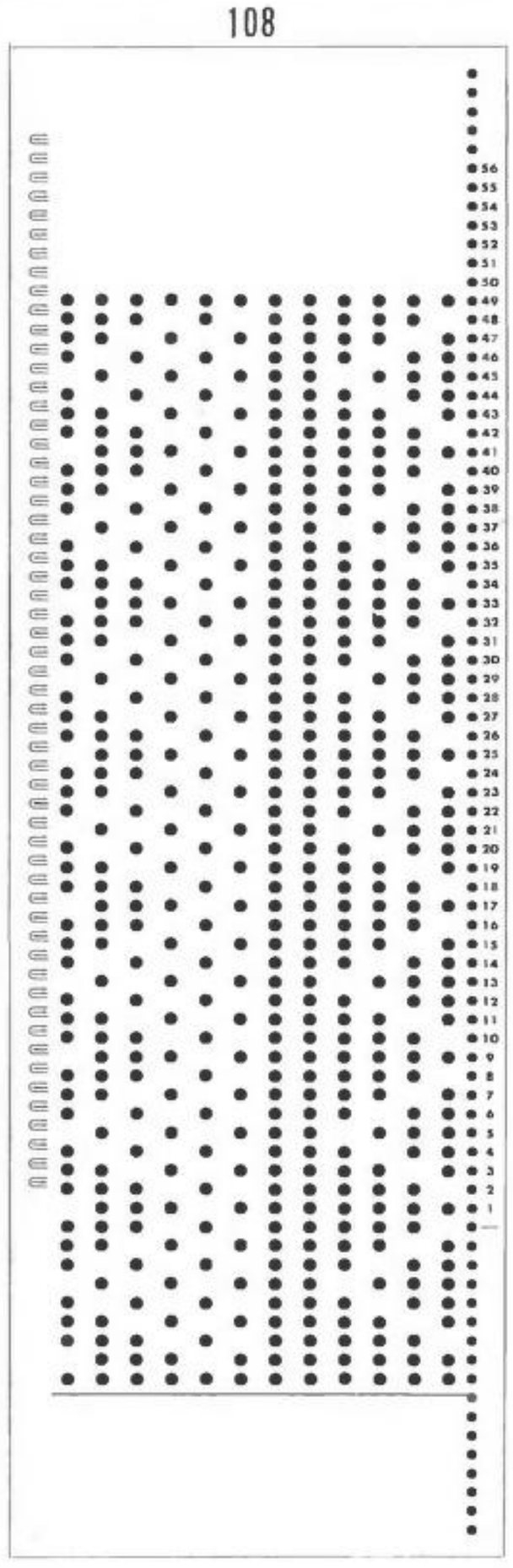

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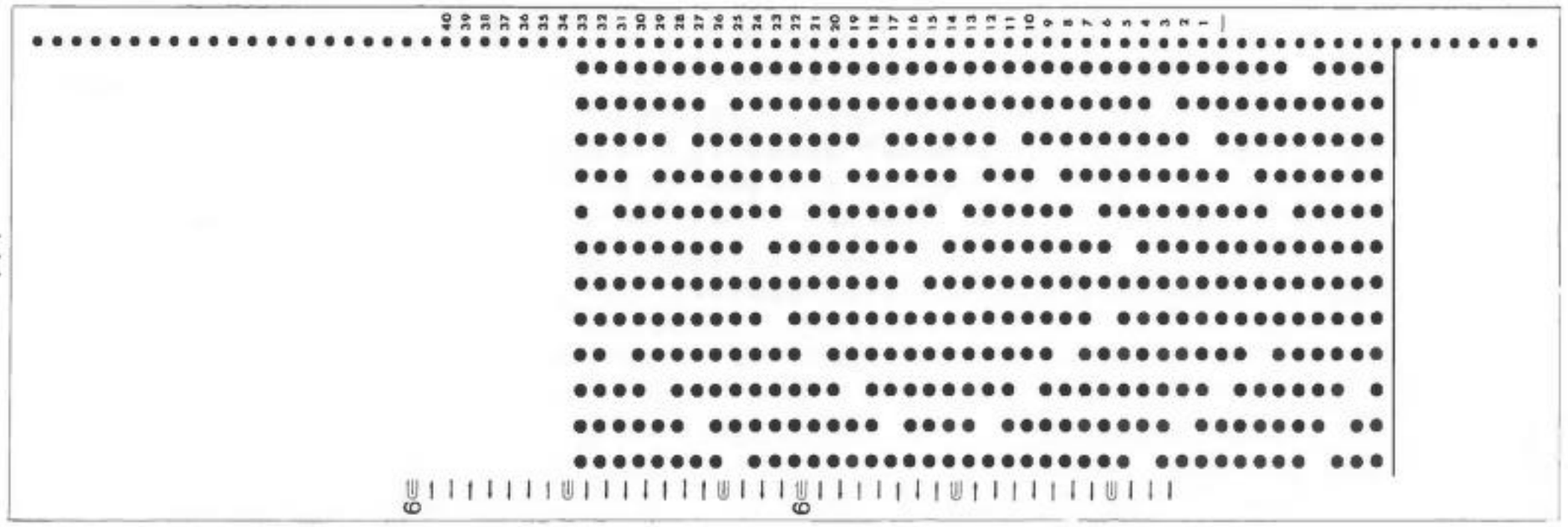

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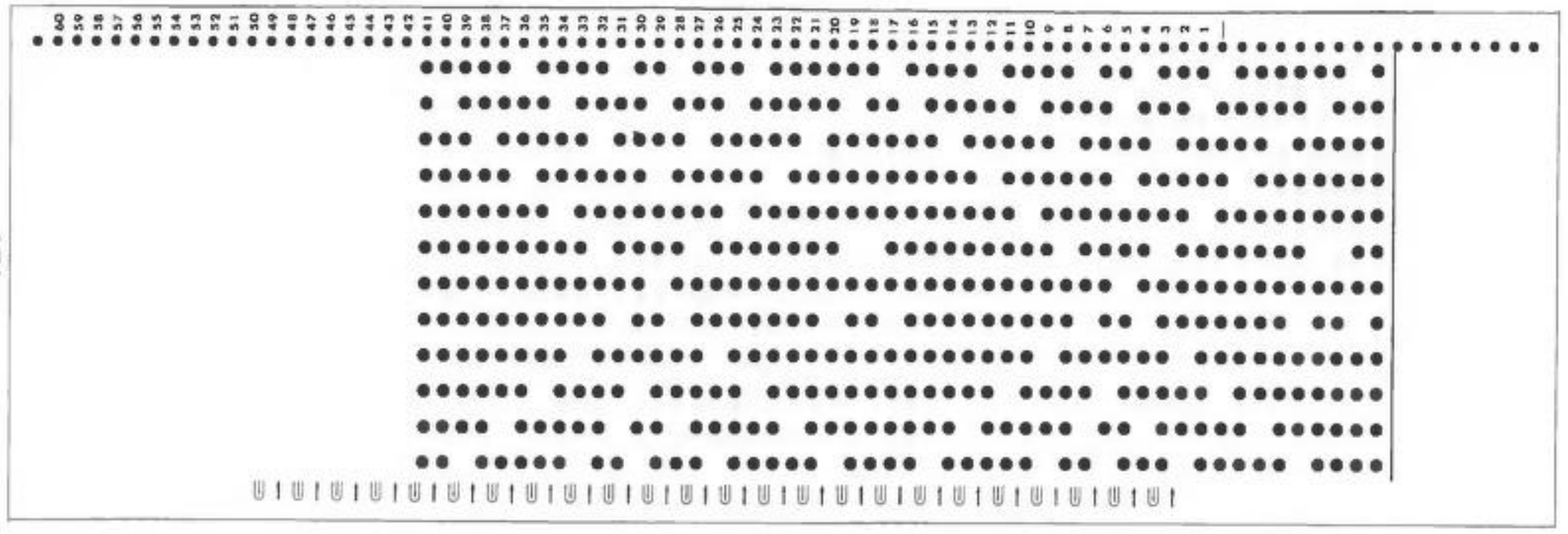

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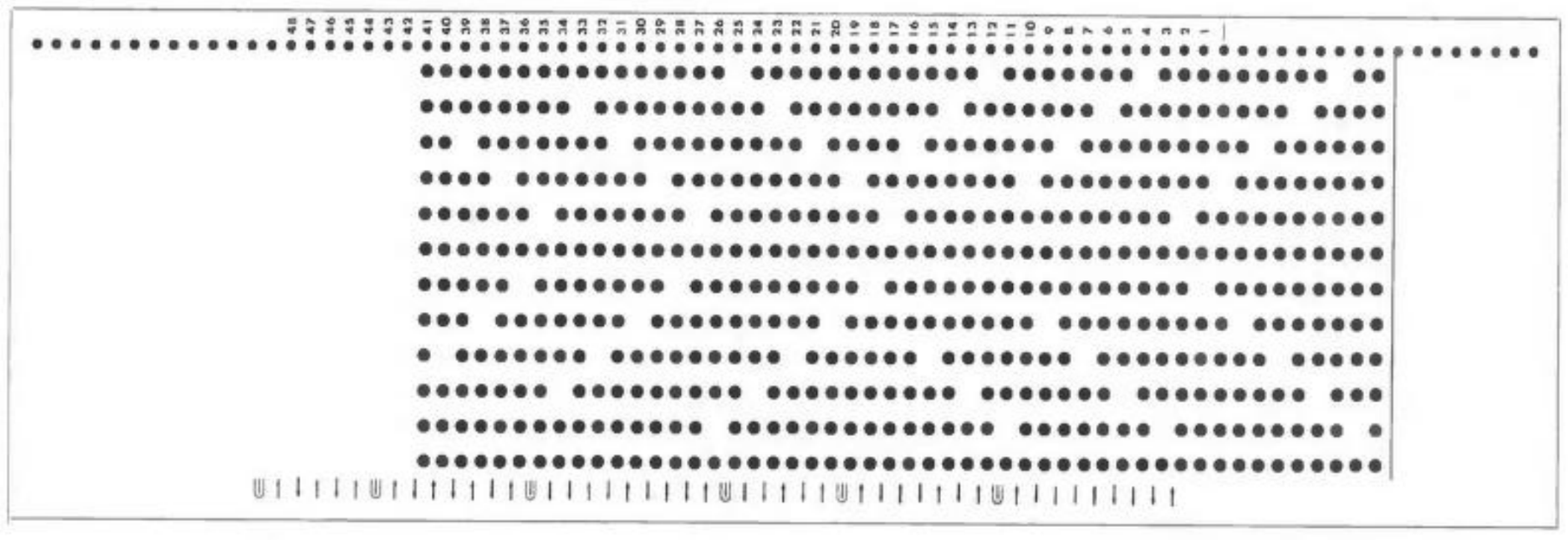

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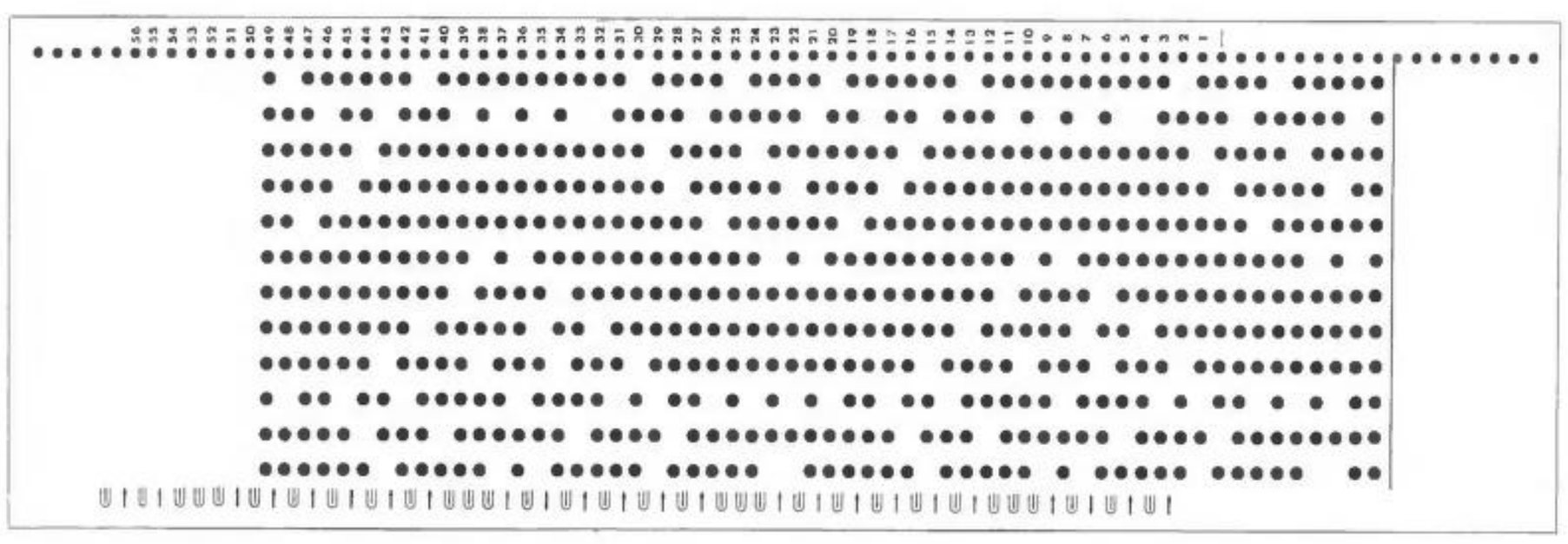

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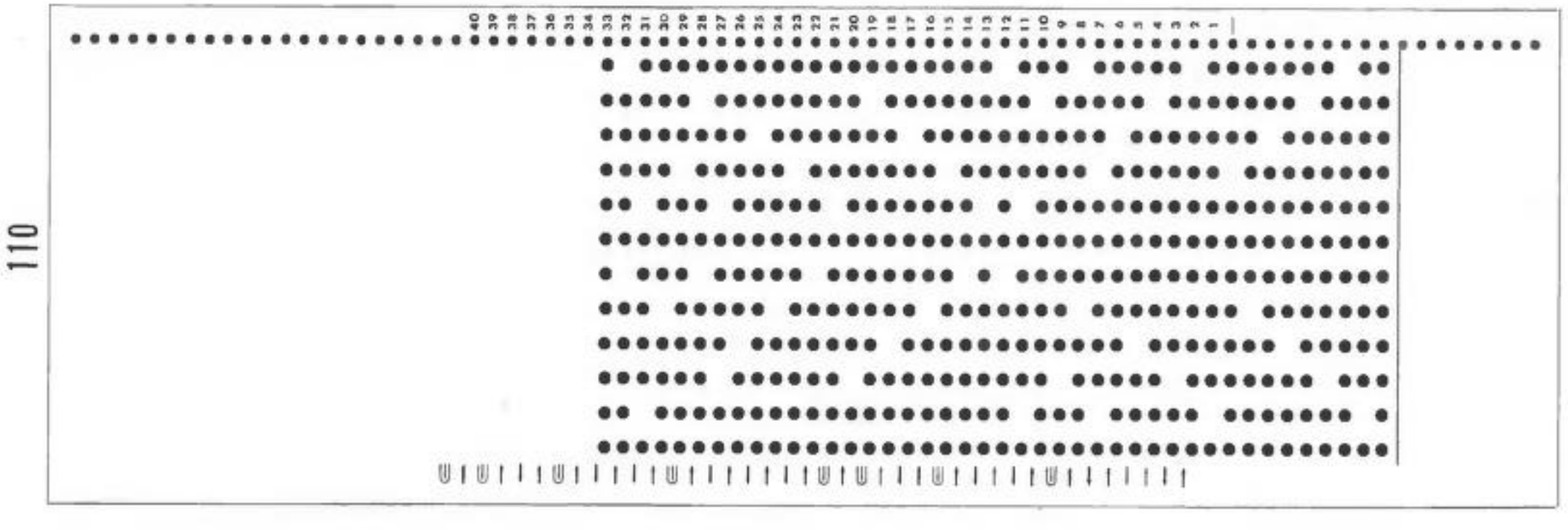

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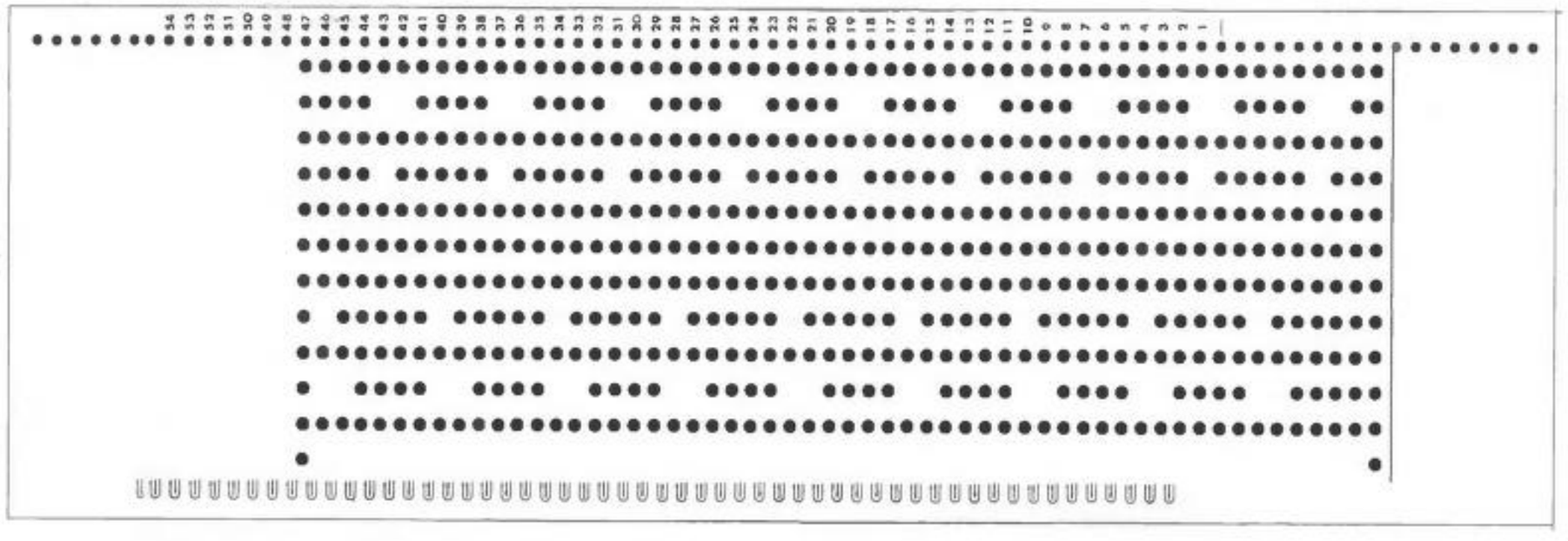

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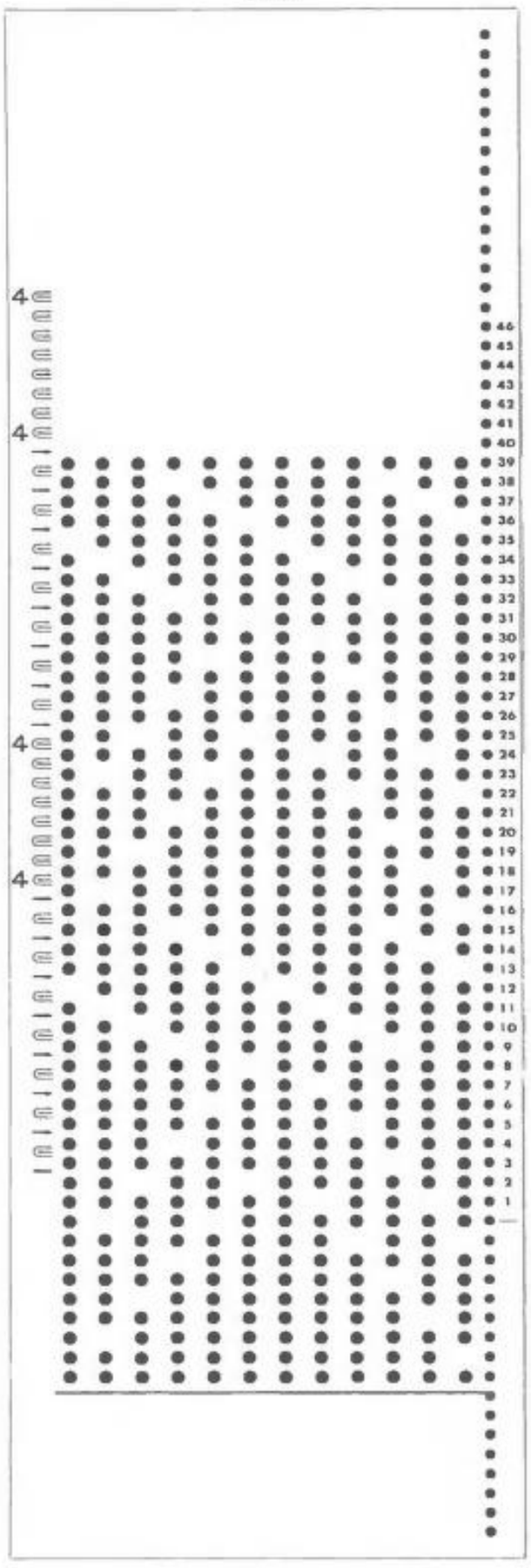

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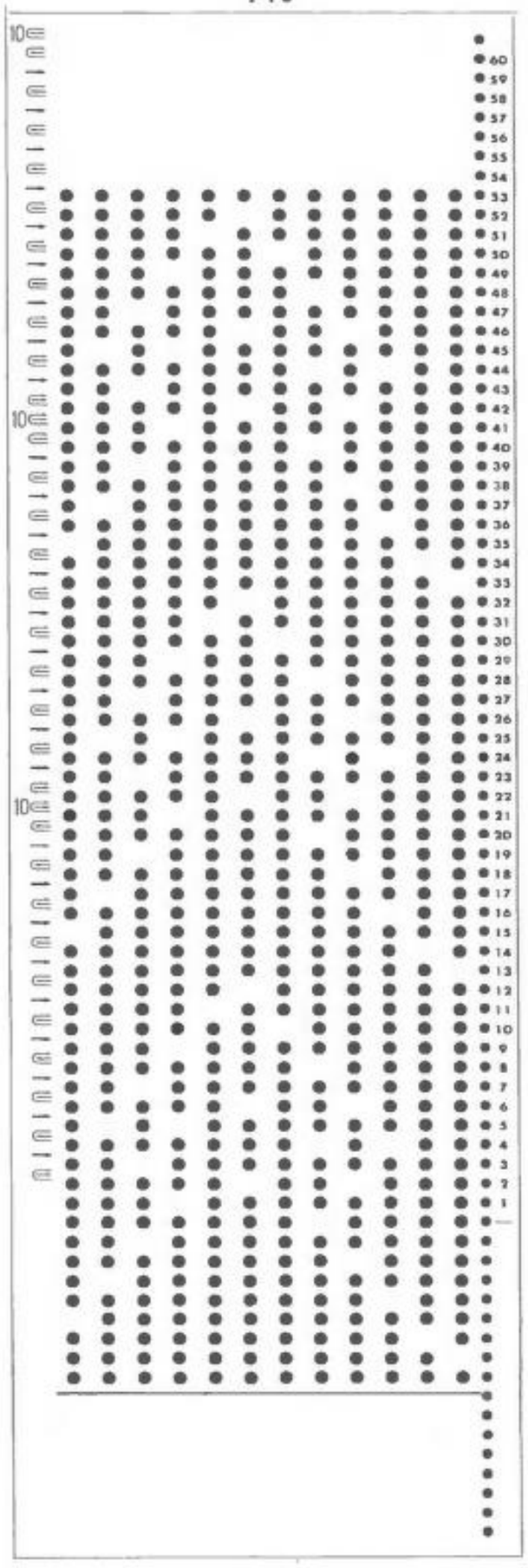

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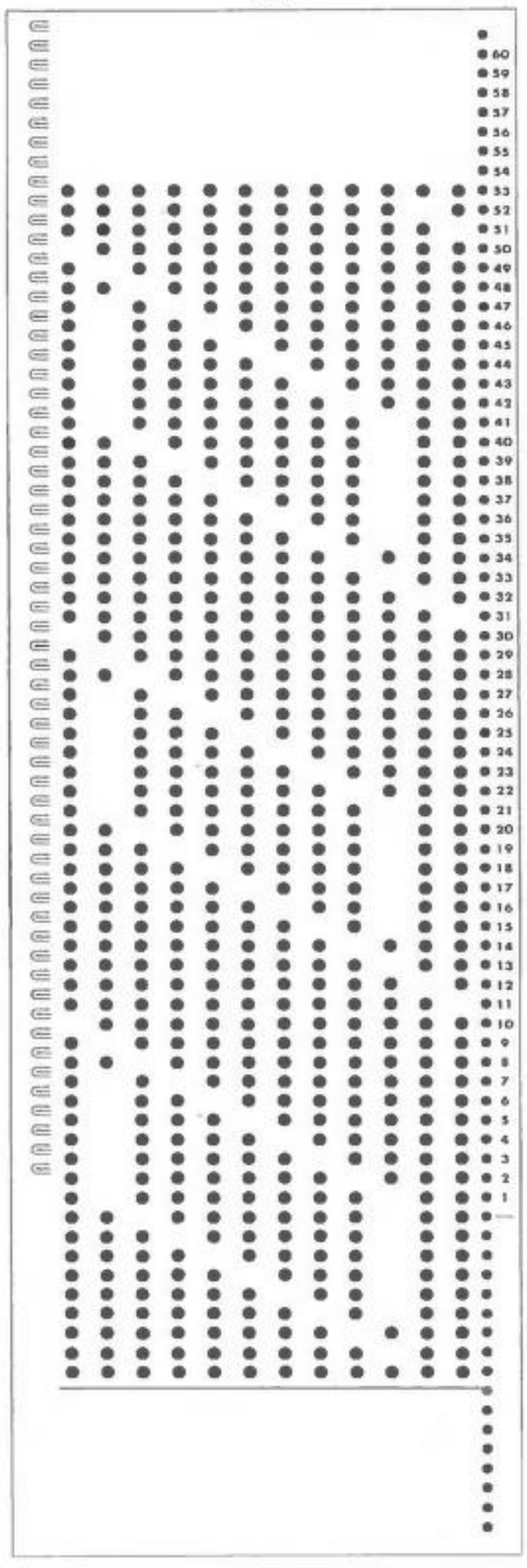

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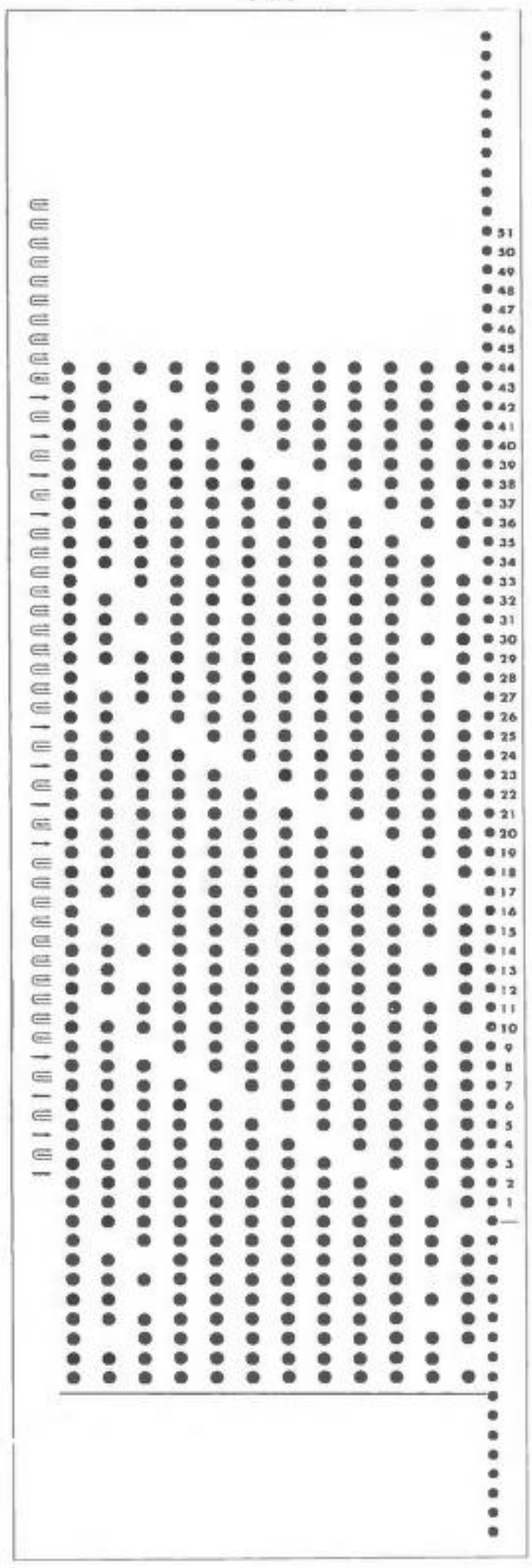

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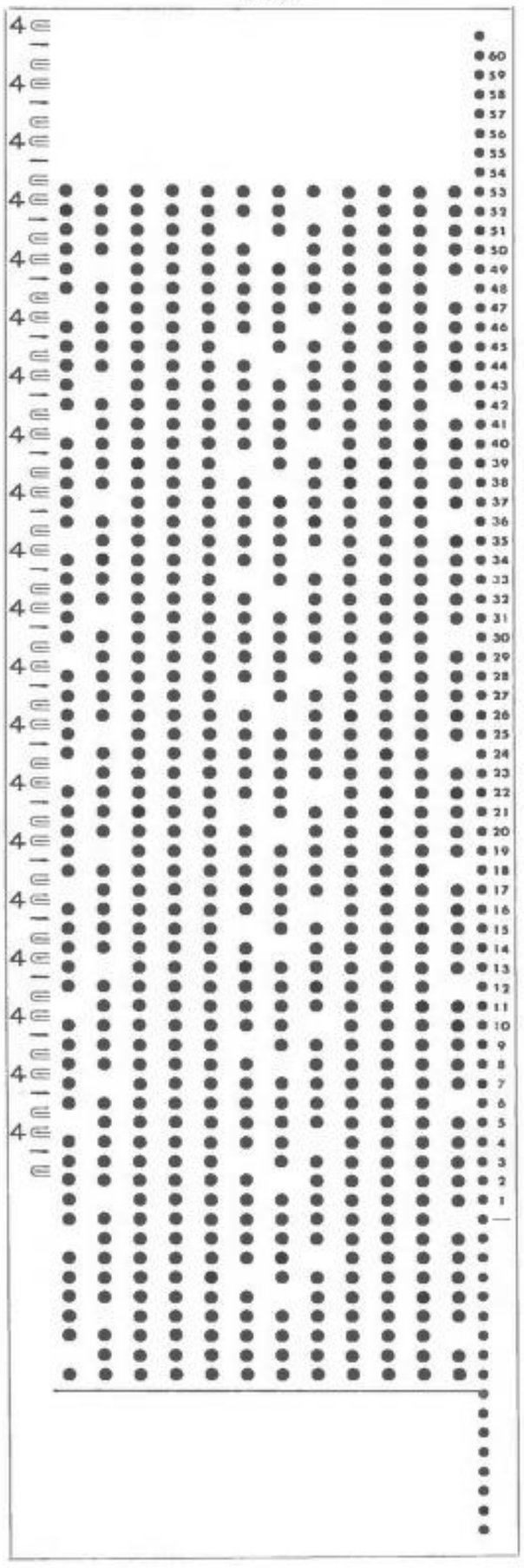

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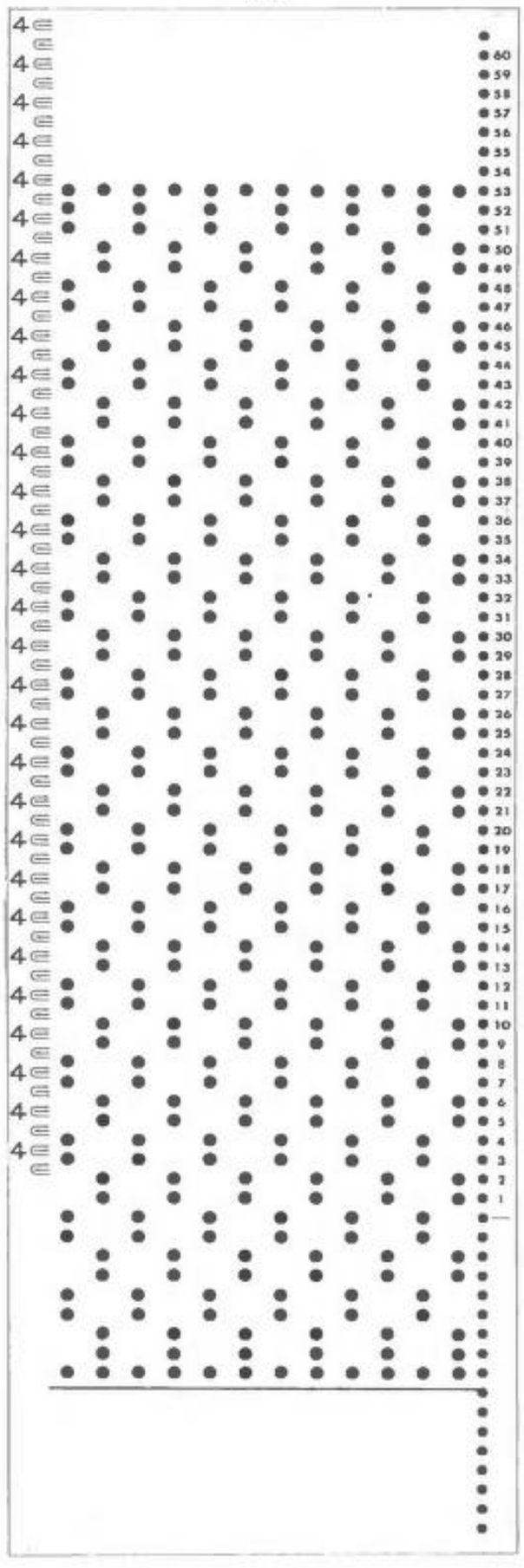

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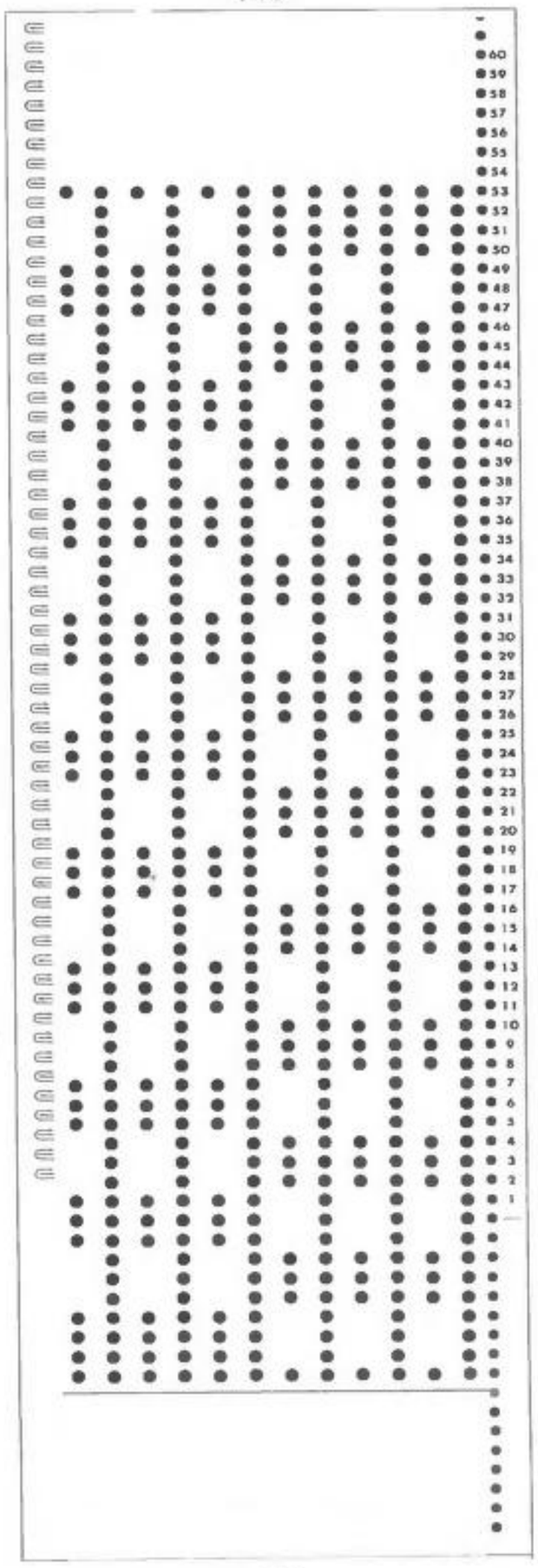

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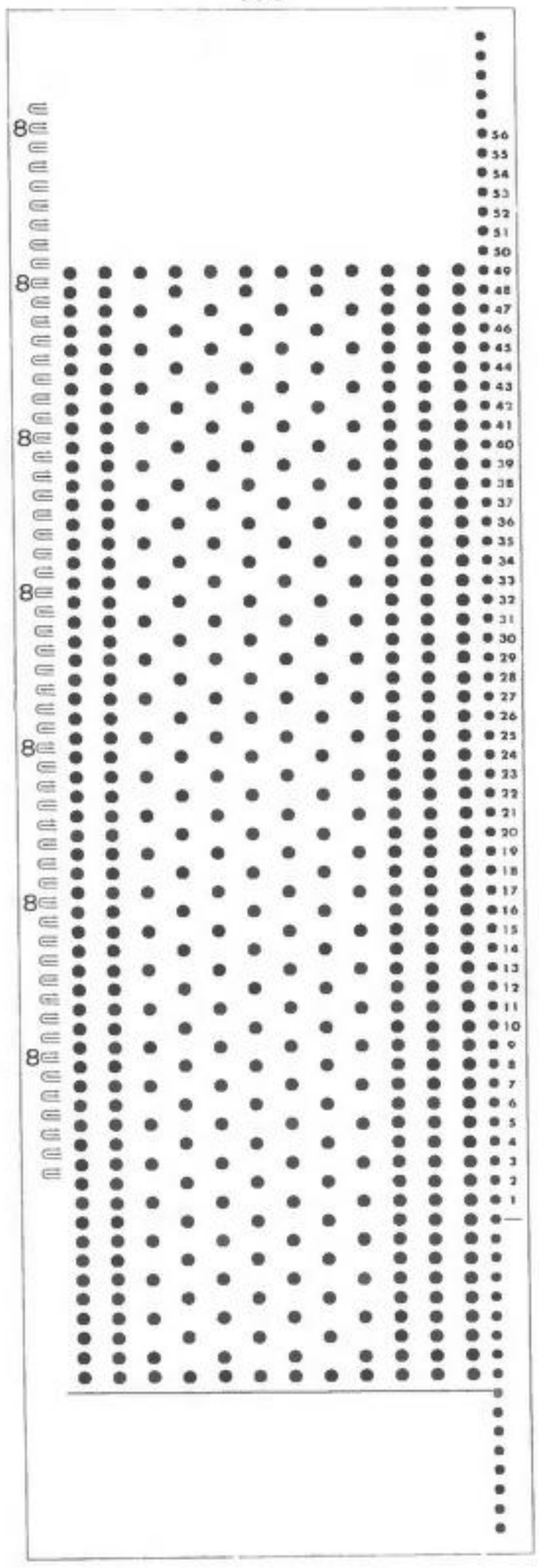

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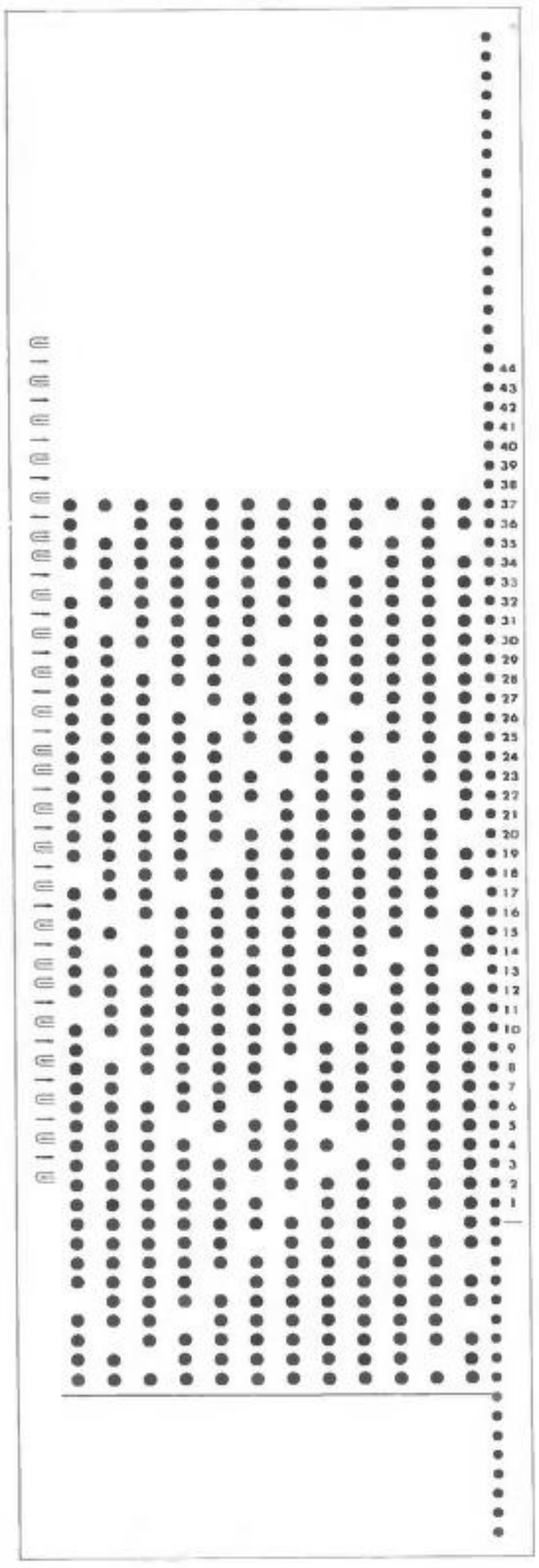

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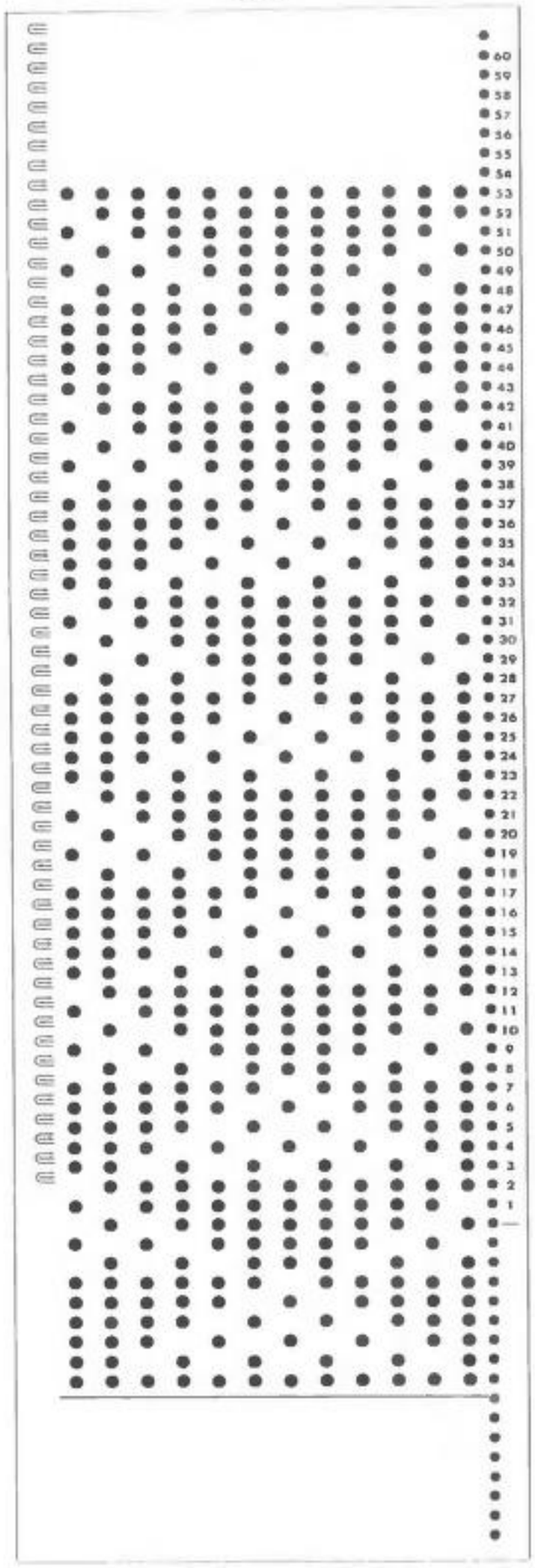

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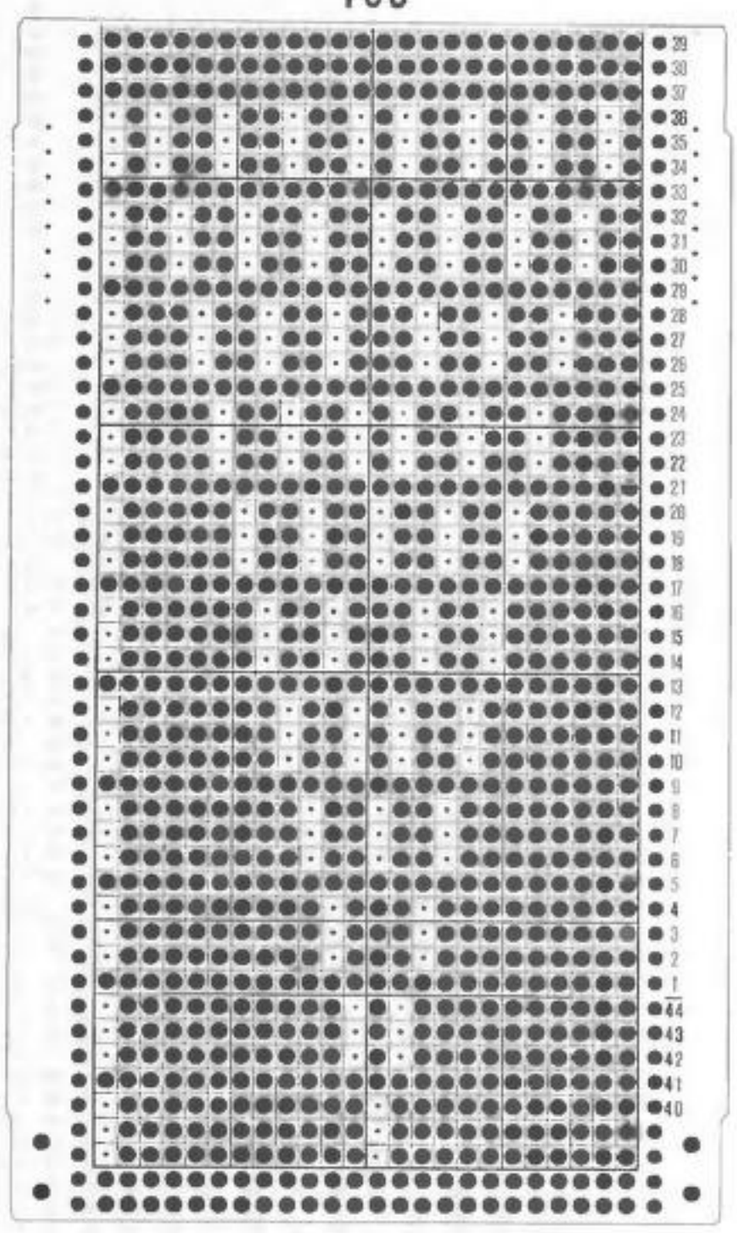

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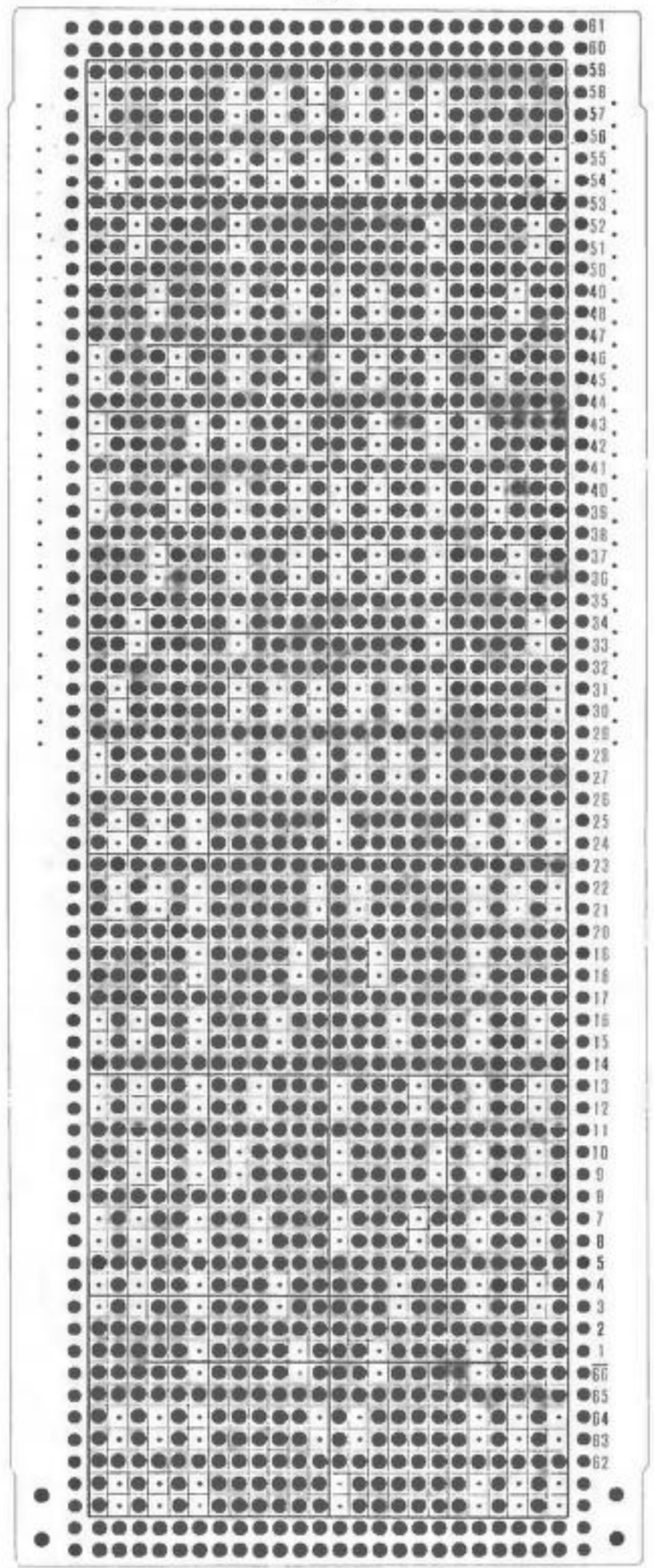

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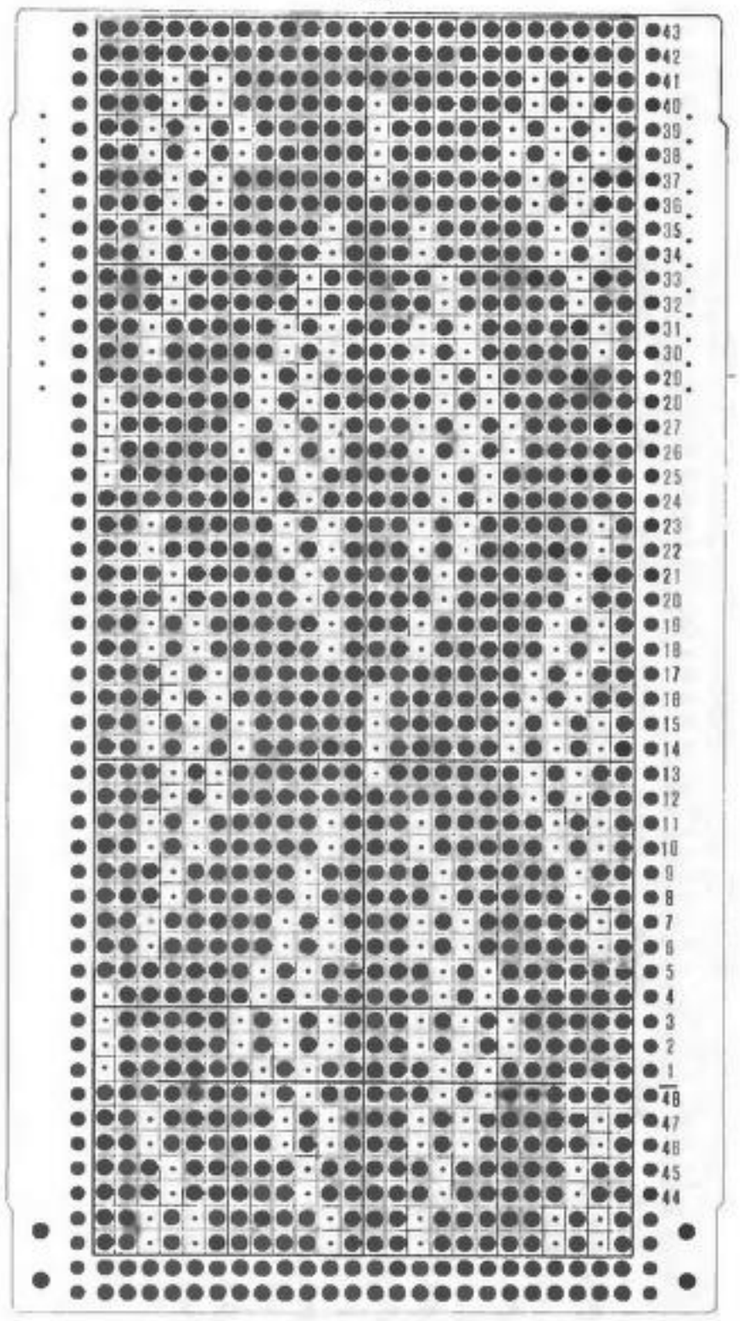

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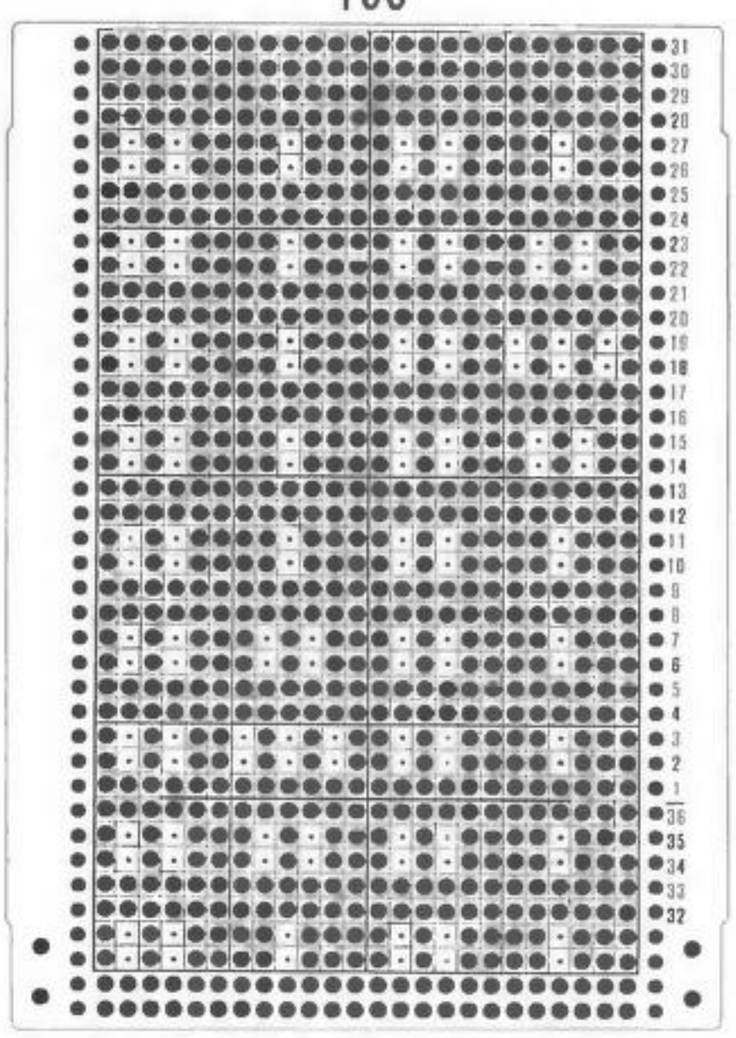

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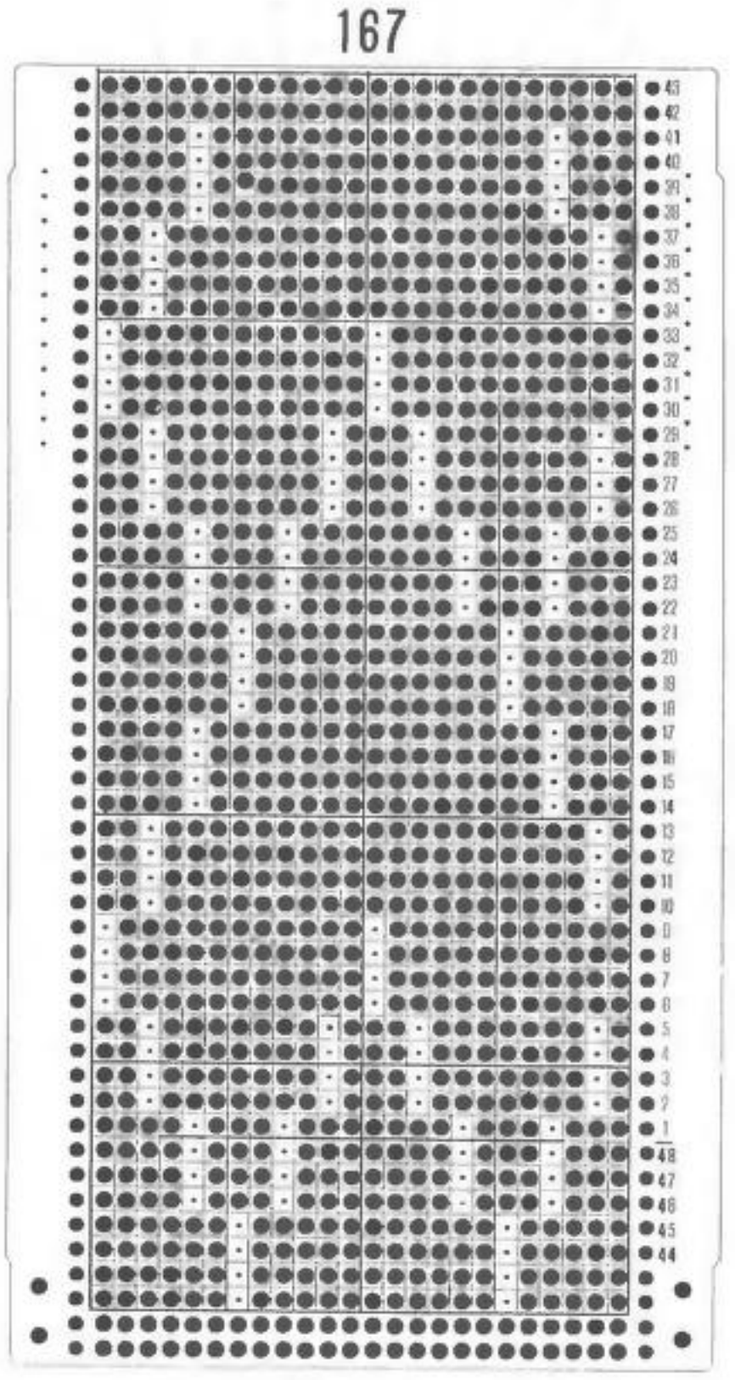

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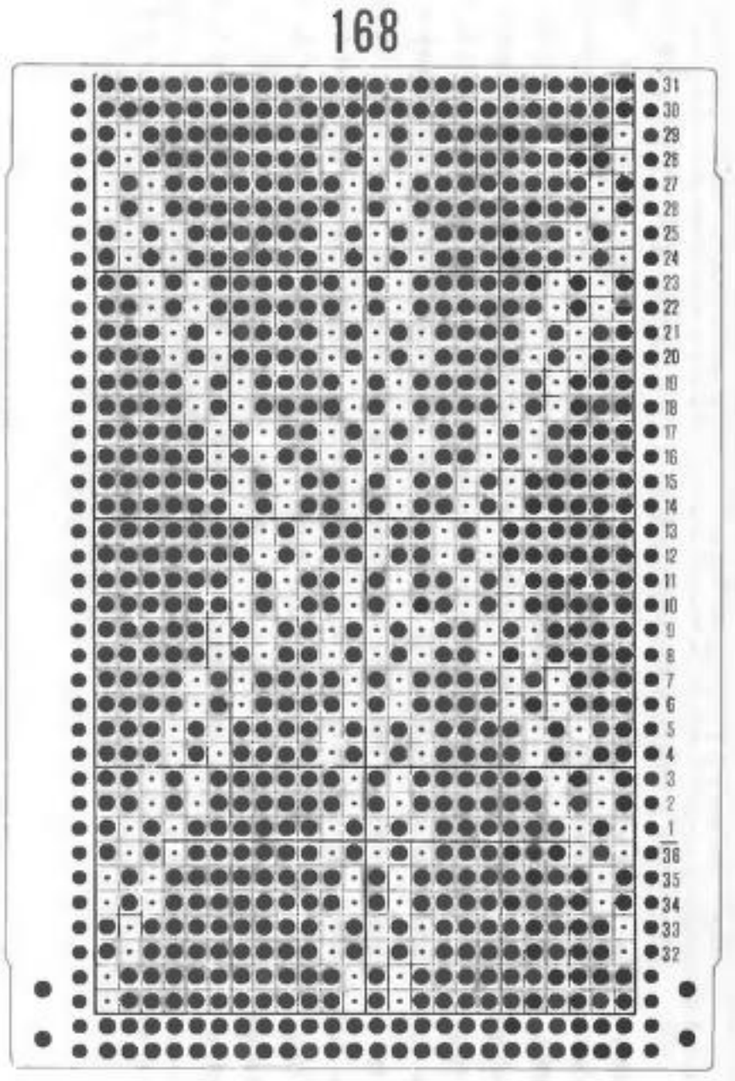

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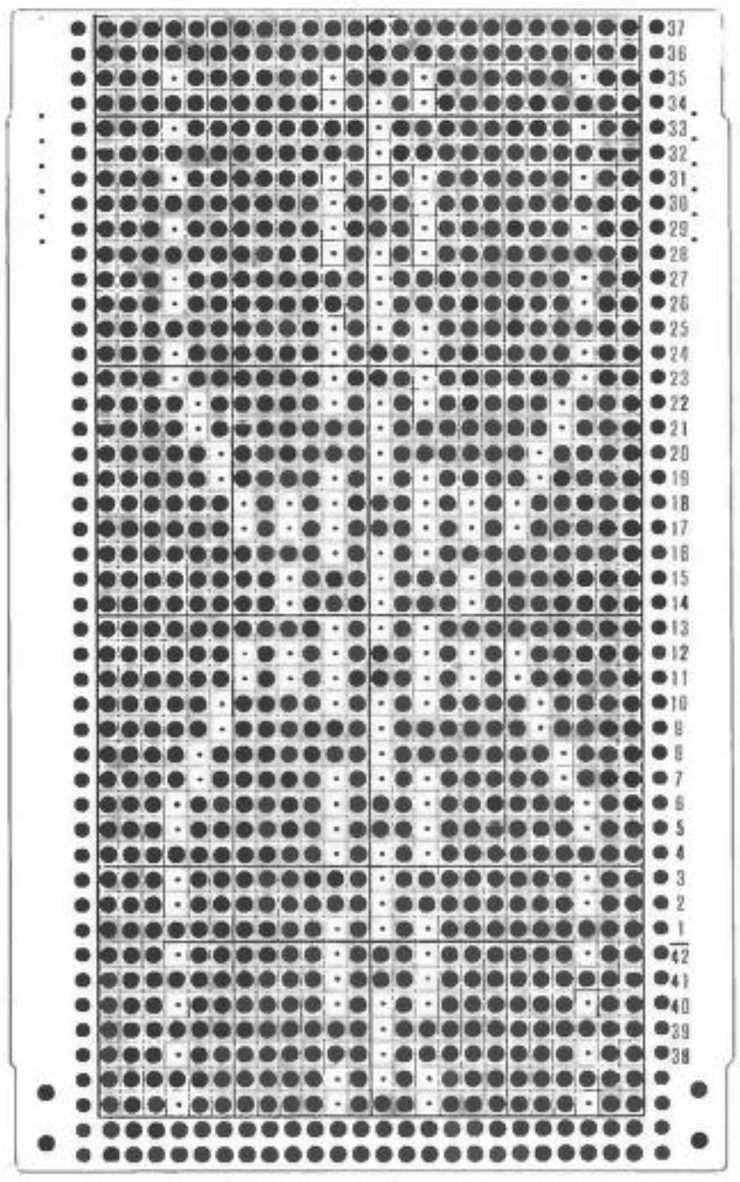

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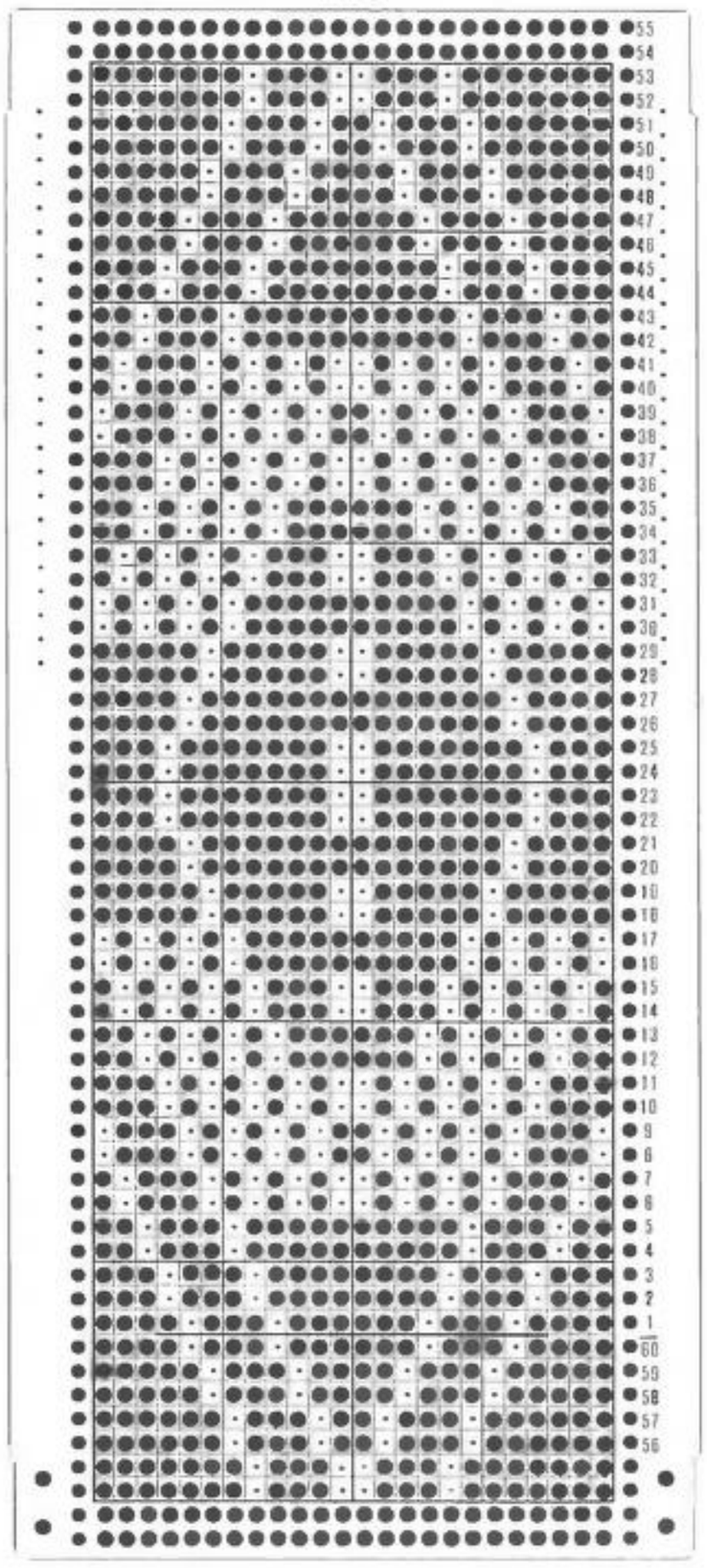

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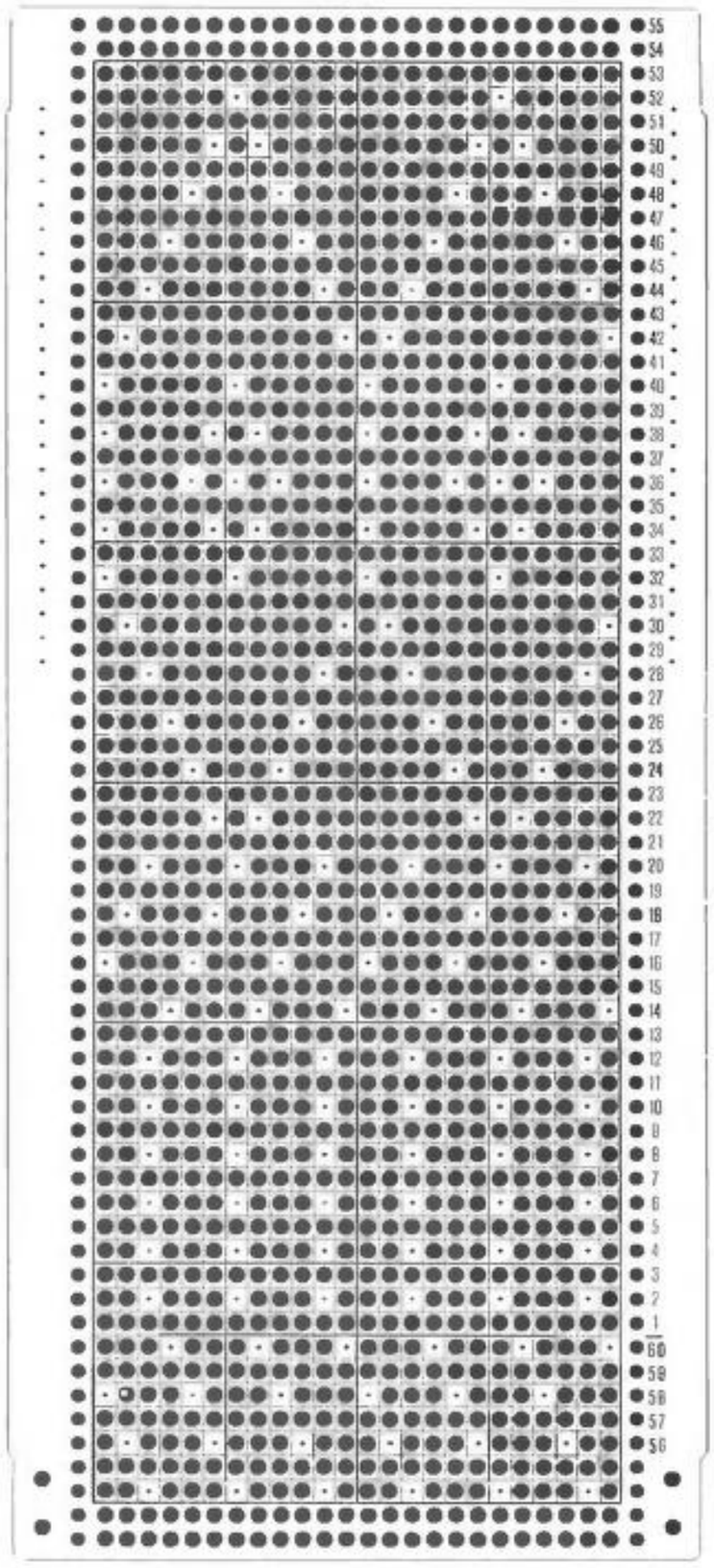

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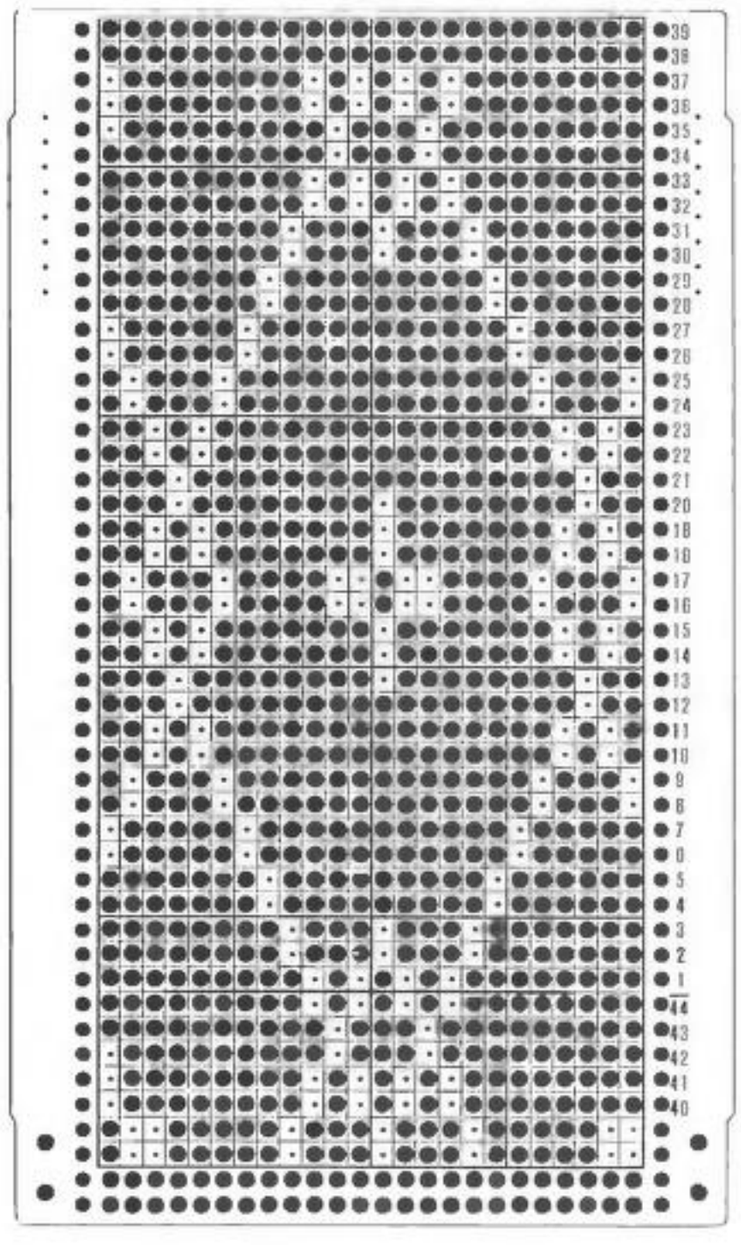

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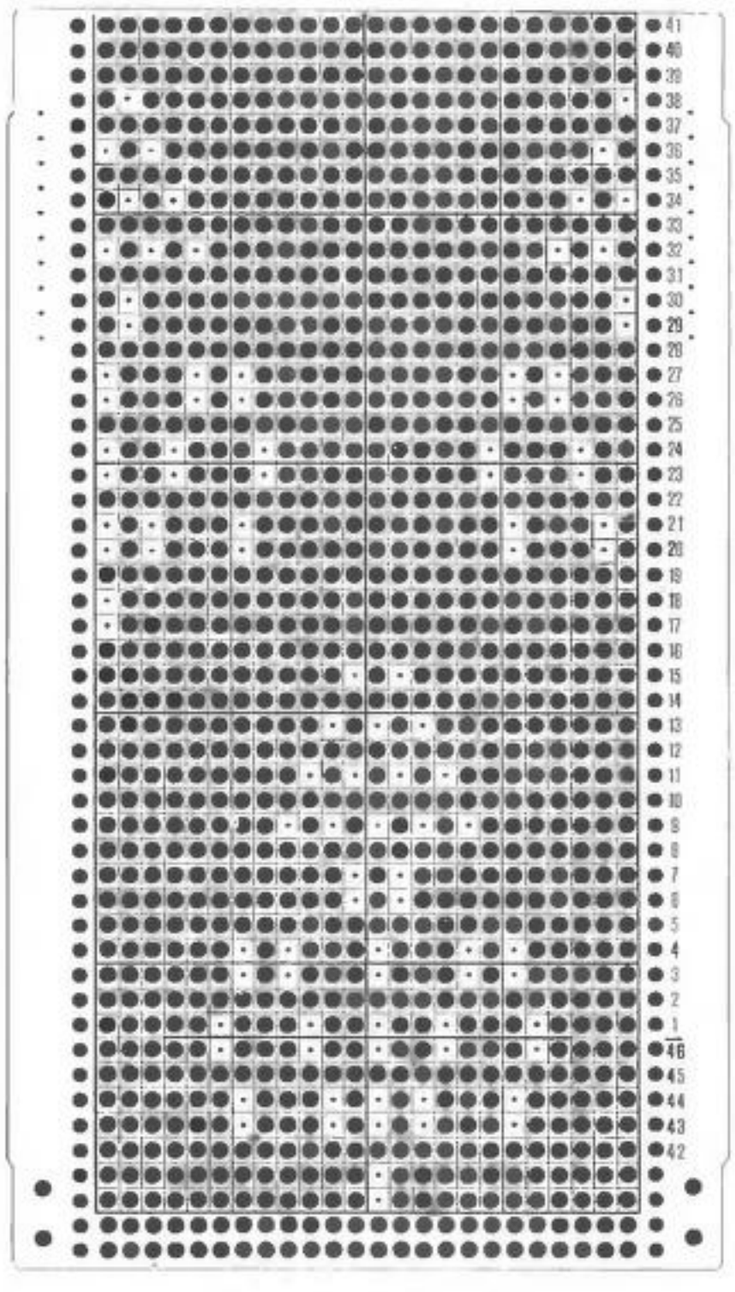

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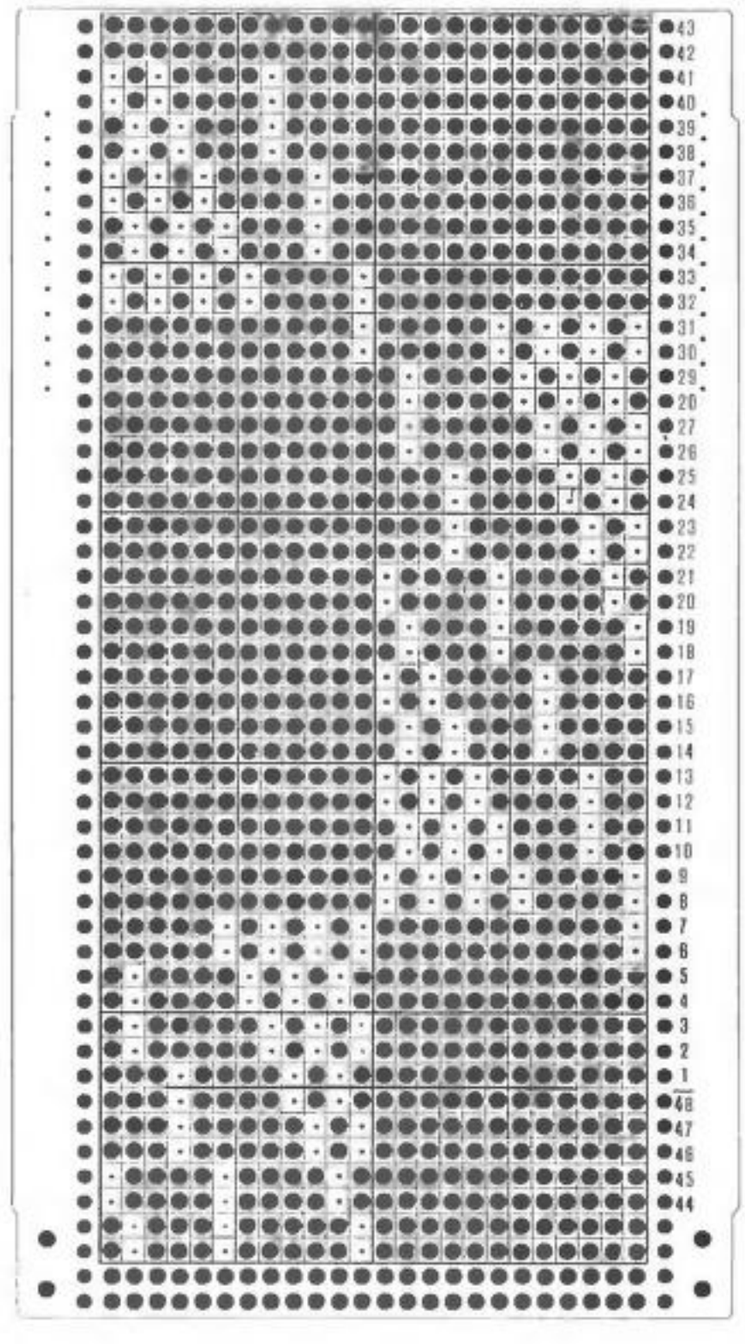

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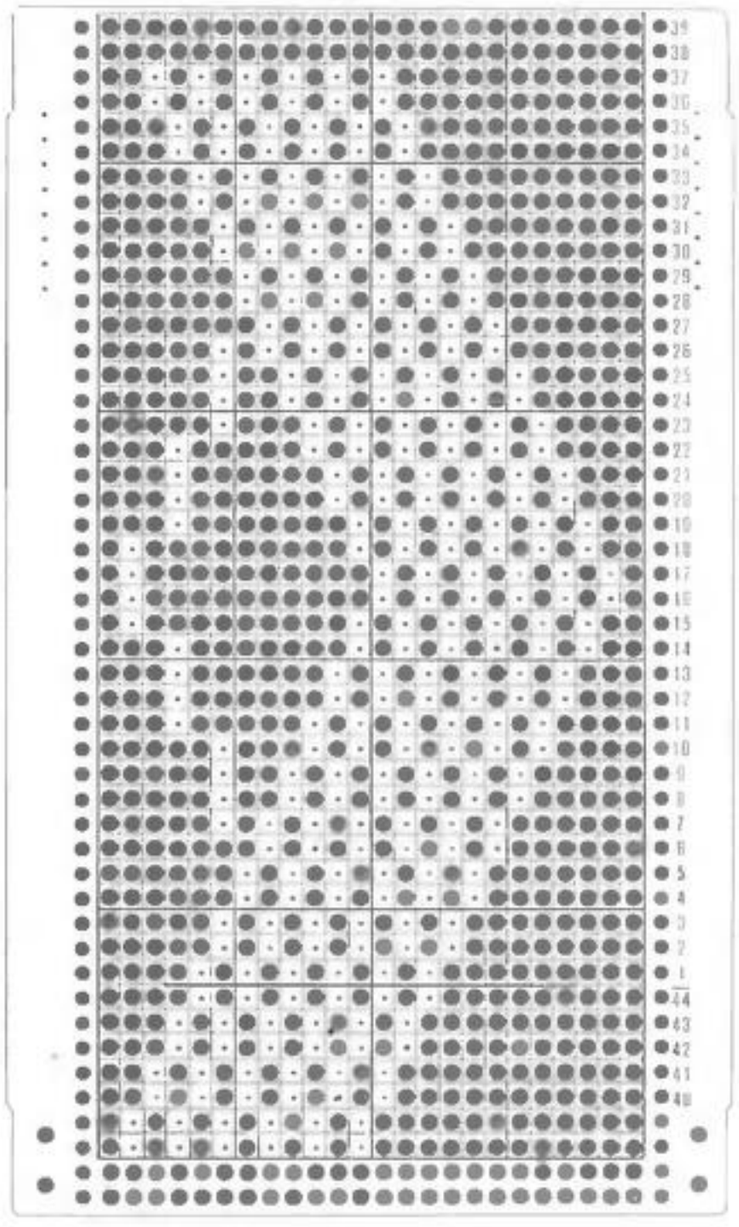

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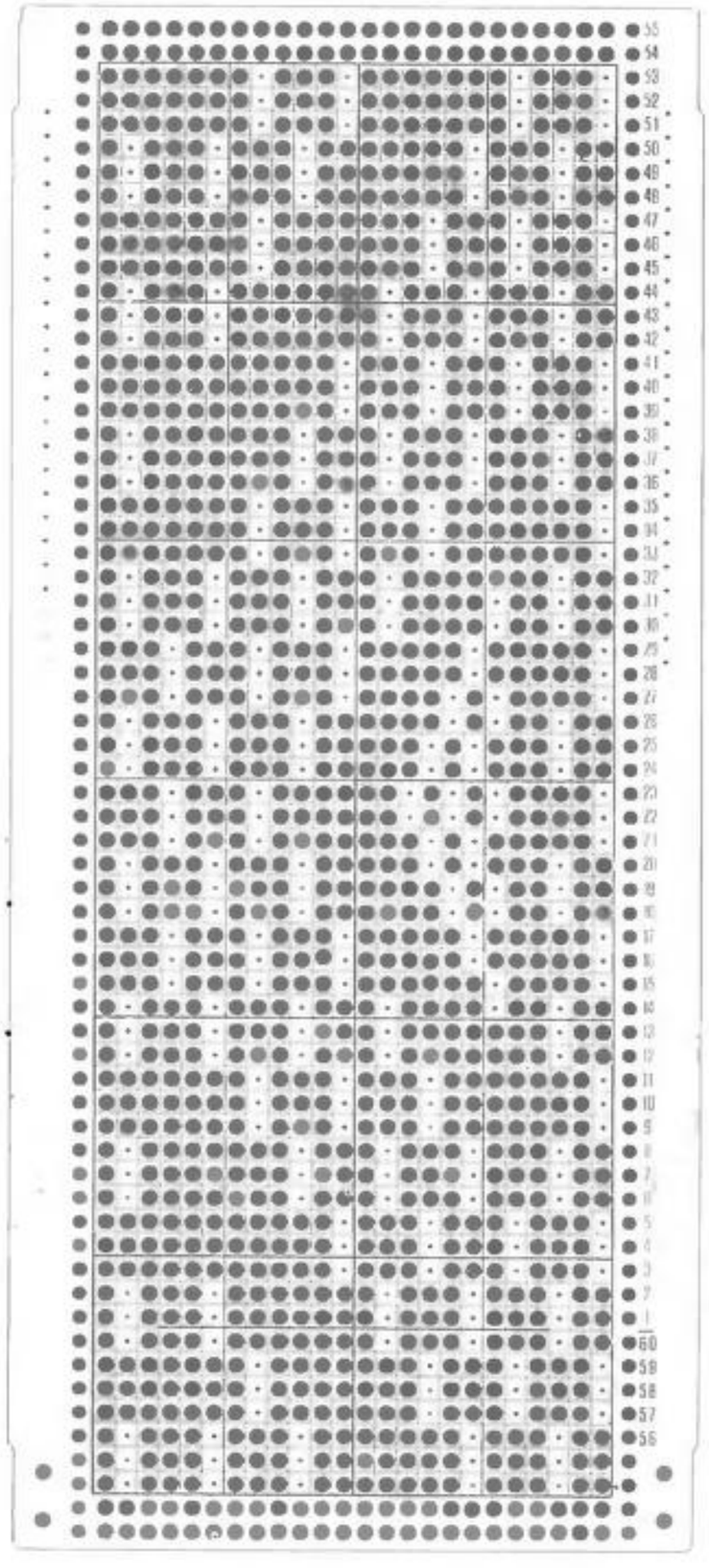

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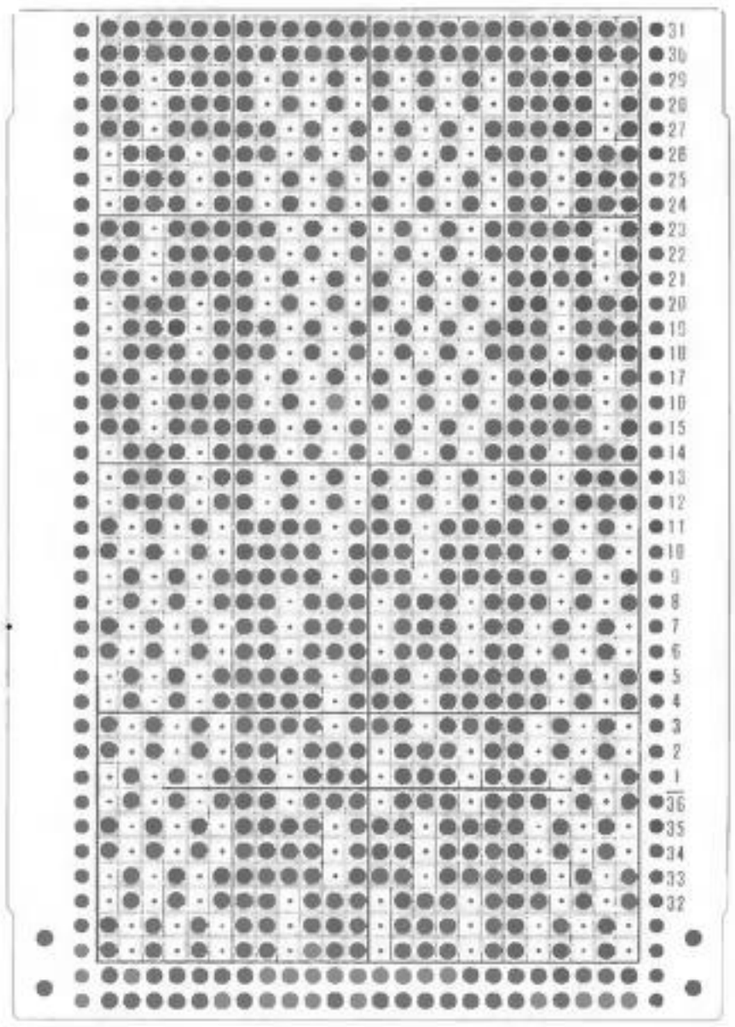

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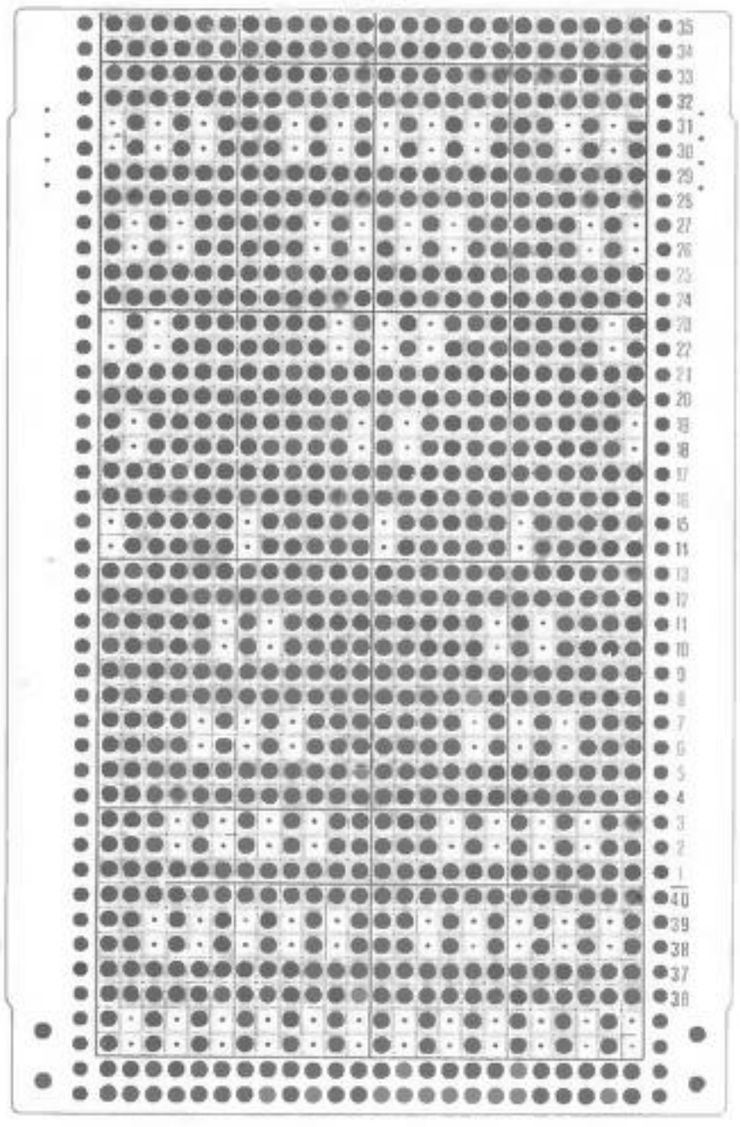

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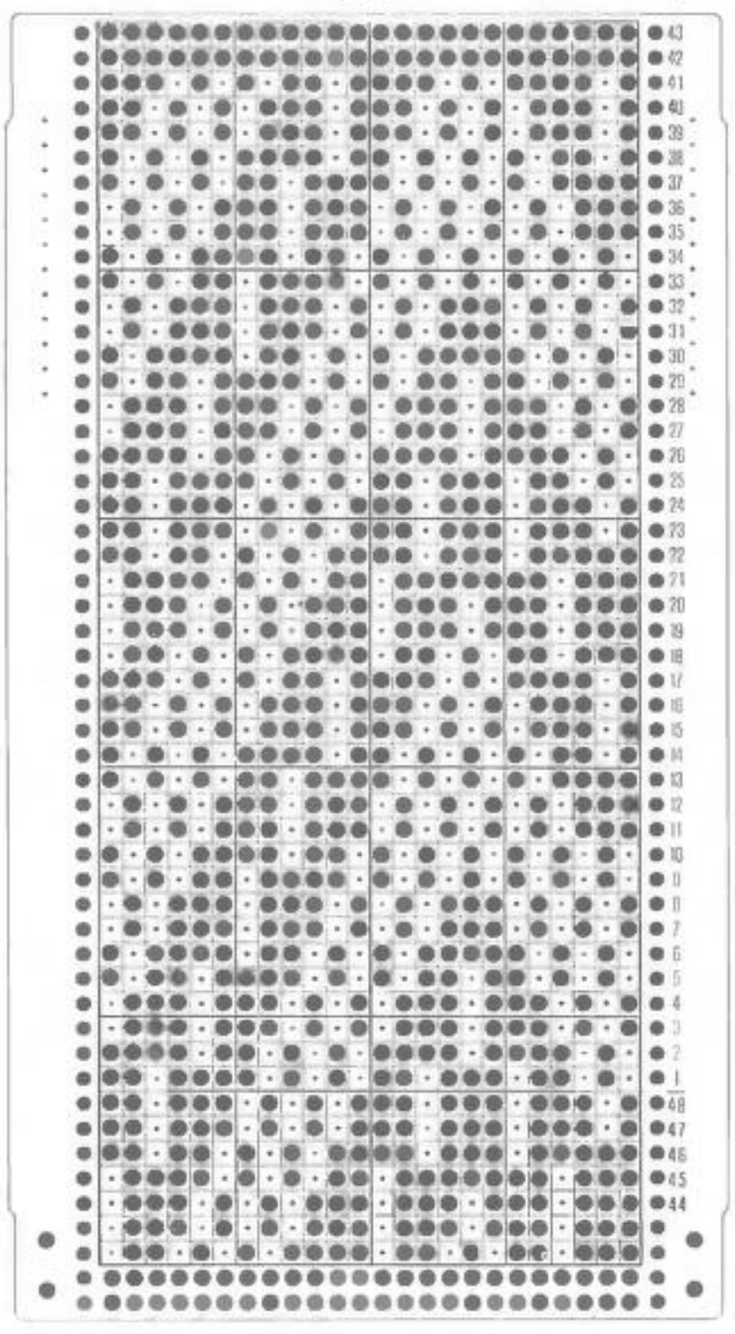

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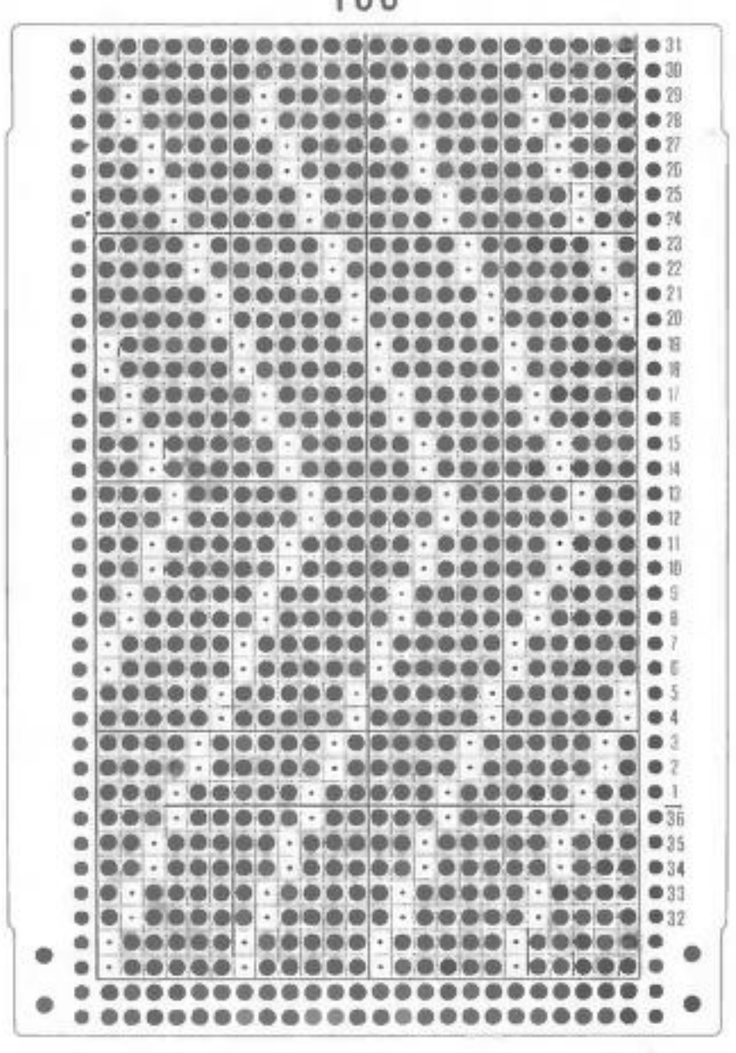

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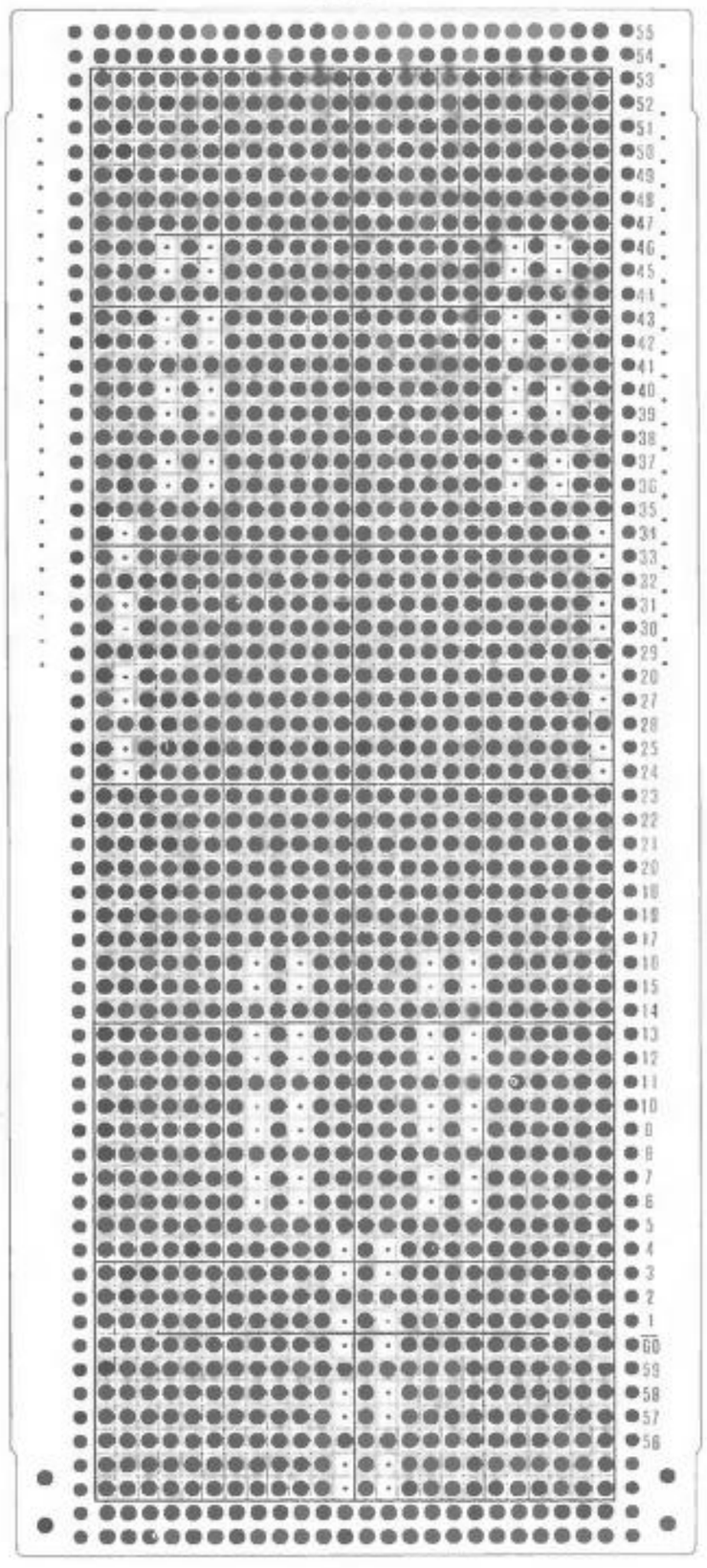

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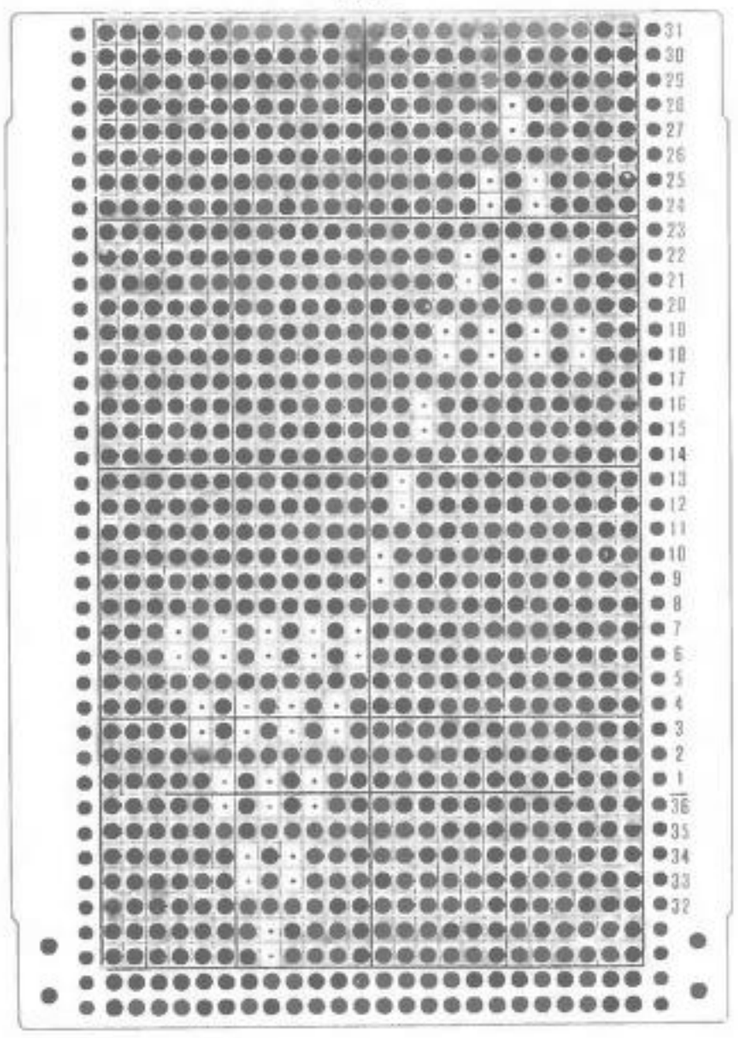

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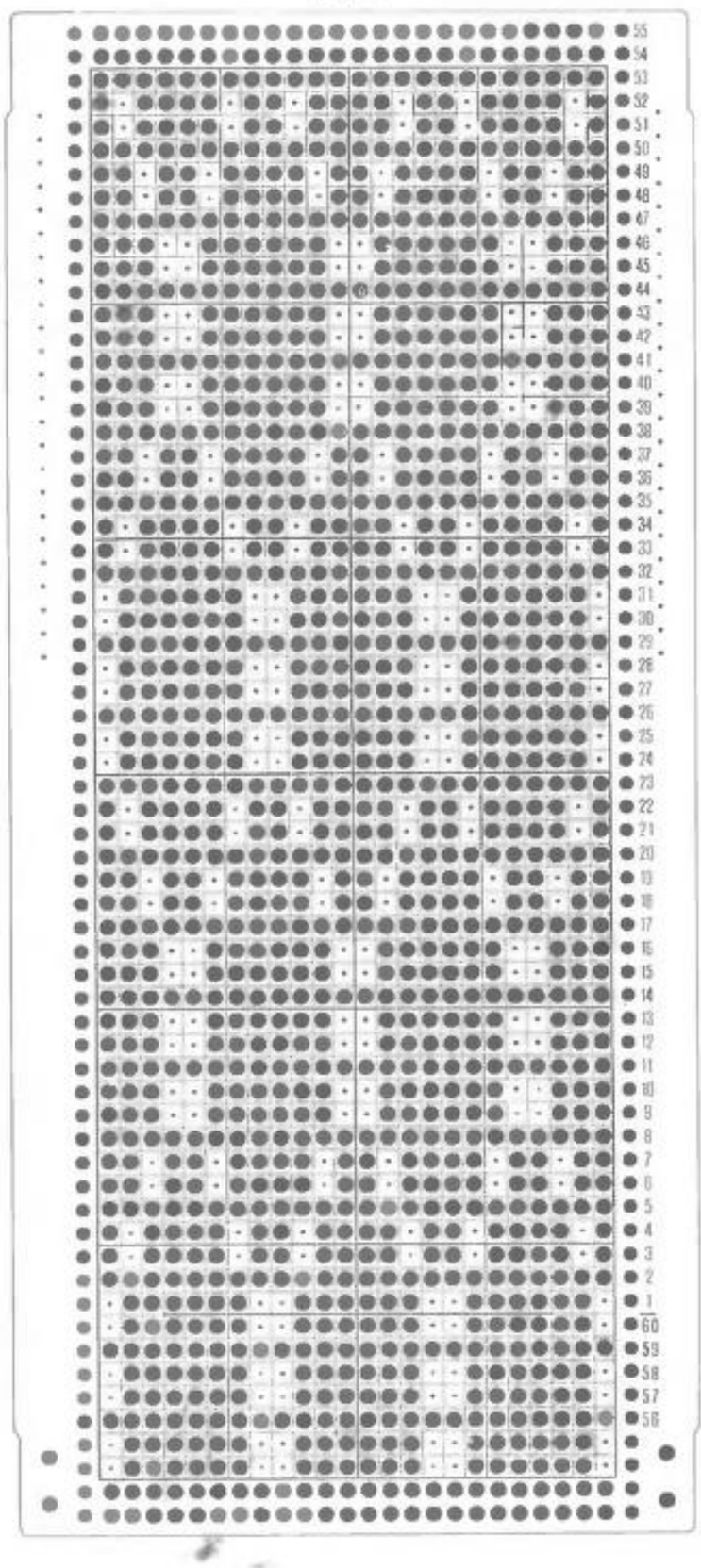

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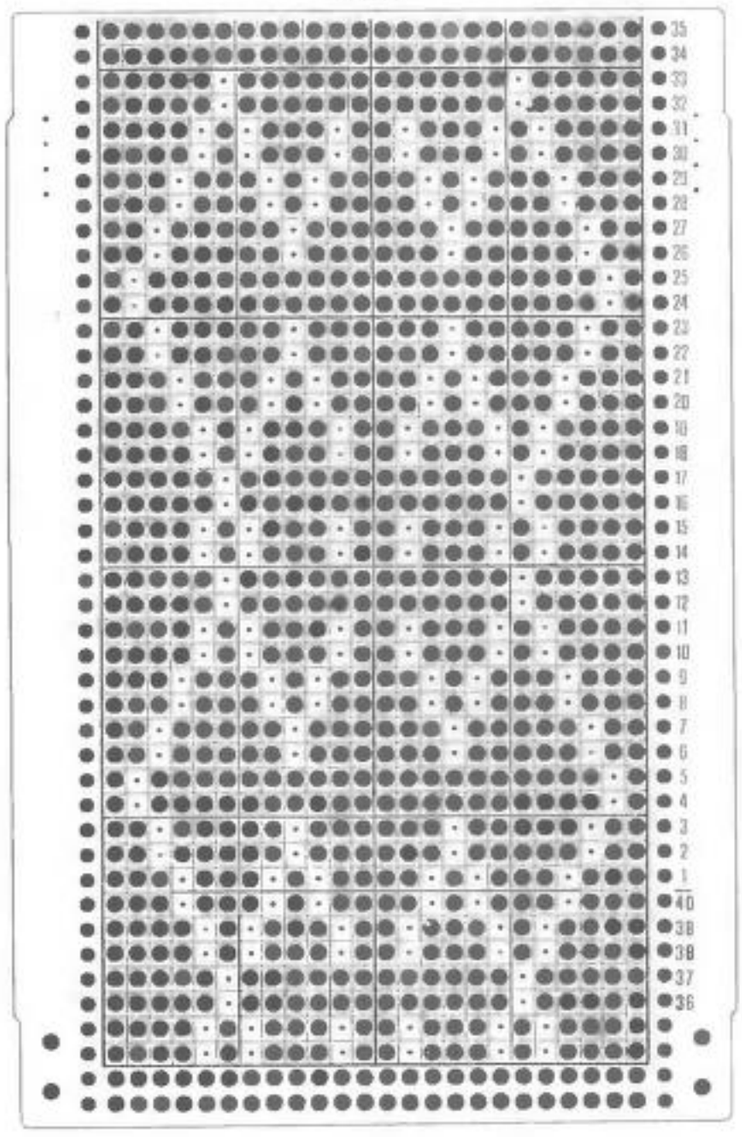

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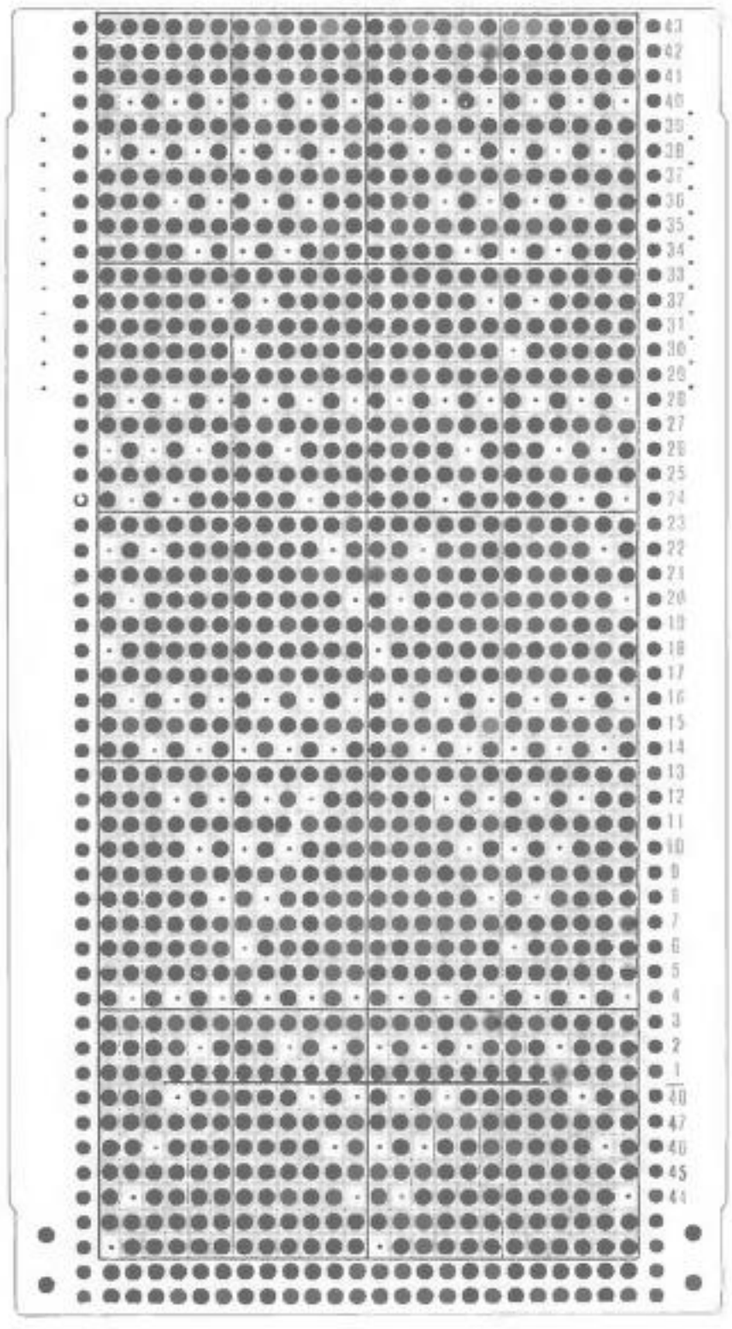

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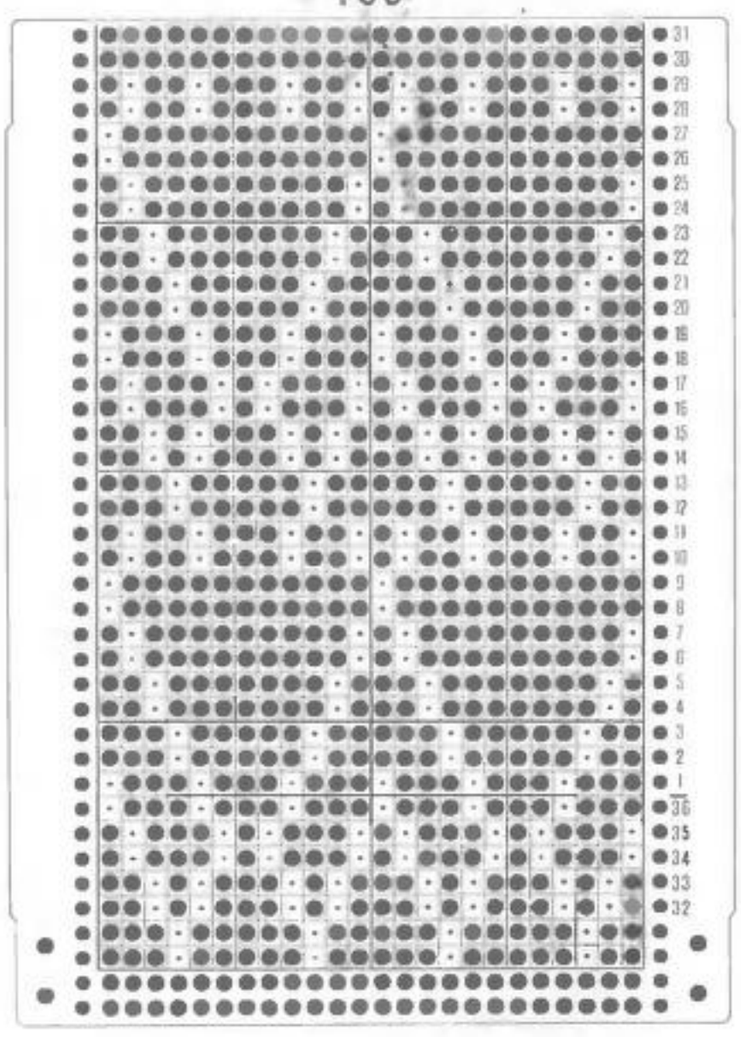

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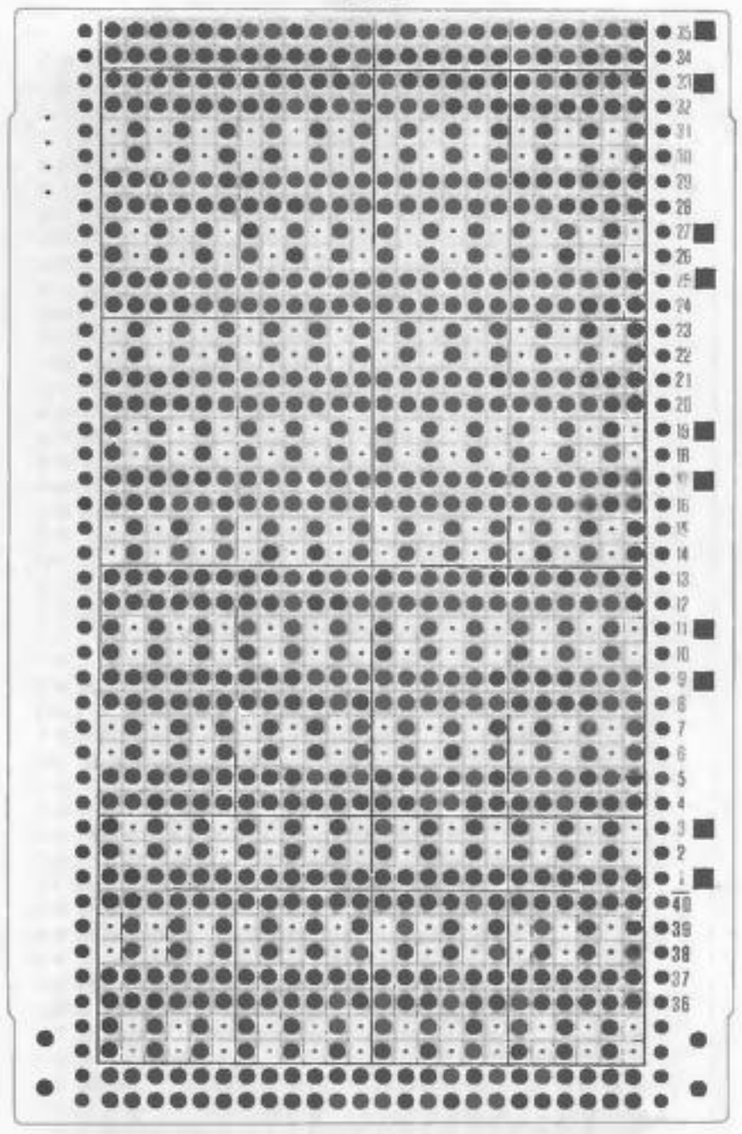

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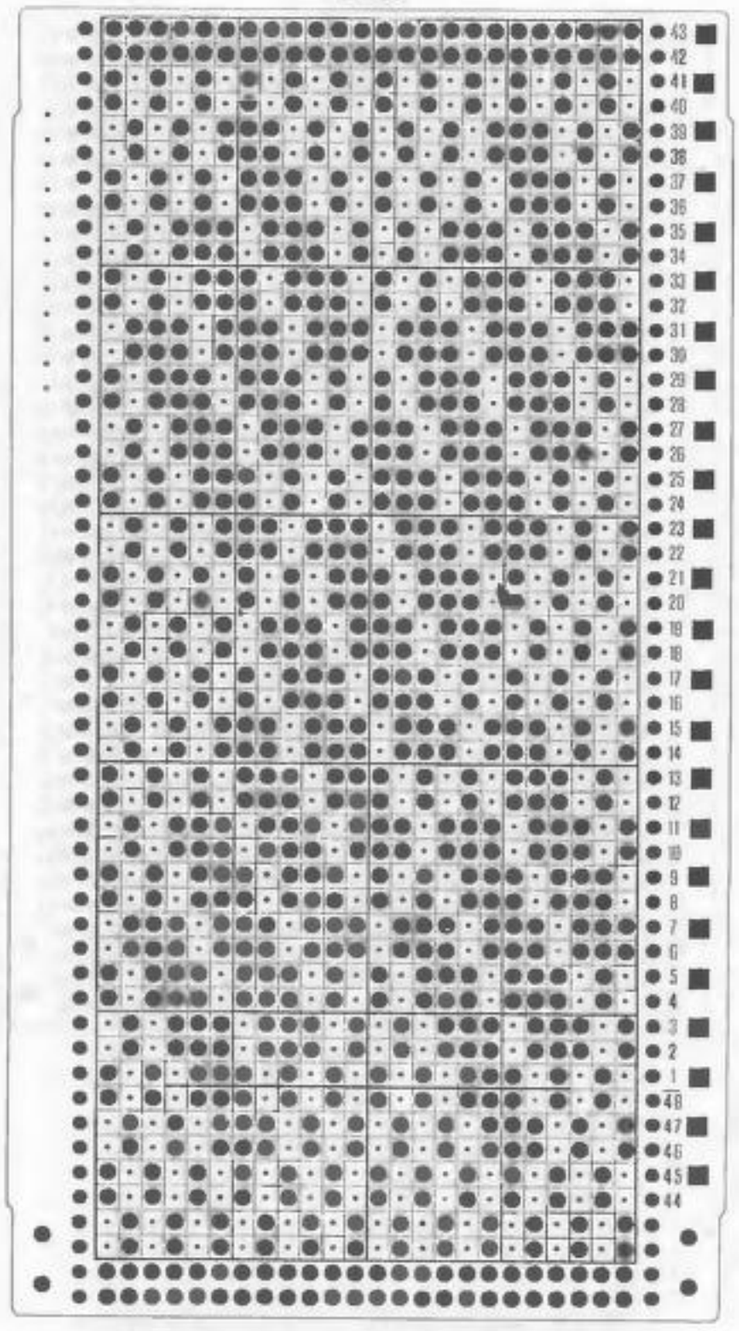

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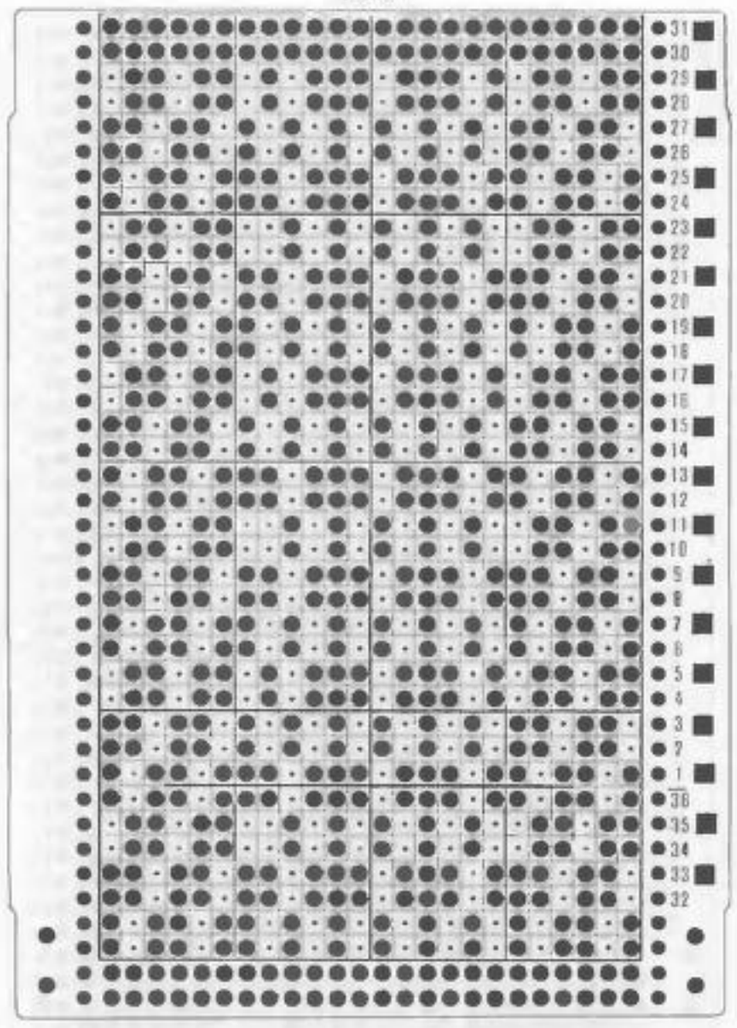

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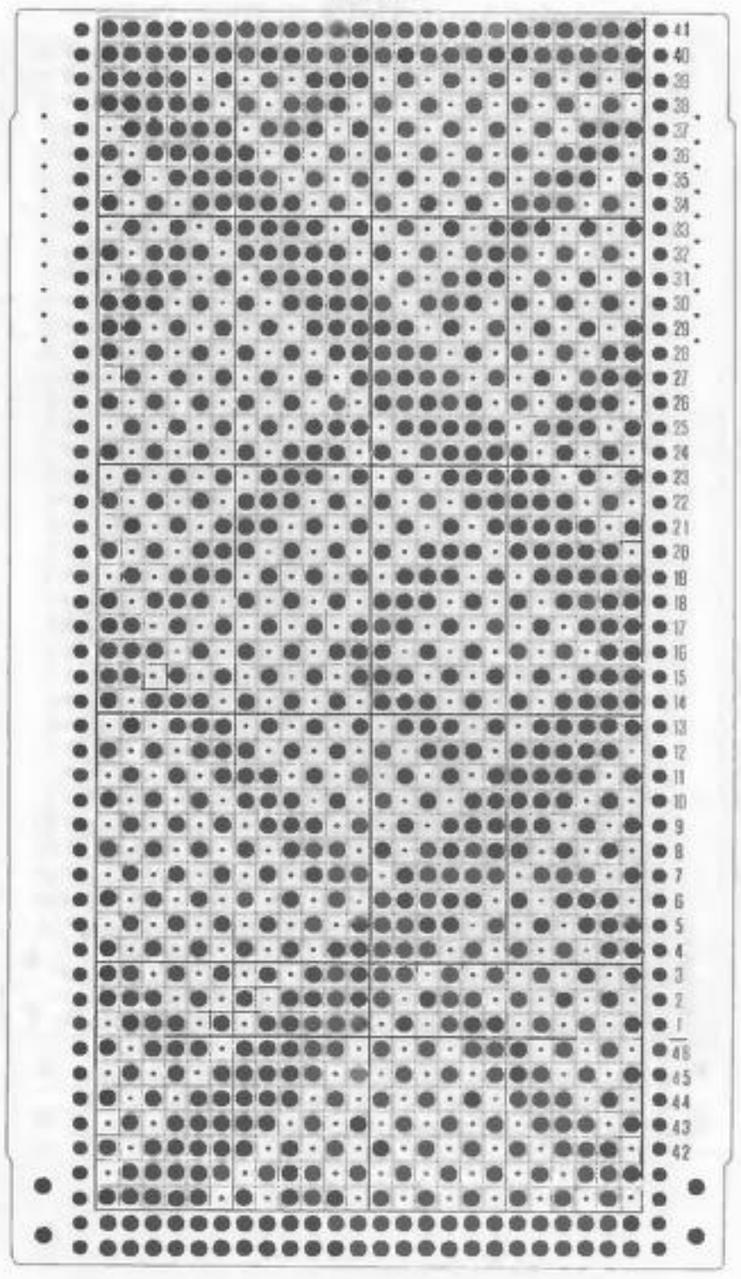

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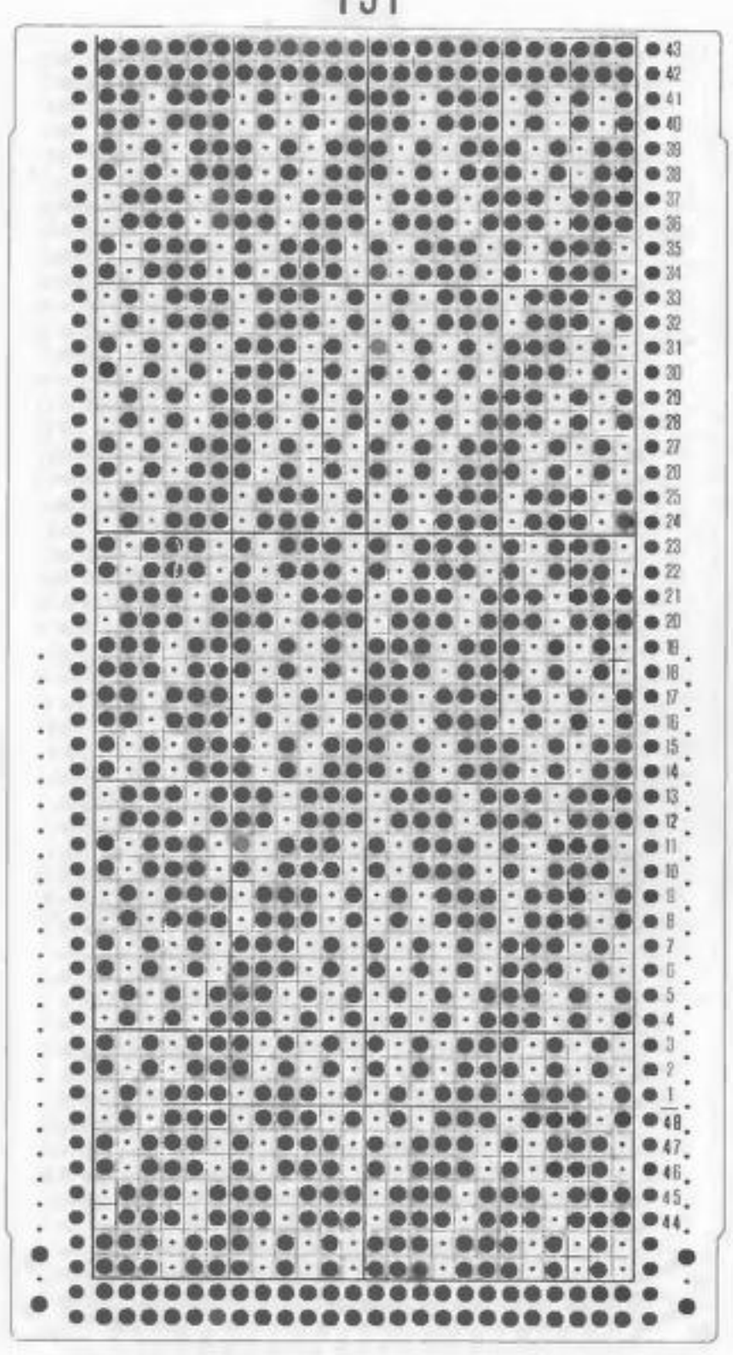

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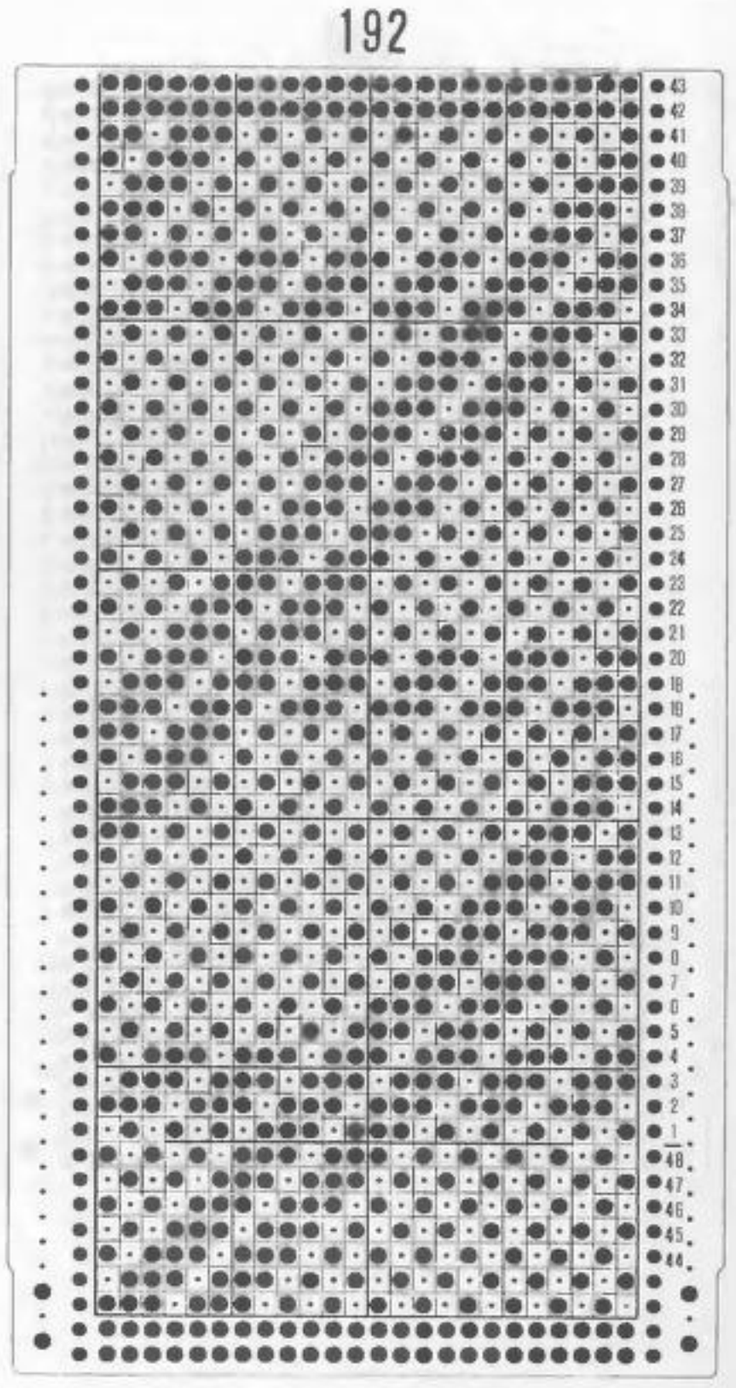

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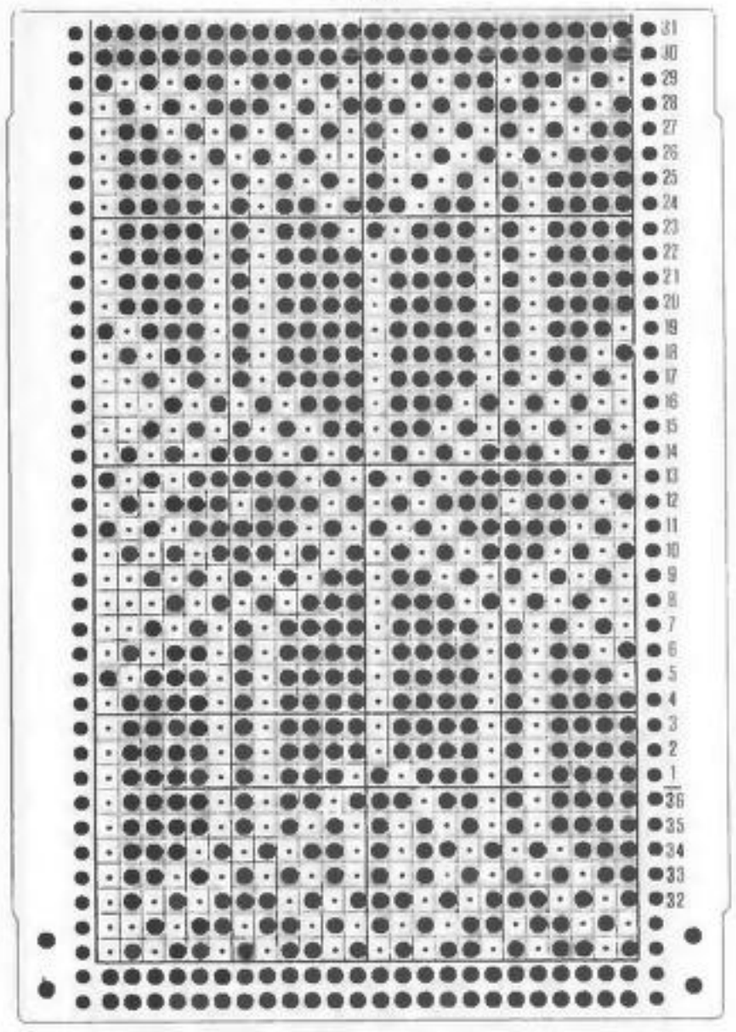

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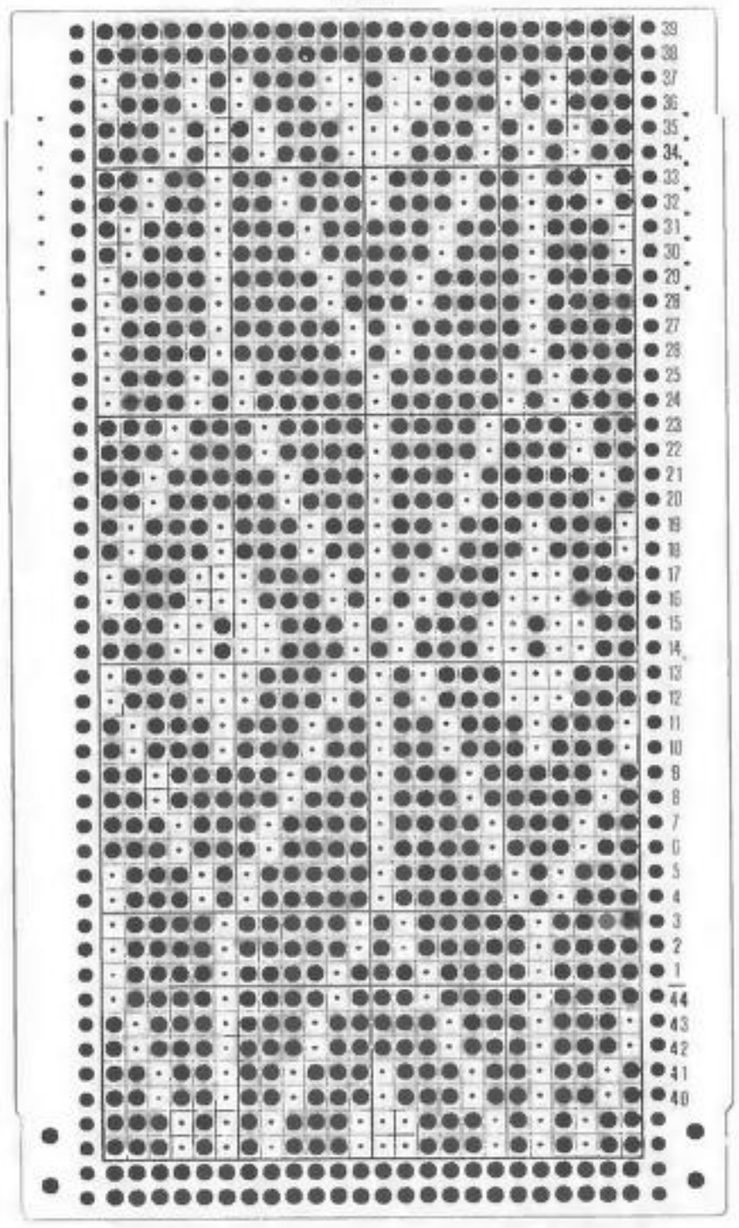

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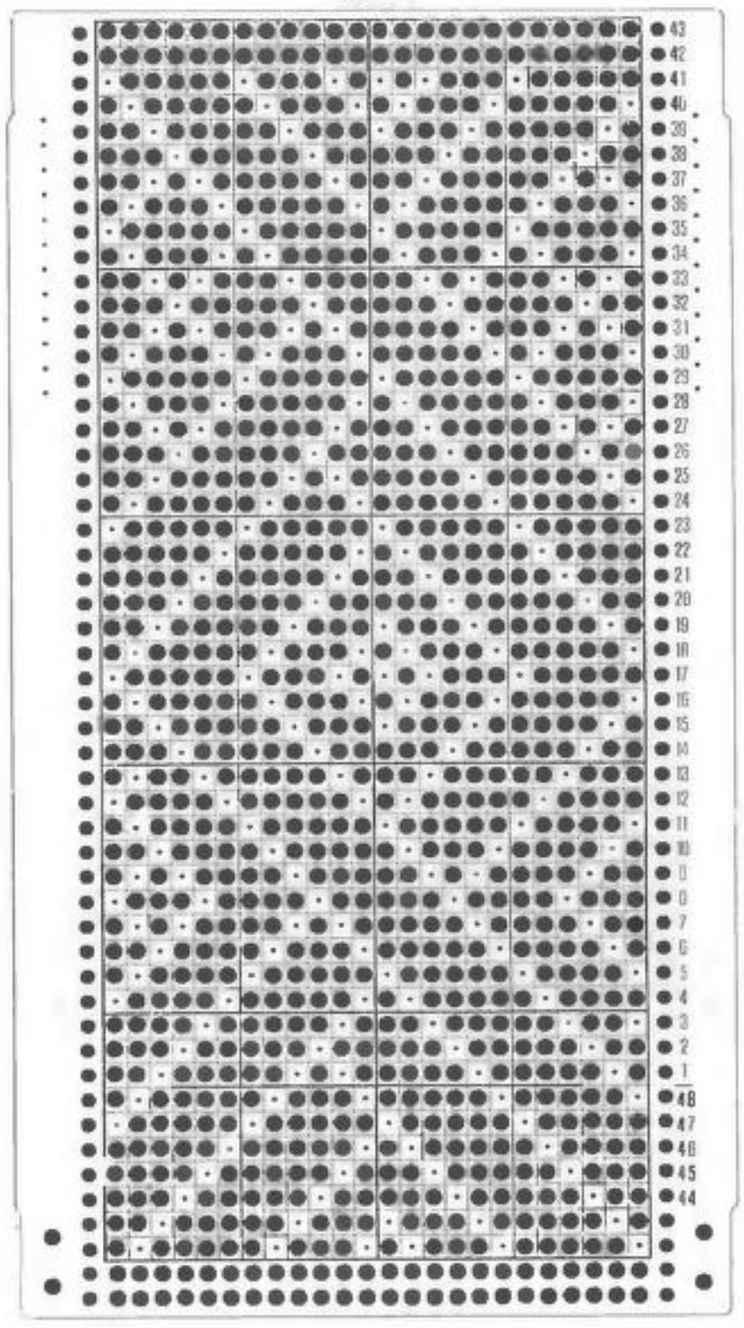

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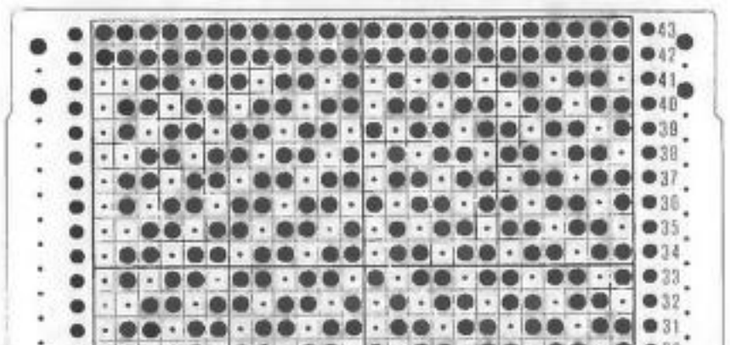

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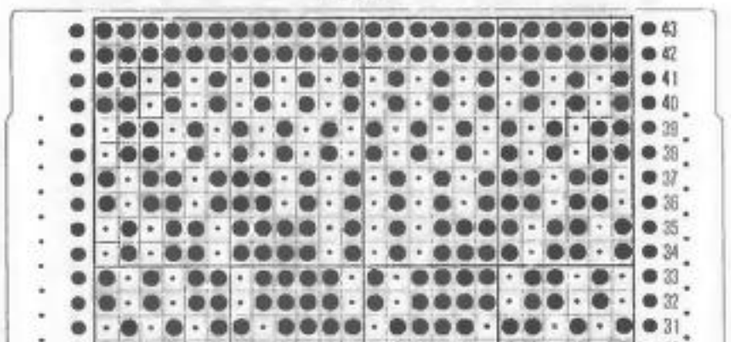

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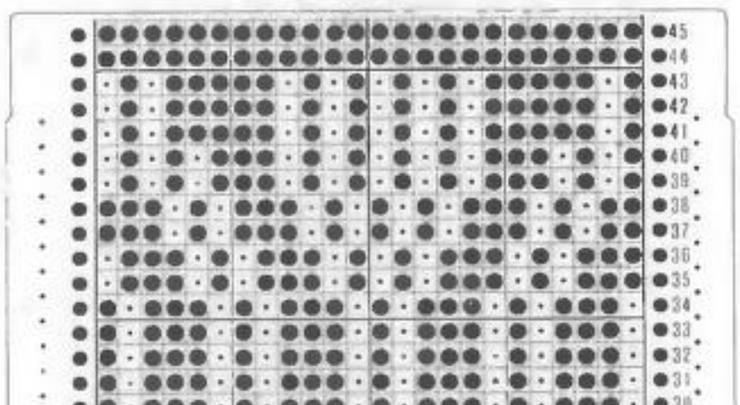

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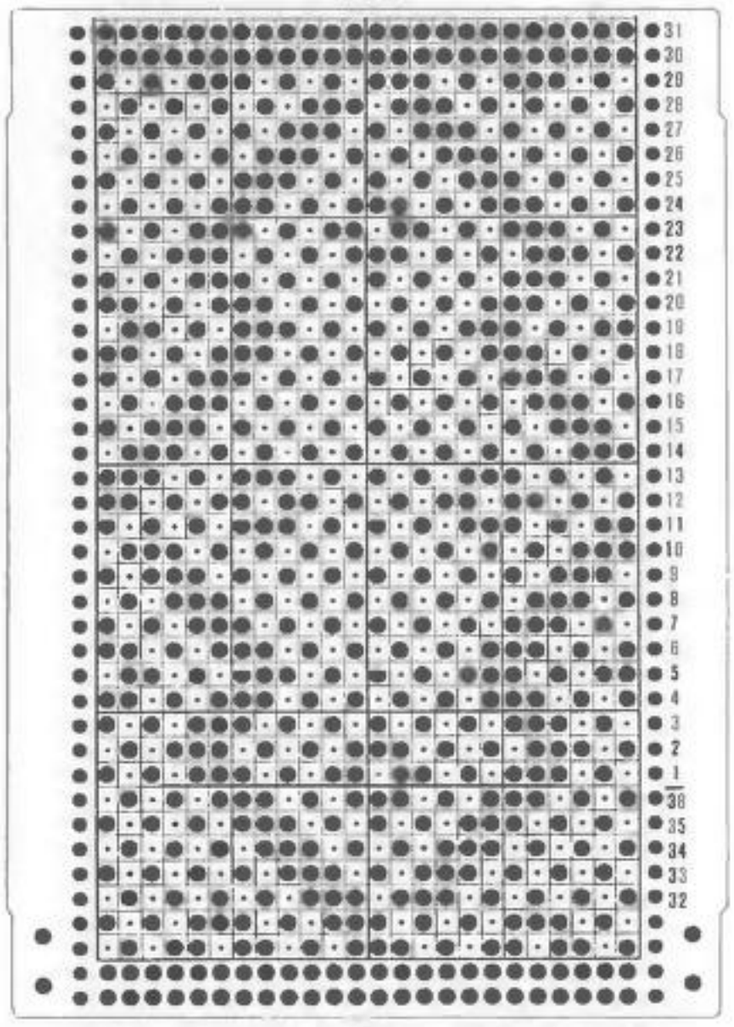

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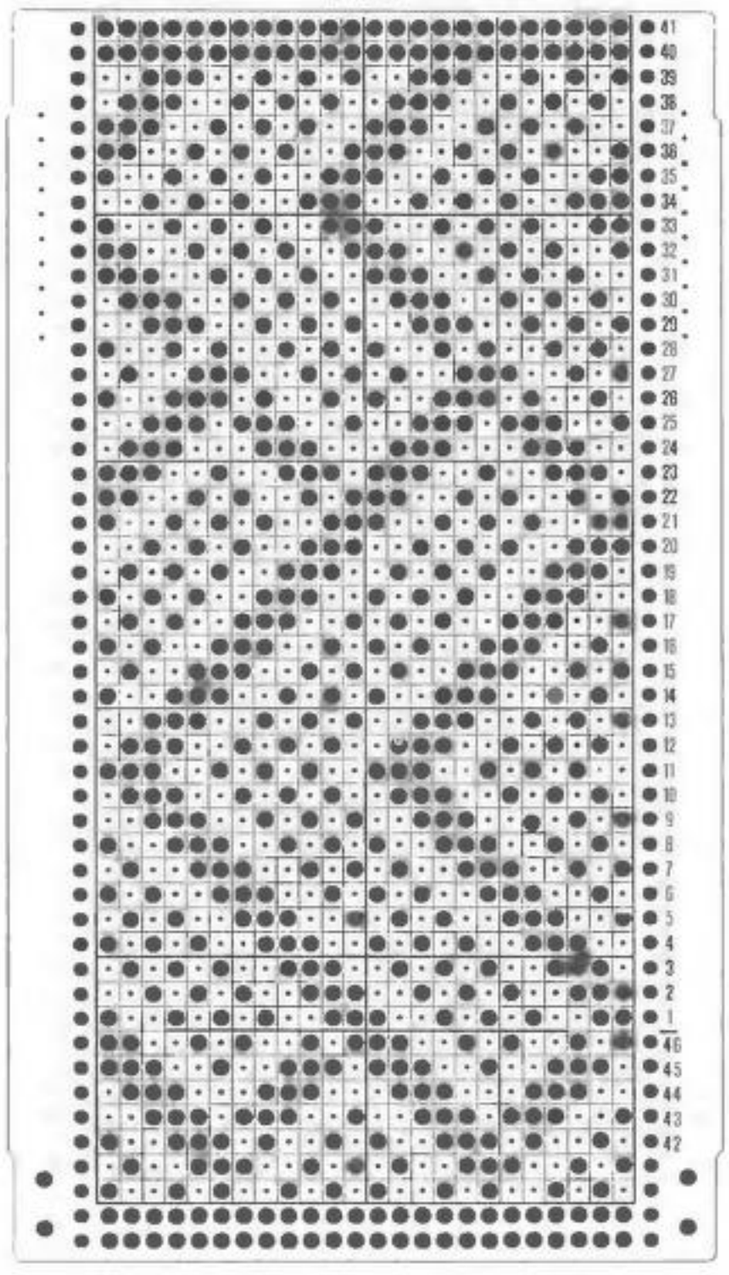

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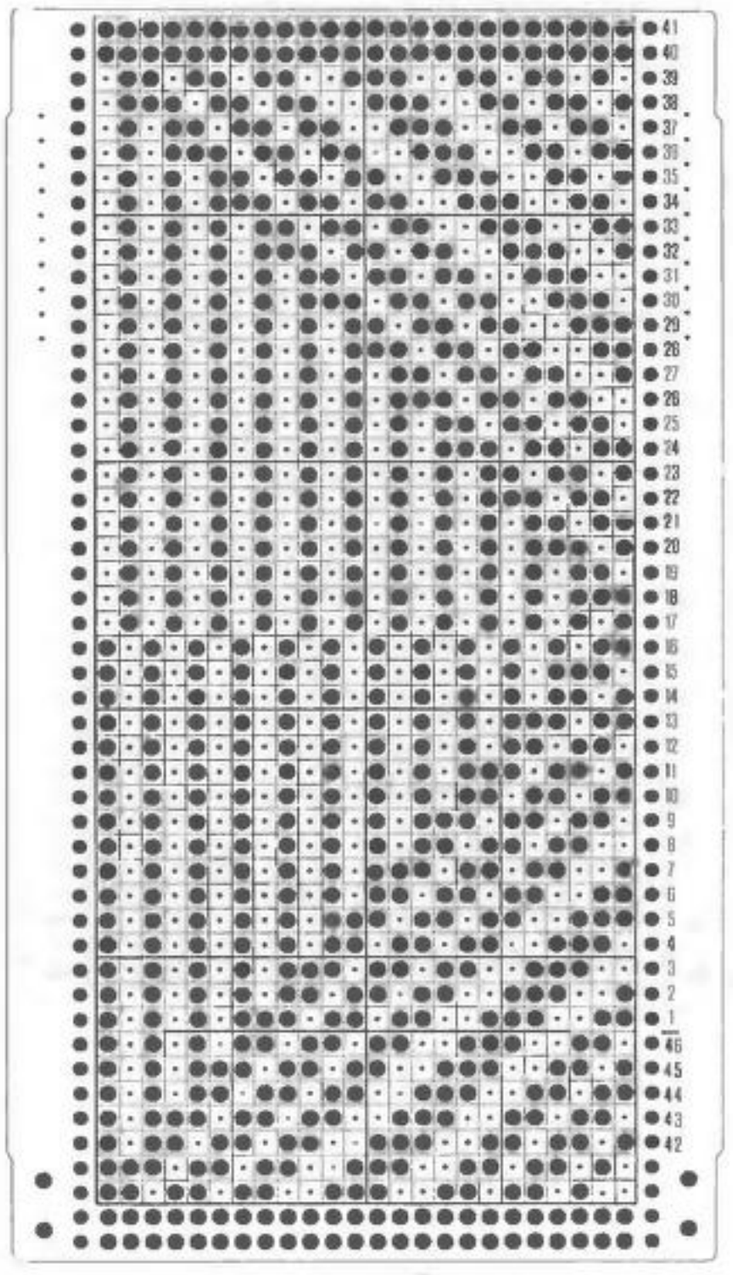

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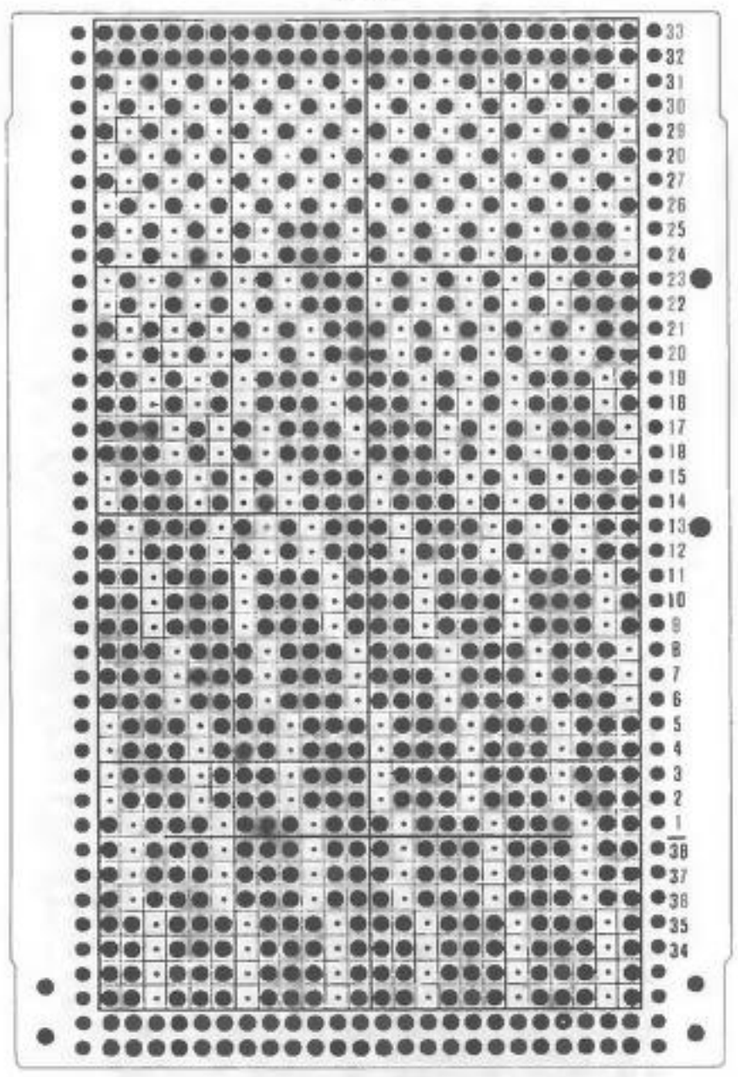

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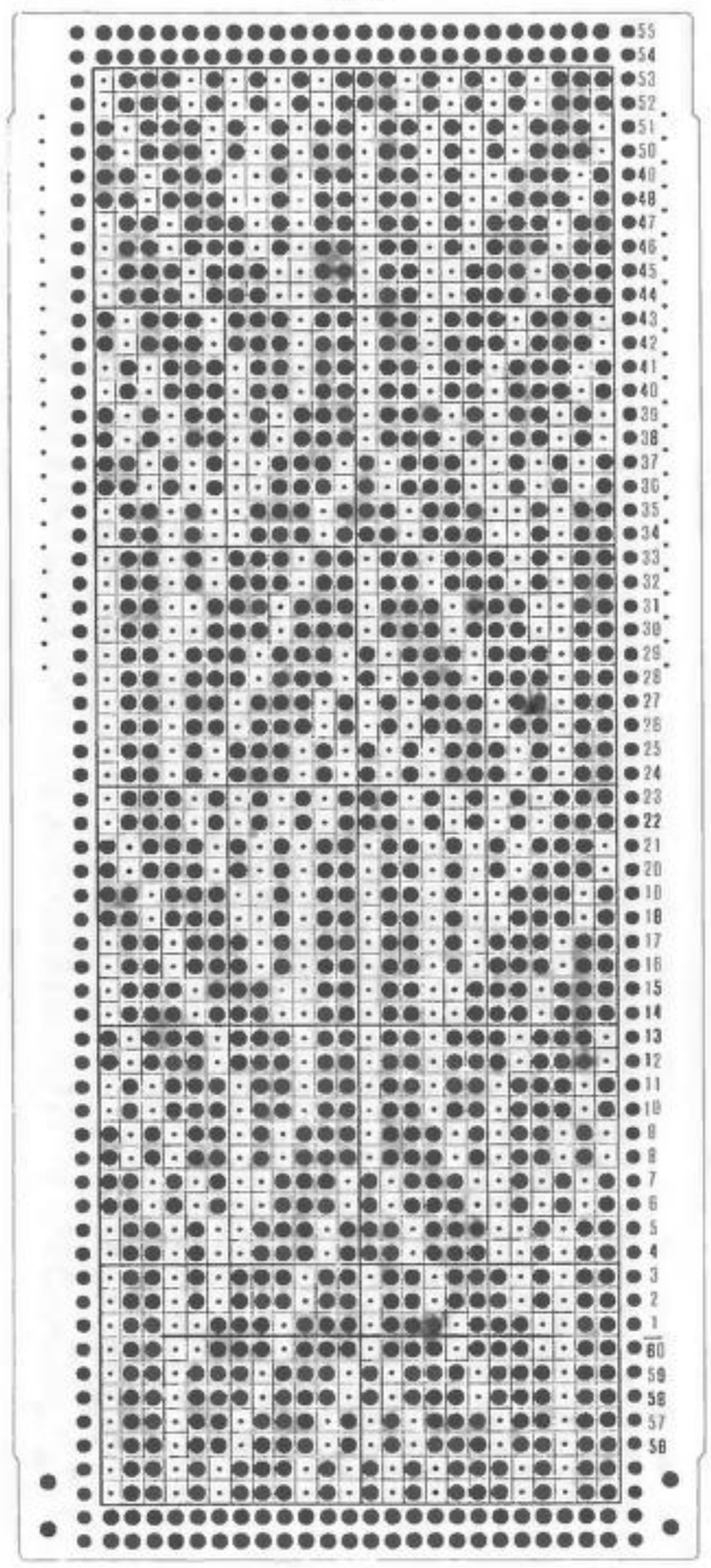

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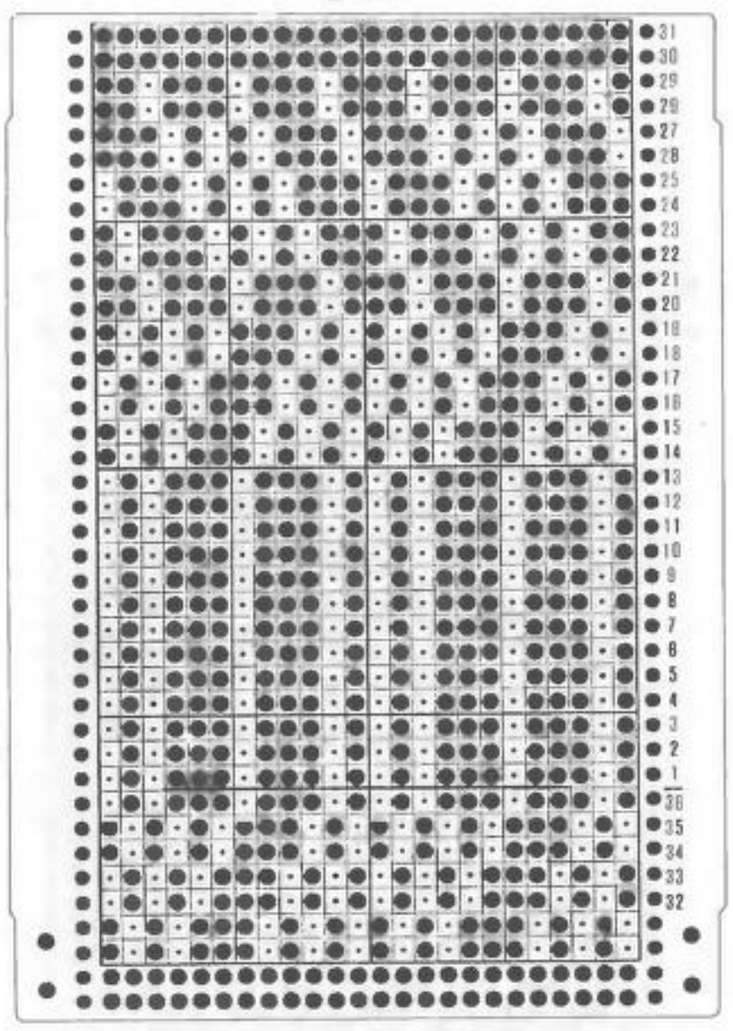

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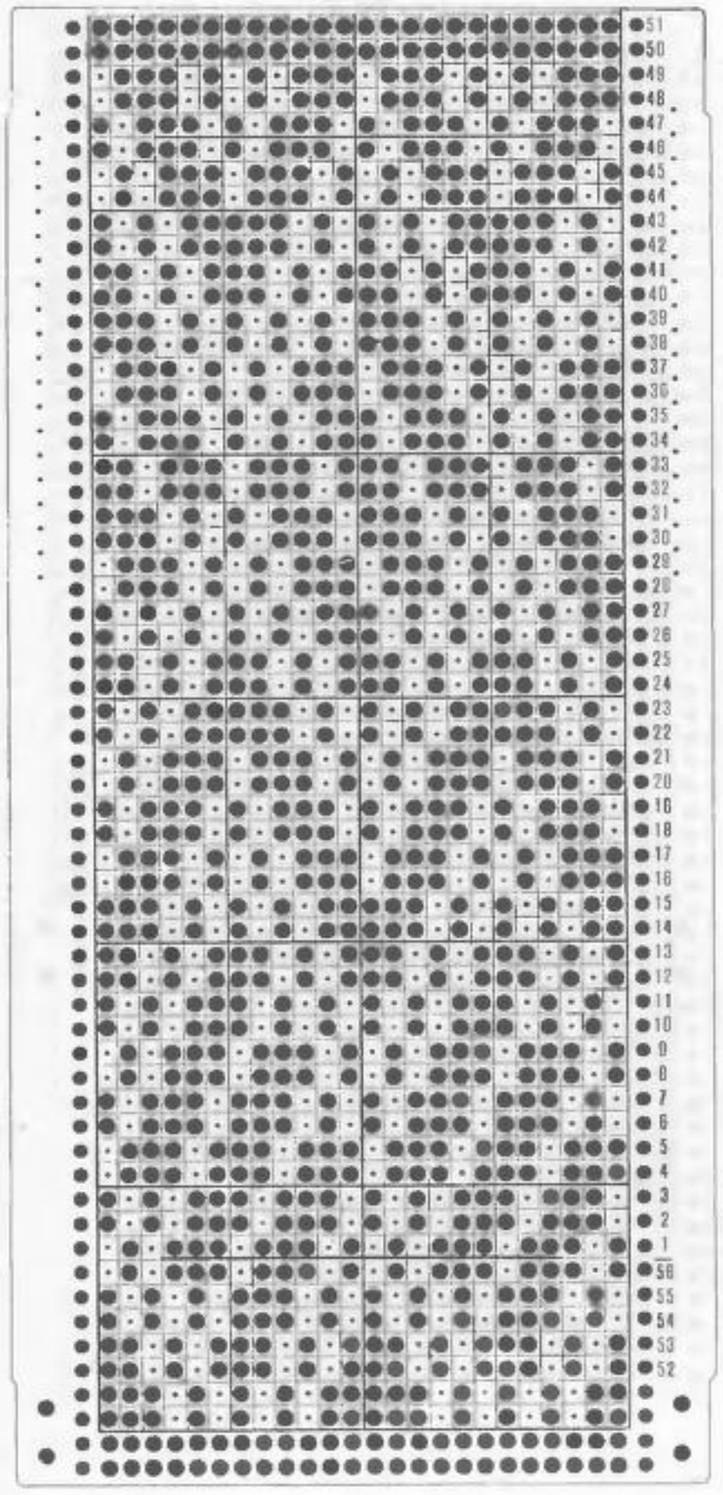

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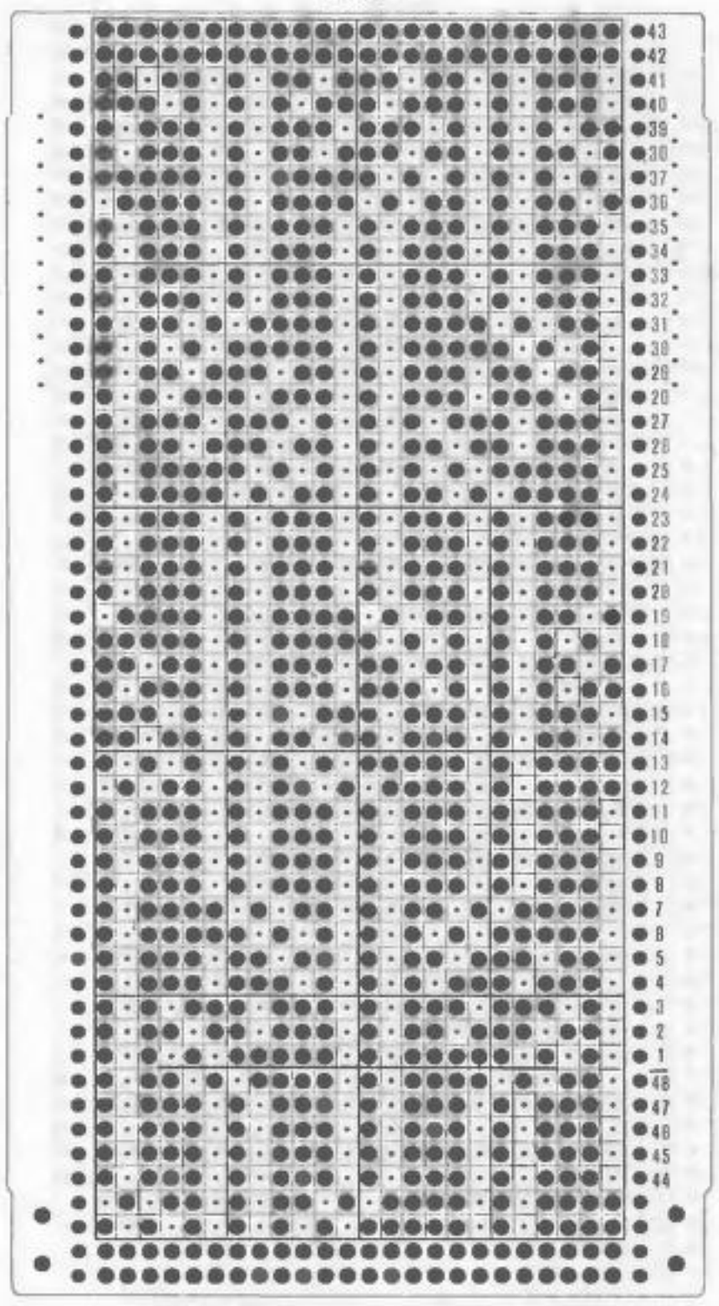

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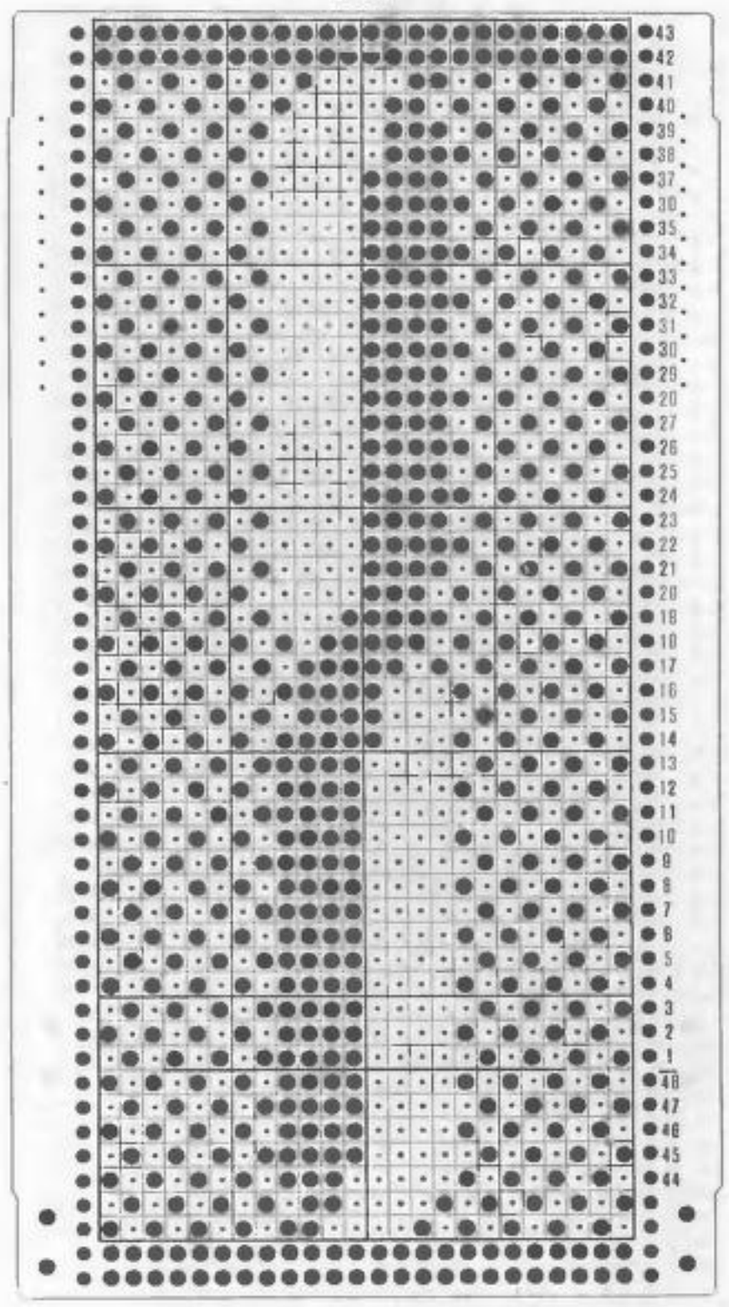

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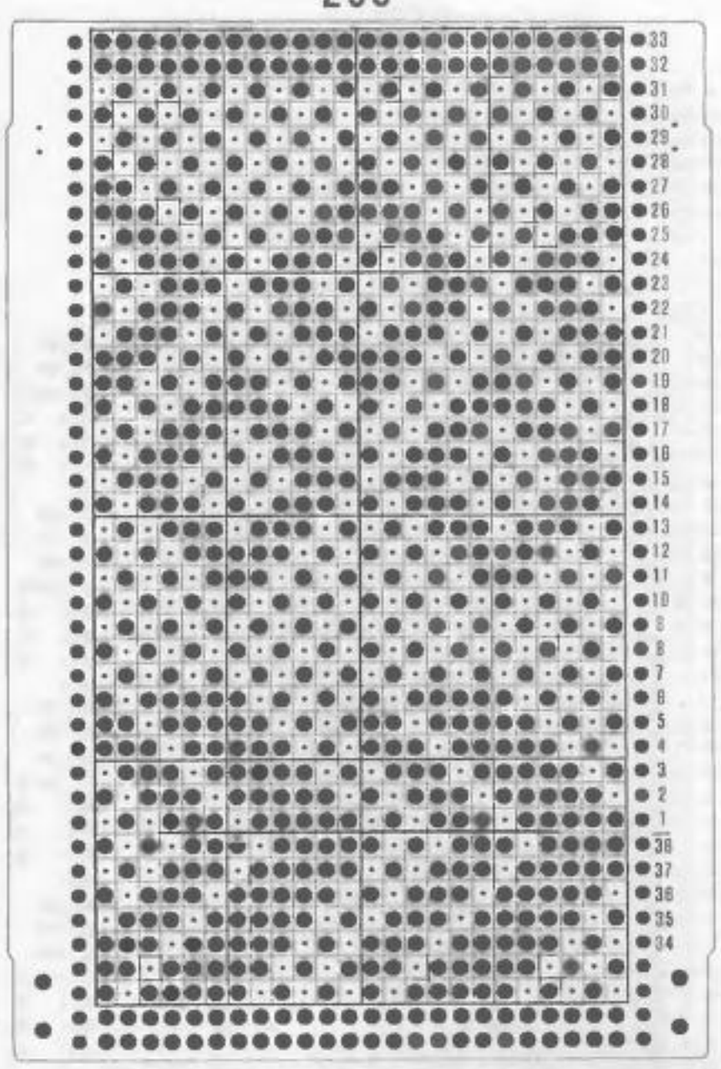

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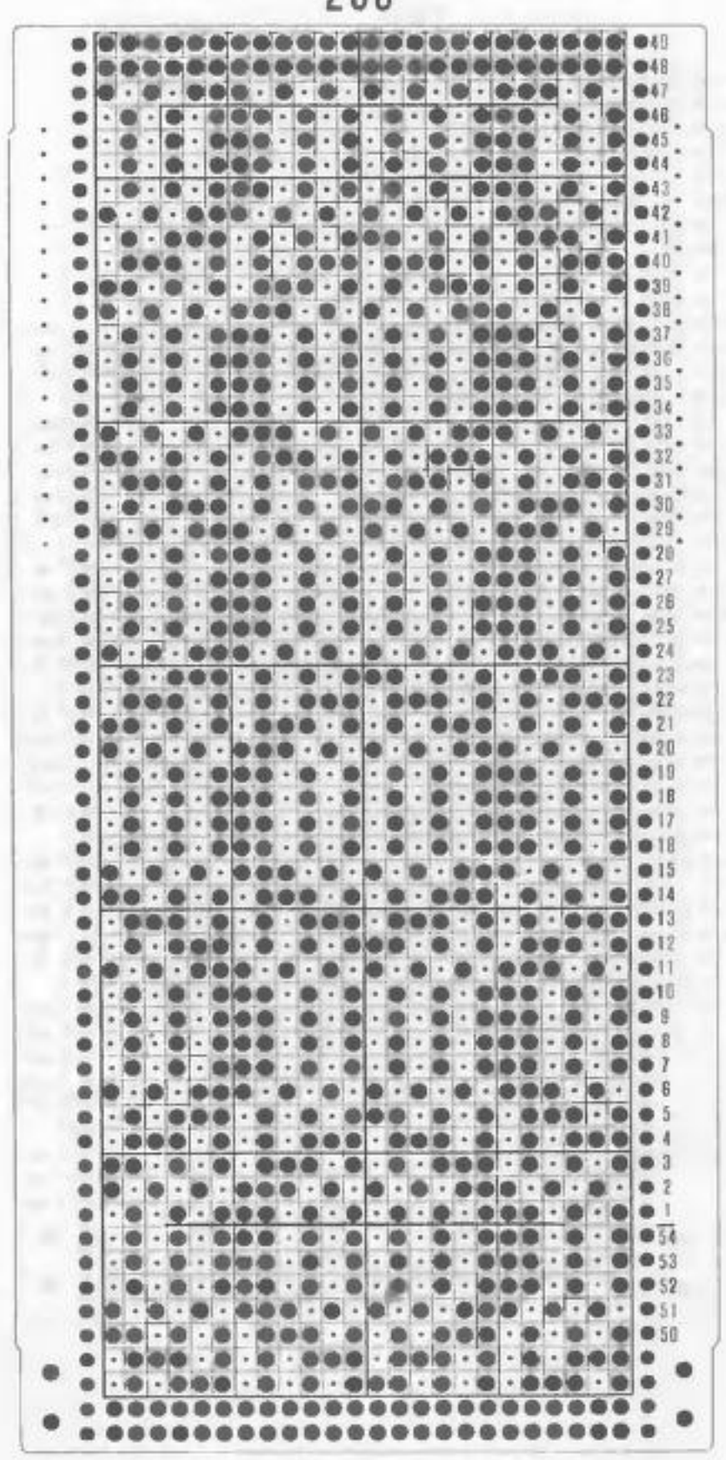

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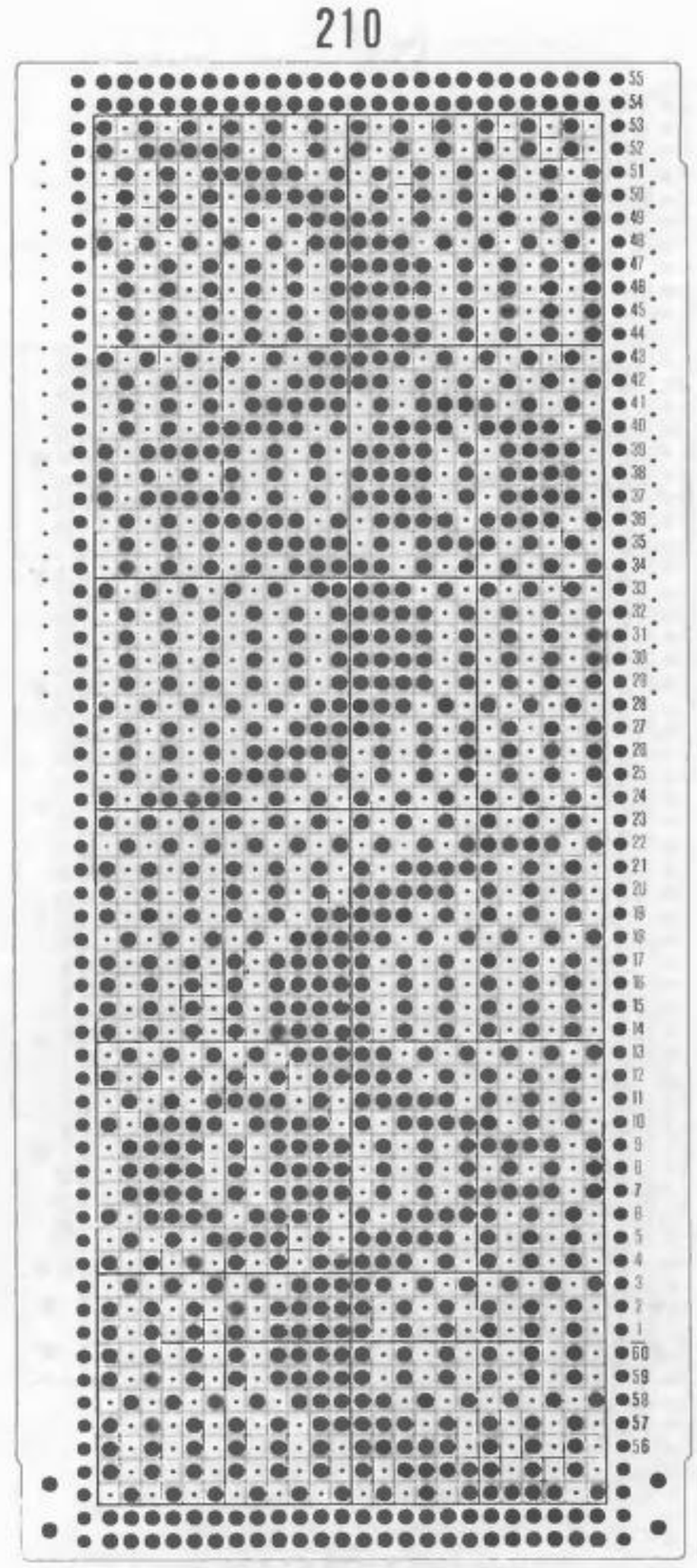

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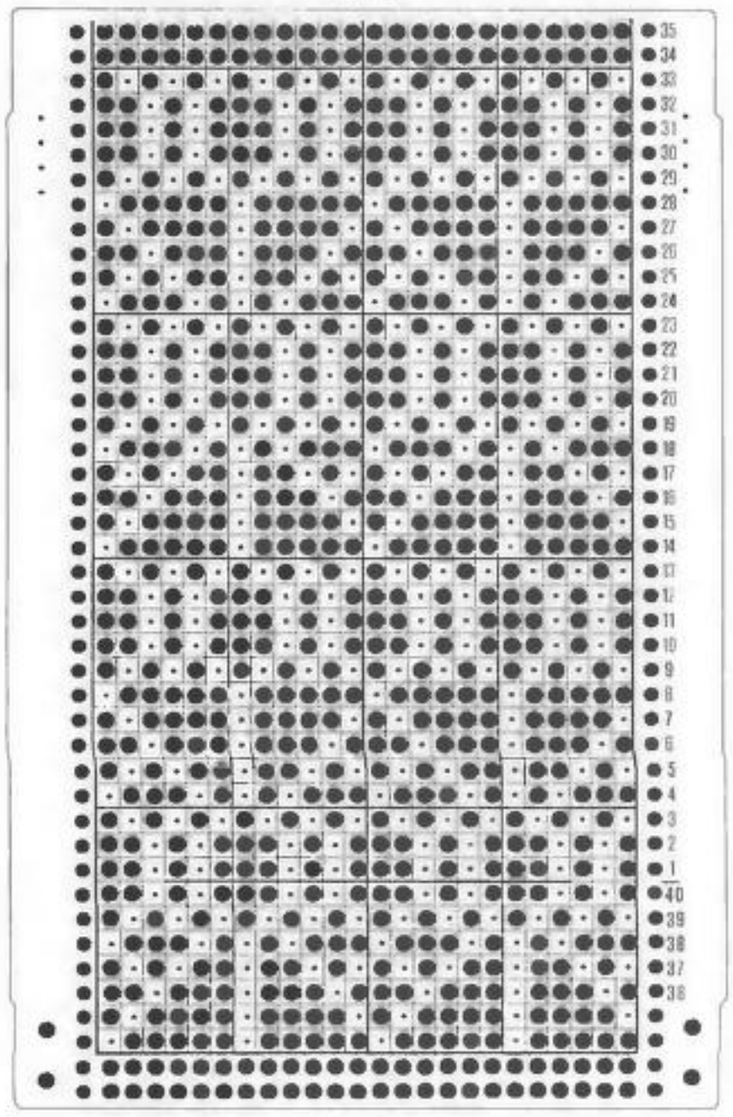

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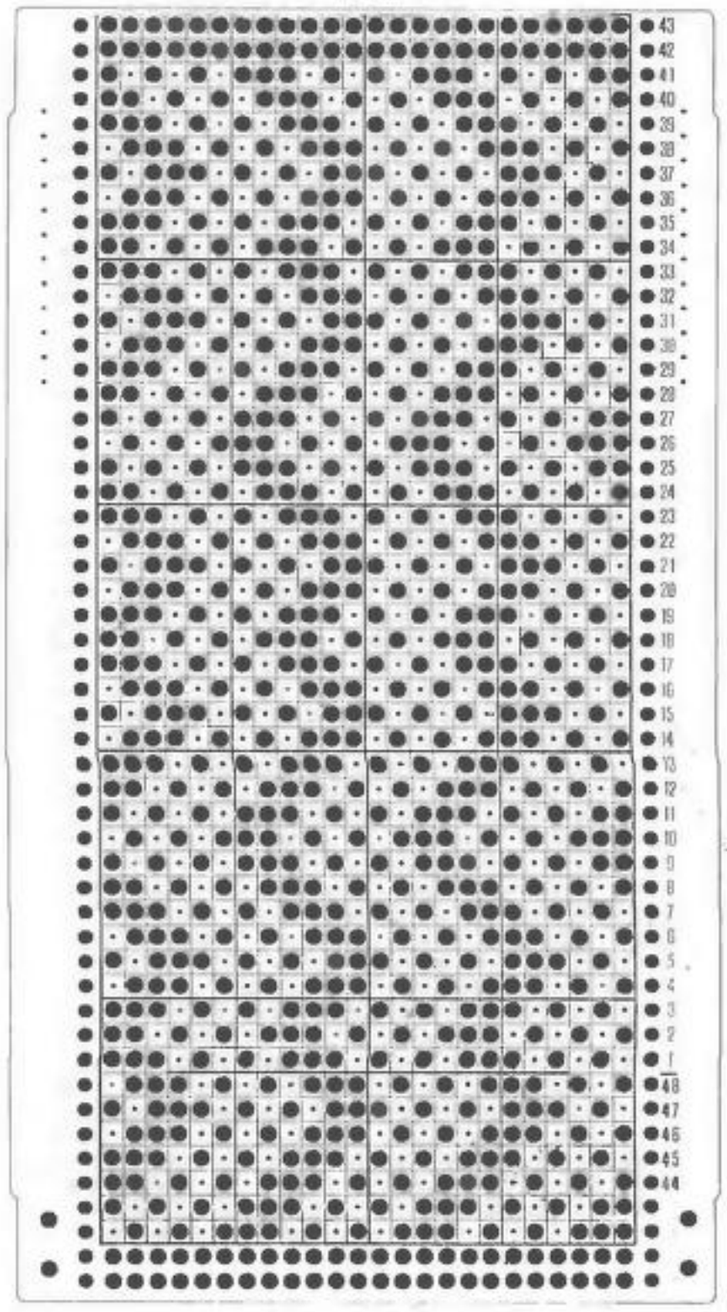

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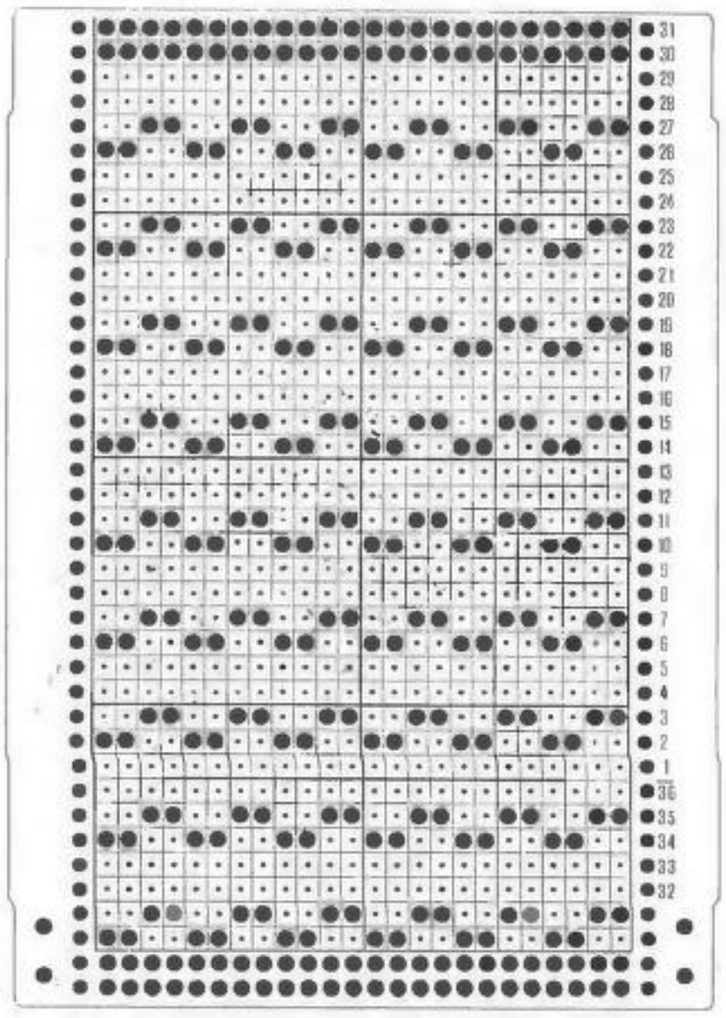

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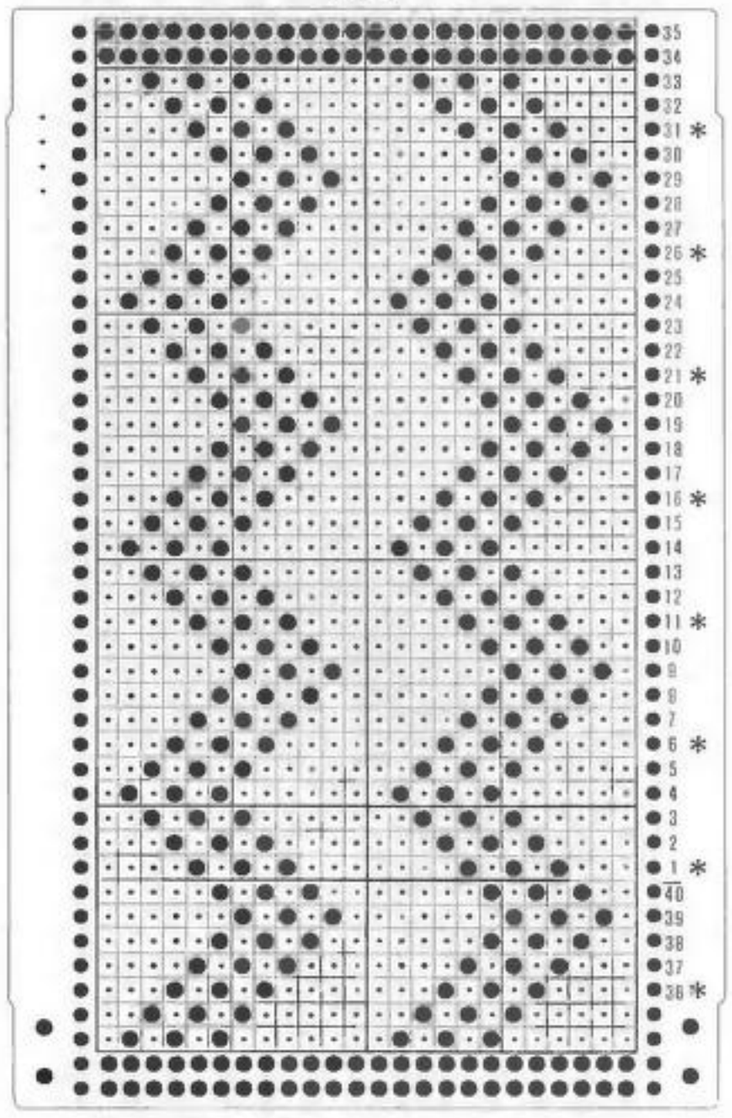

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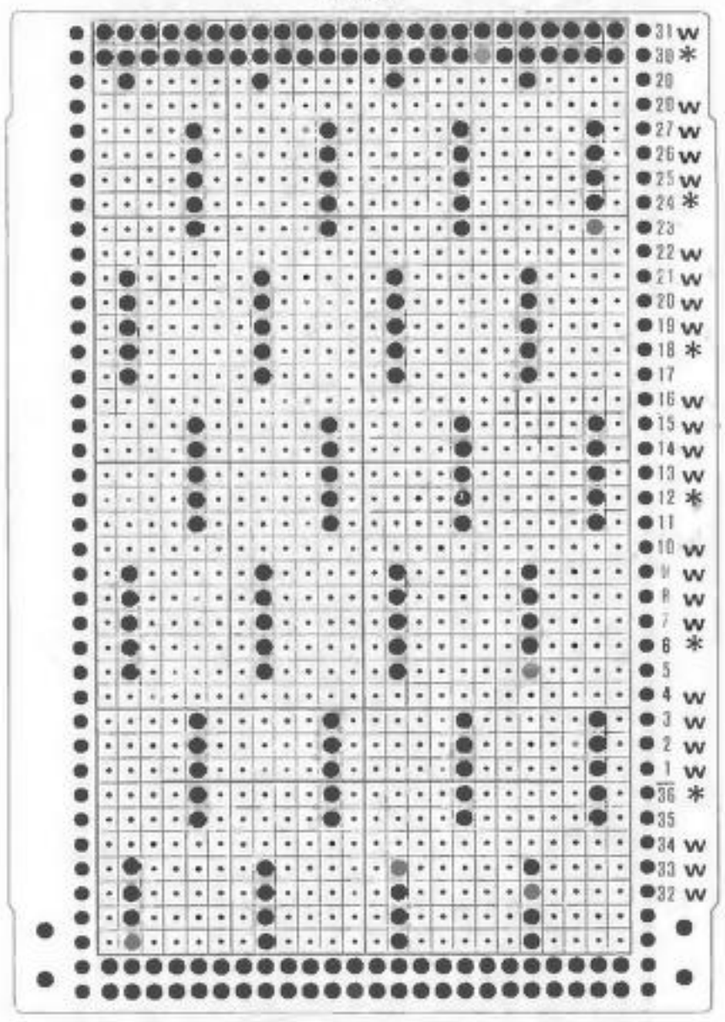

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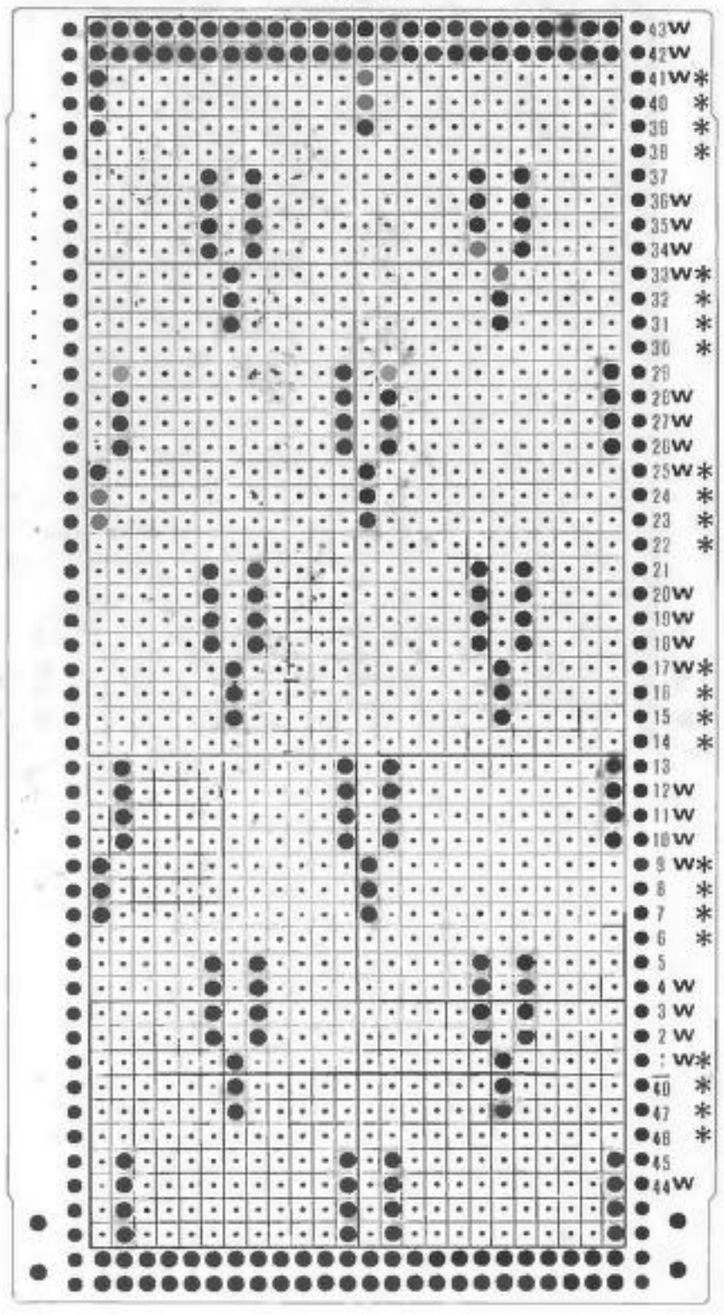

# *SLIP STITCH PATTERNS* [EMPTY ◀▶]

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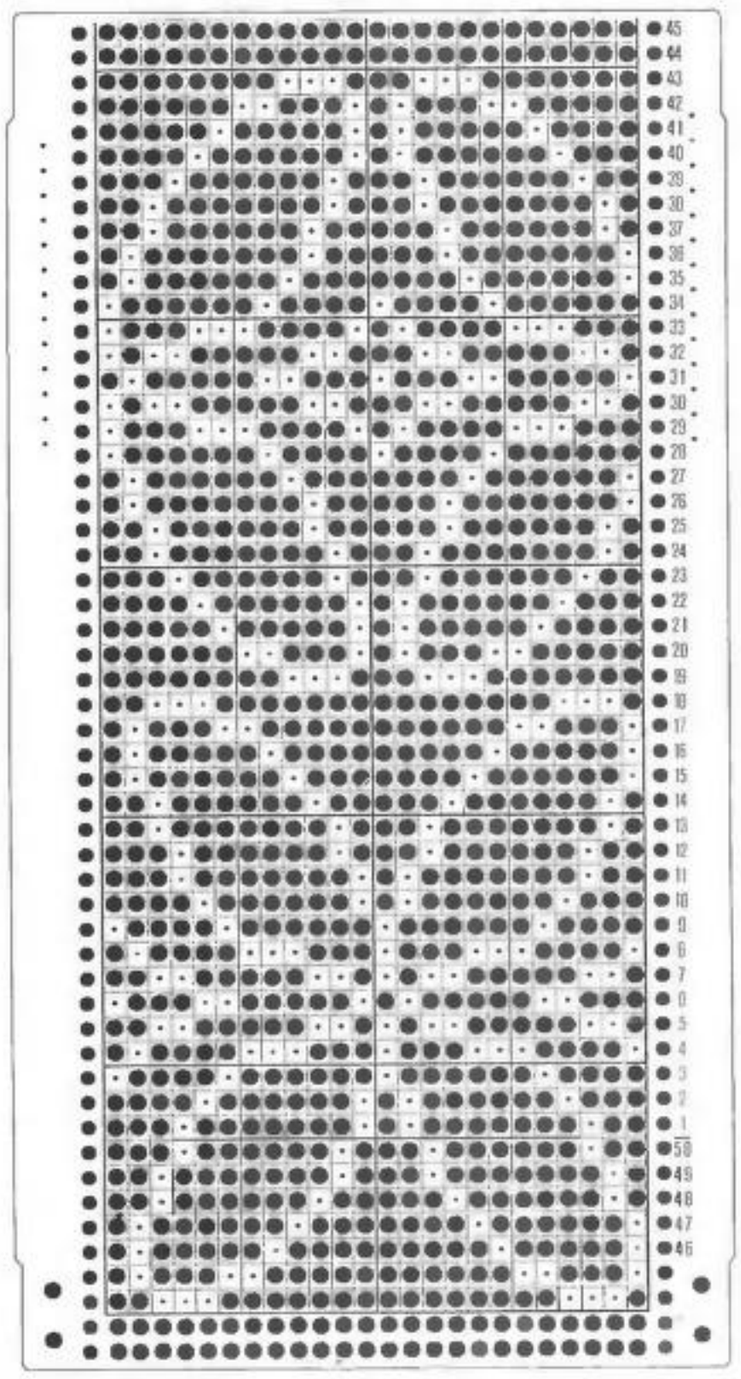

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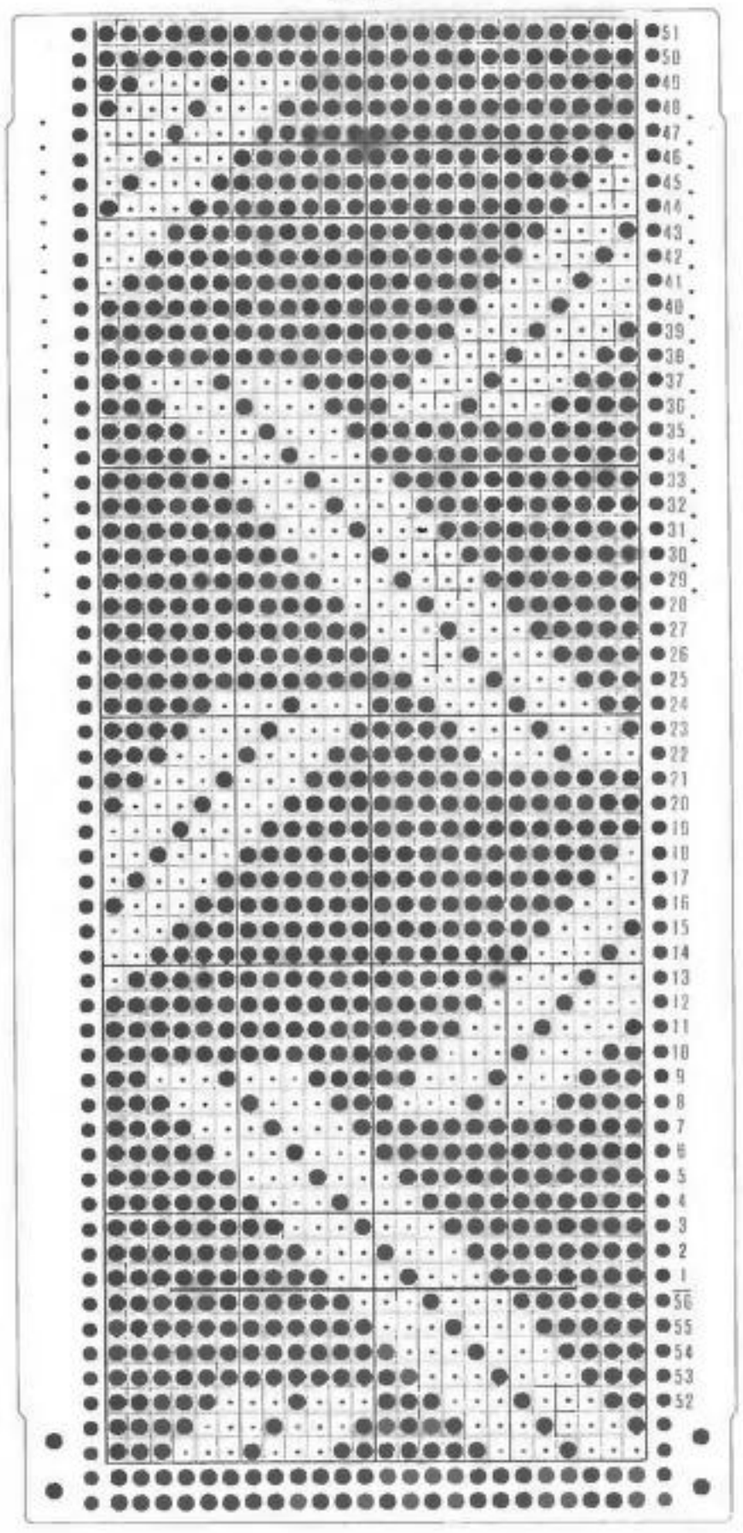

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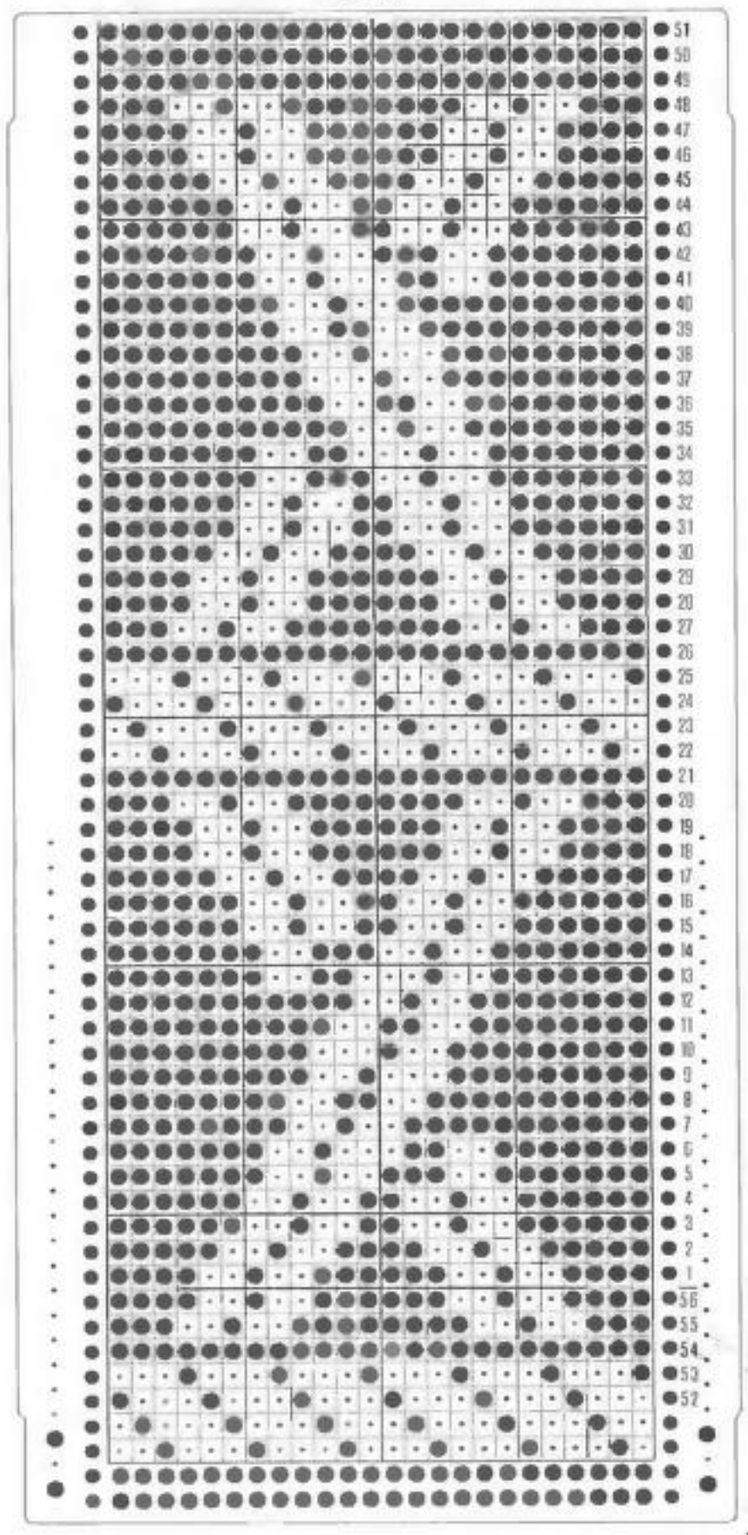

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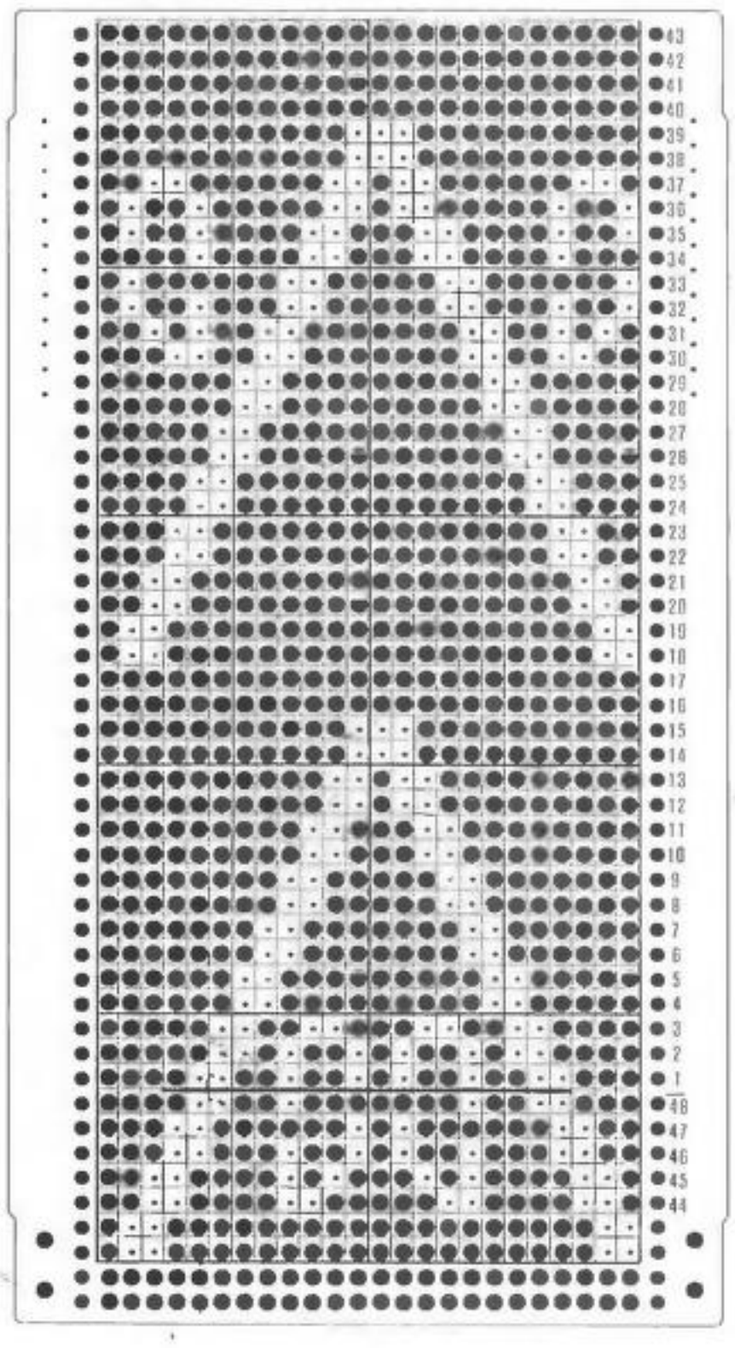

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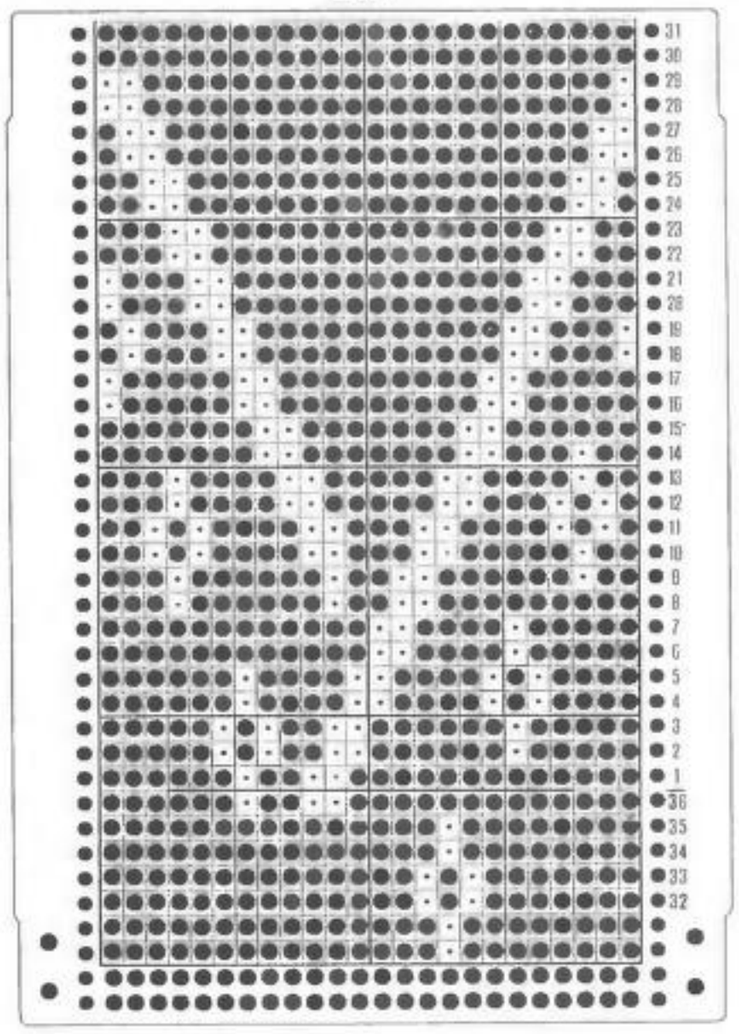

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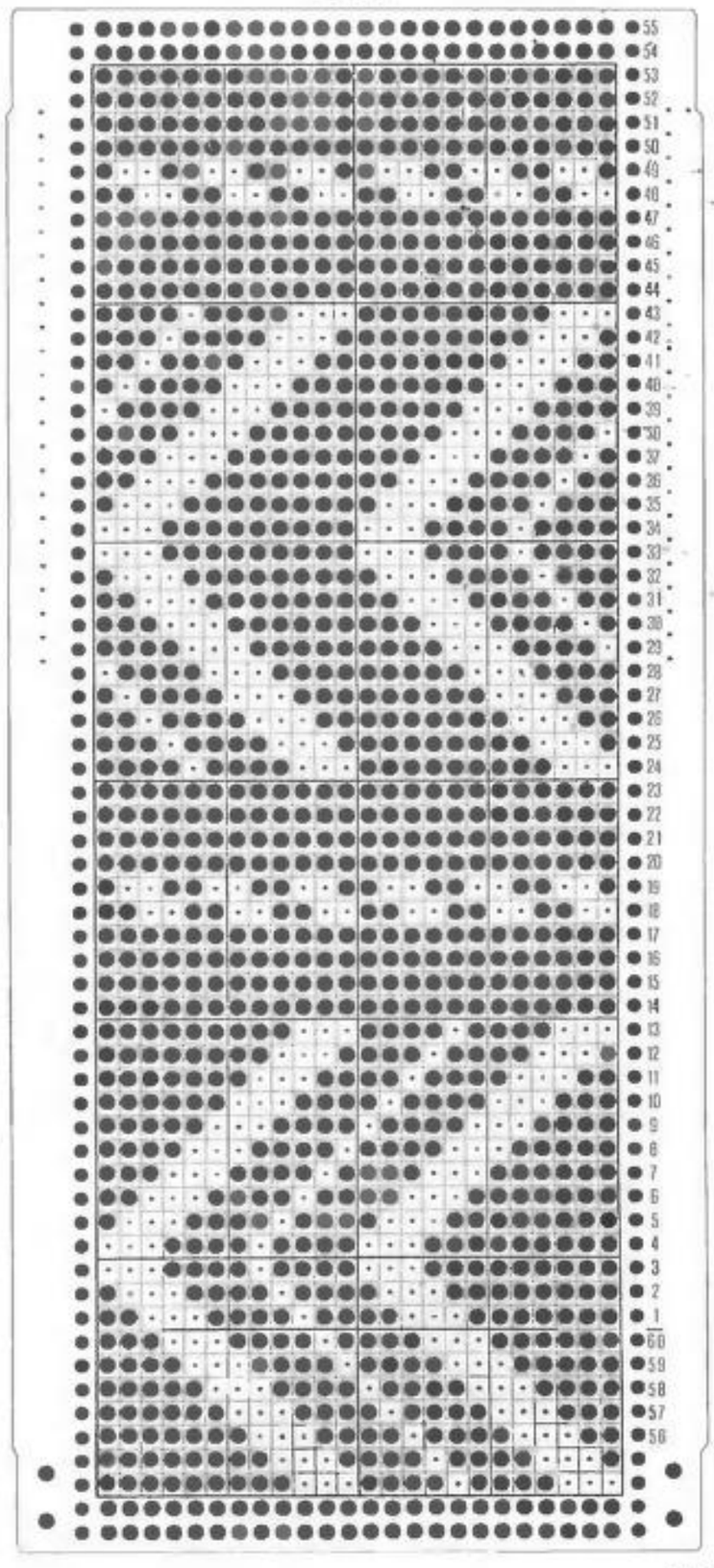

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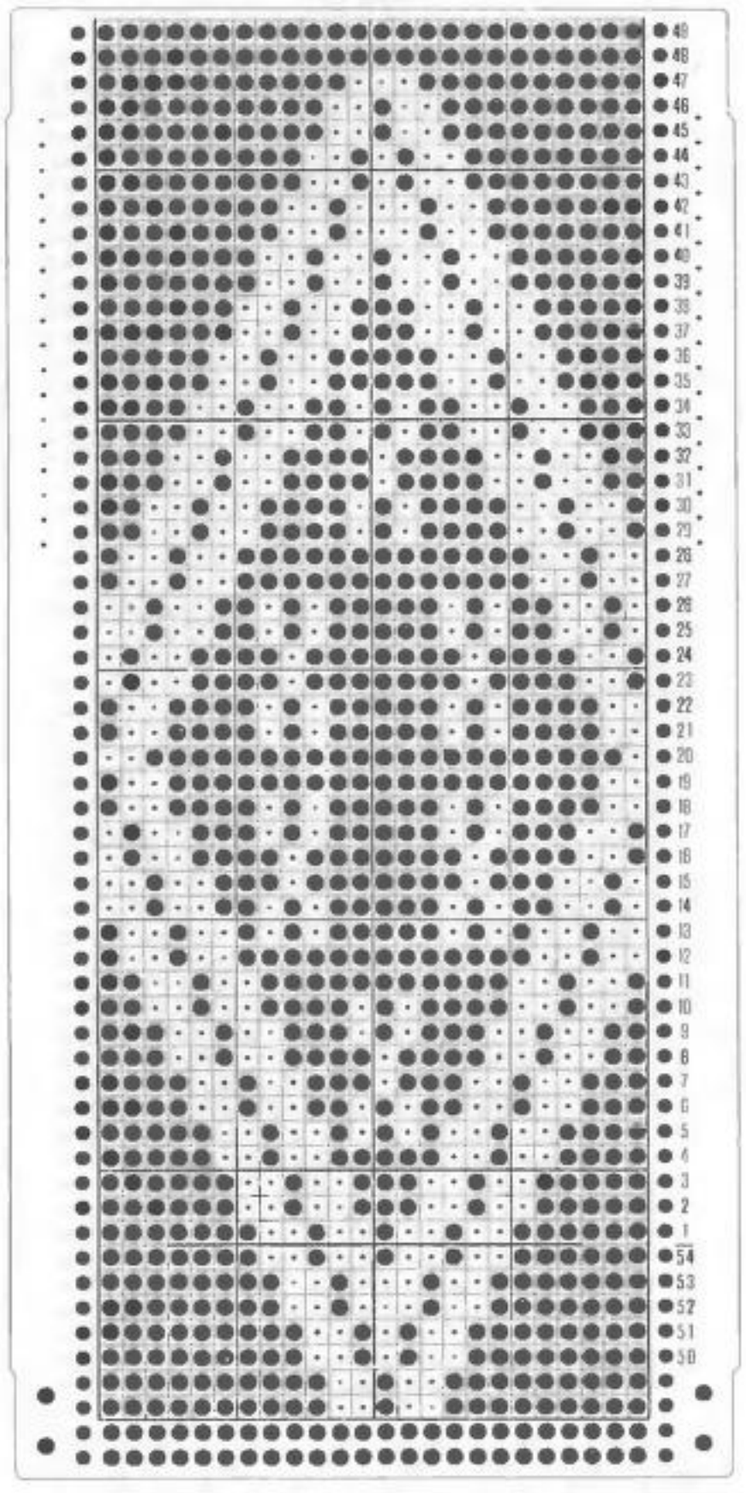

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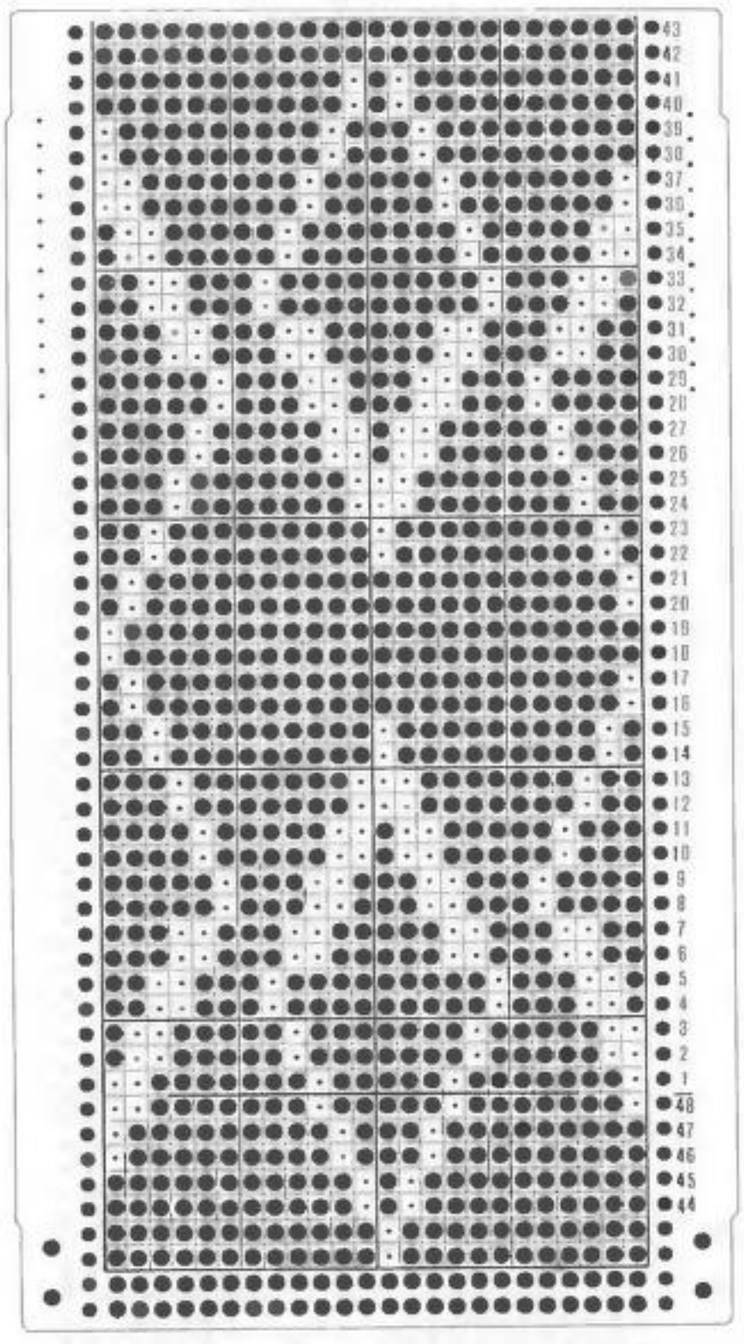

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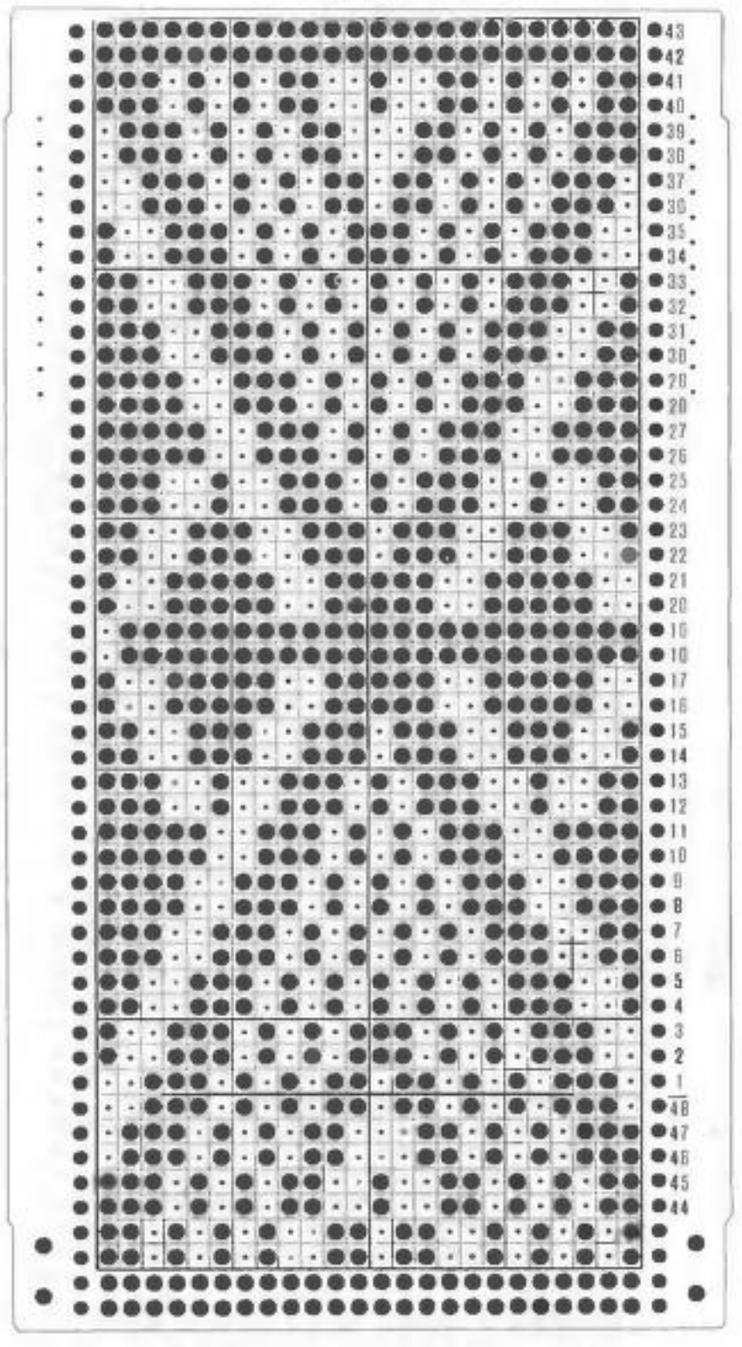

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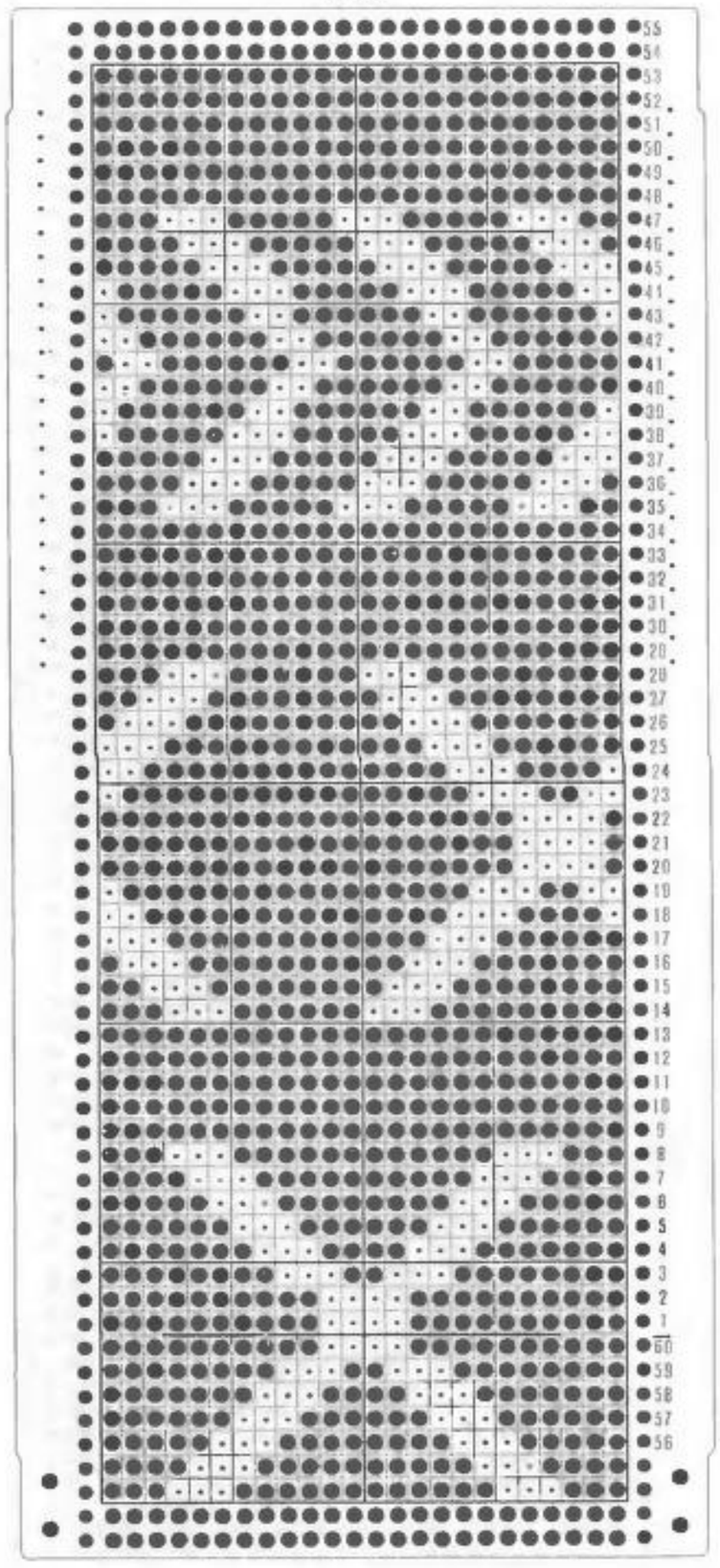

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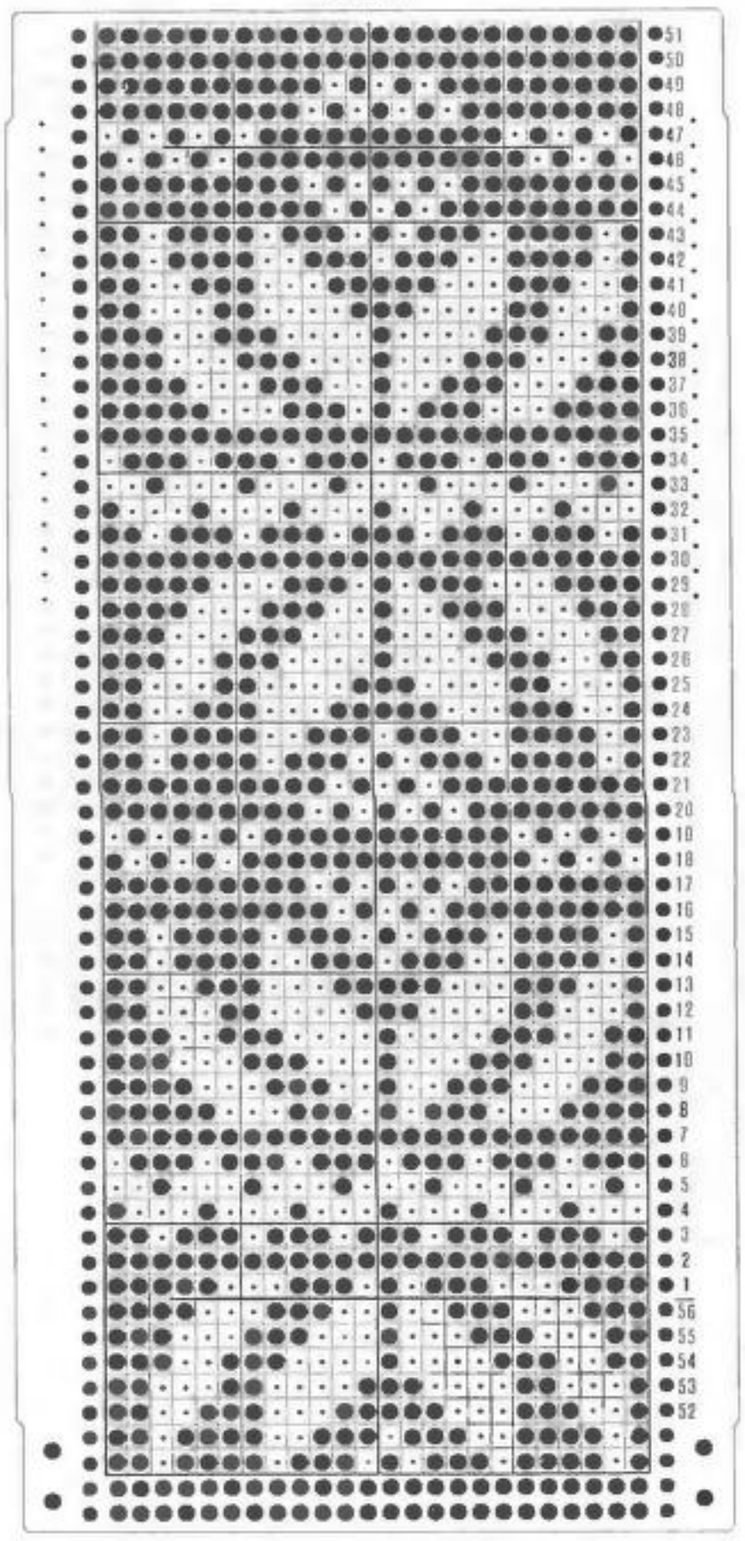

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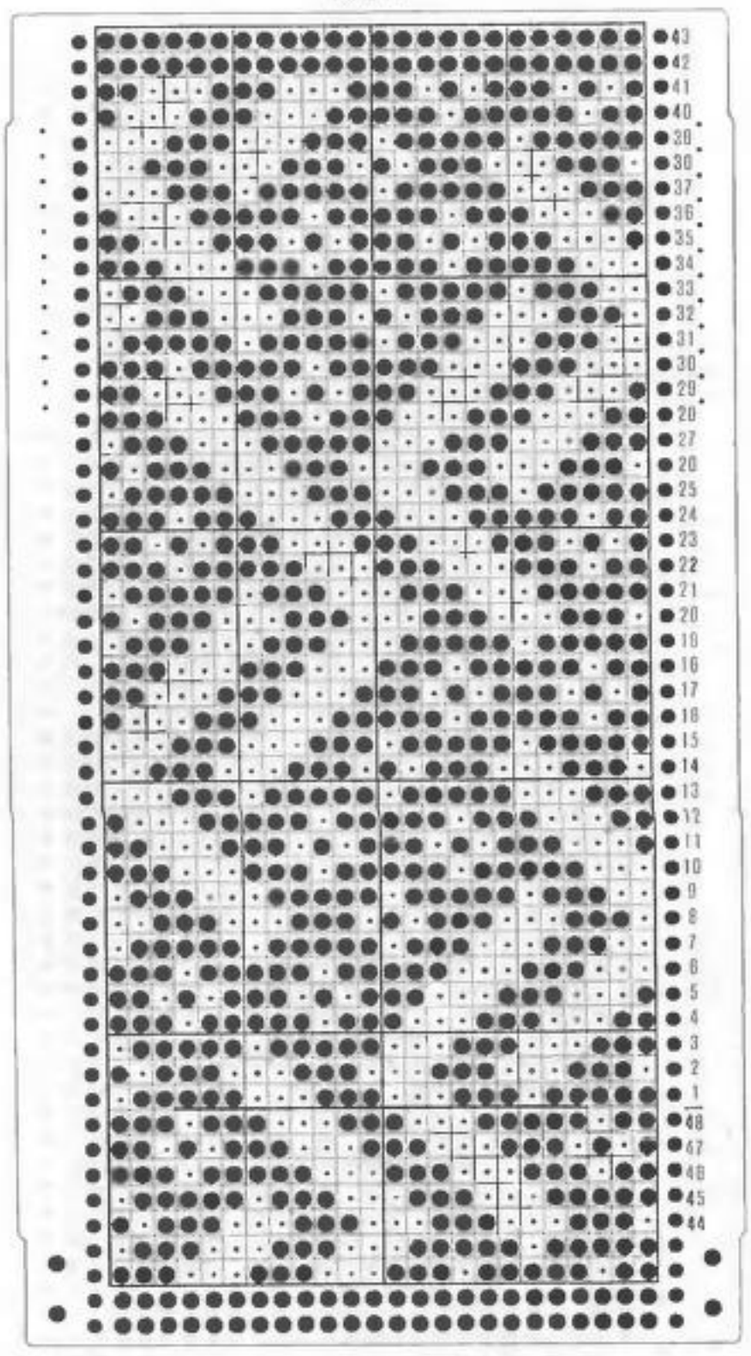

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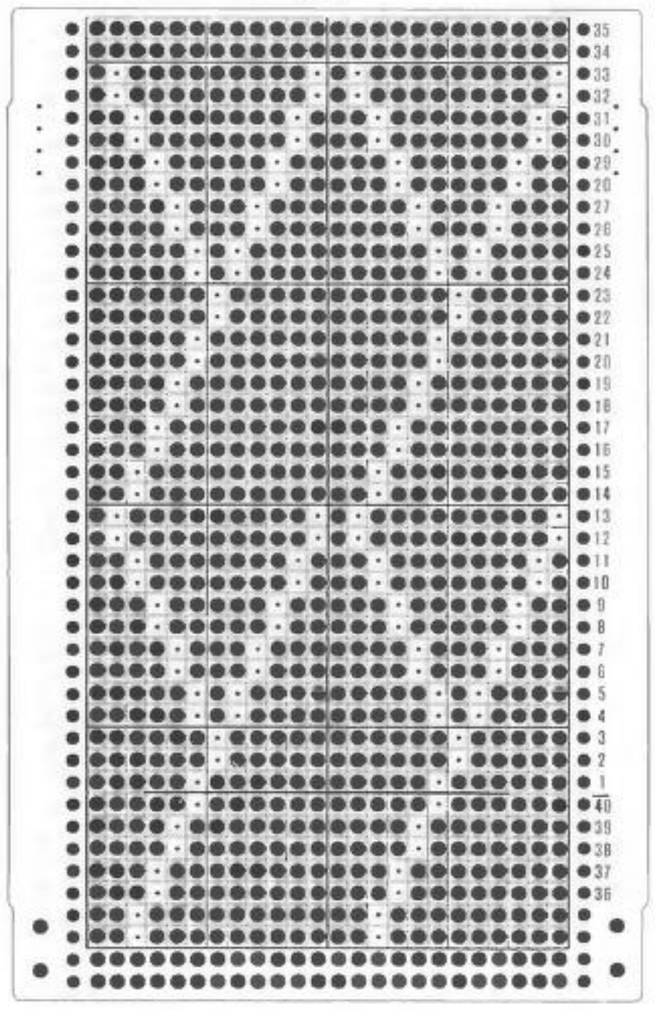

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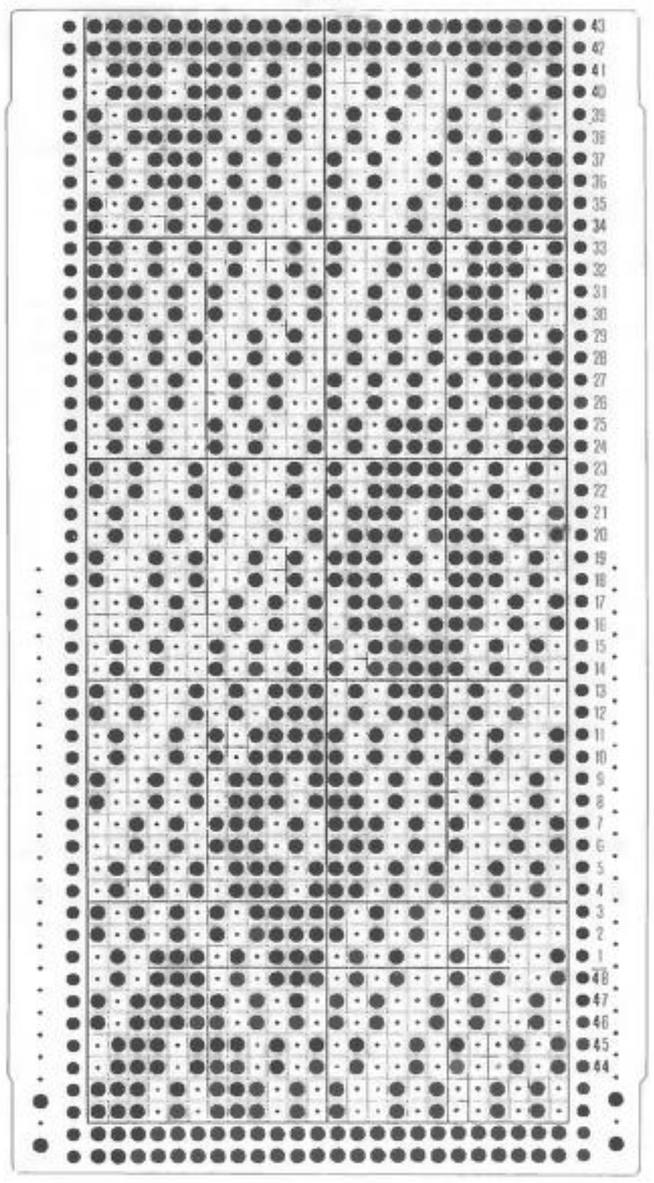

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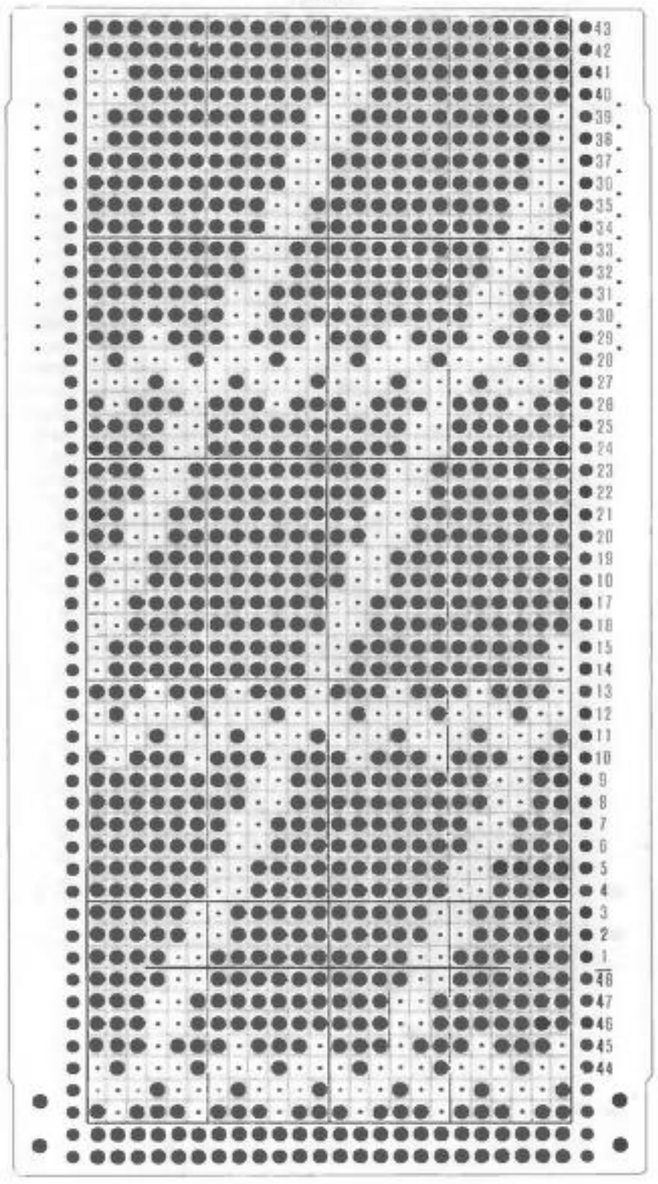

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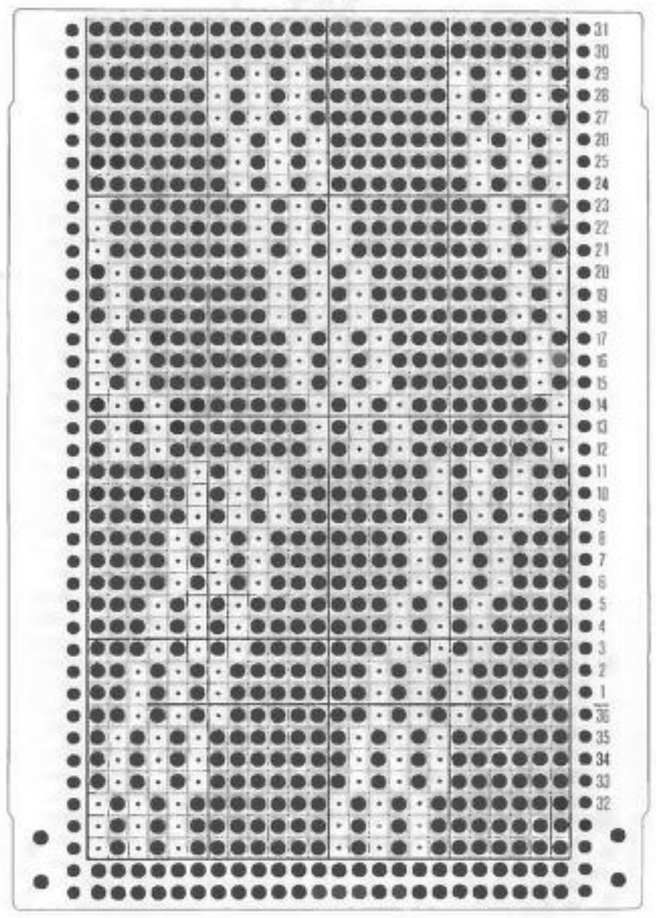

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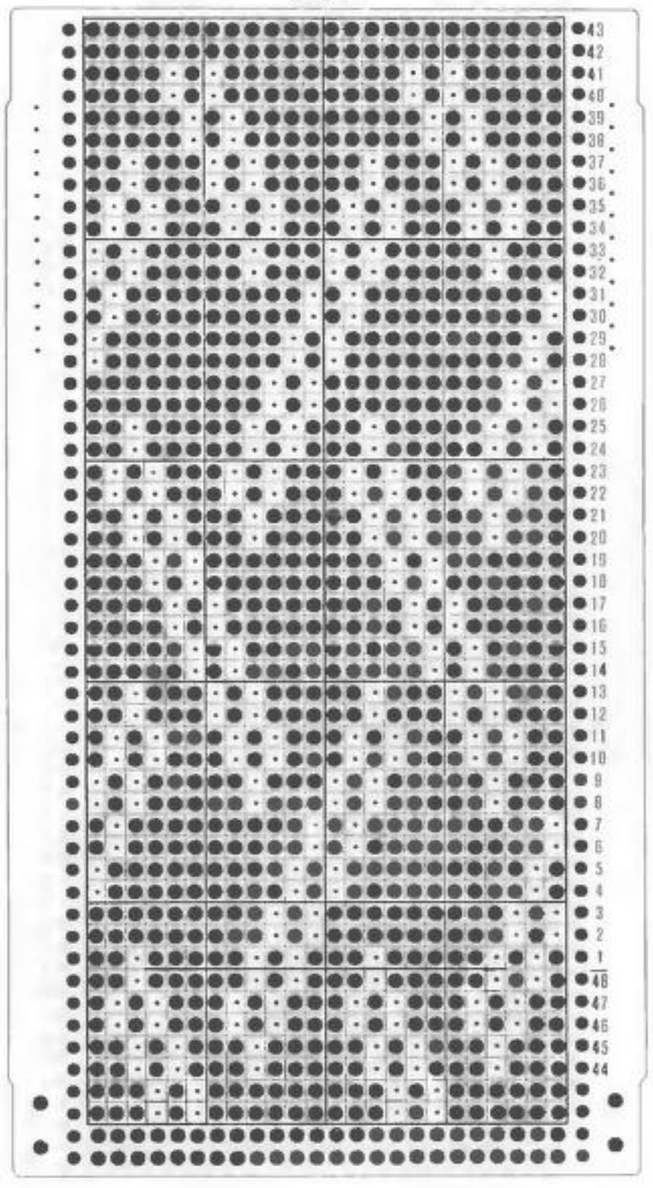

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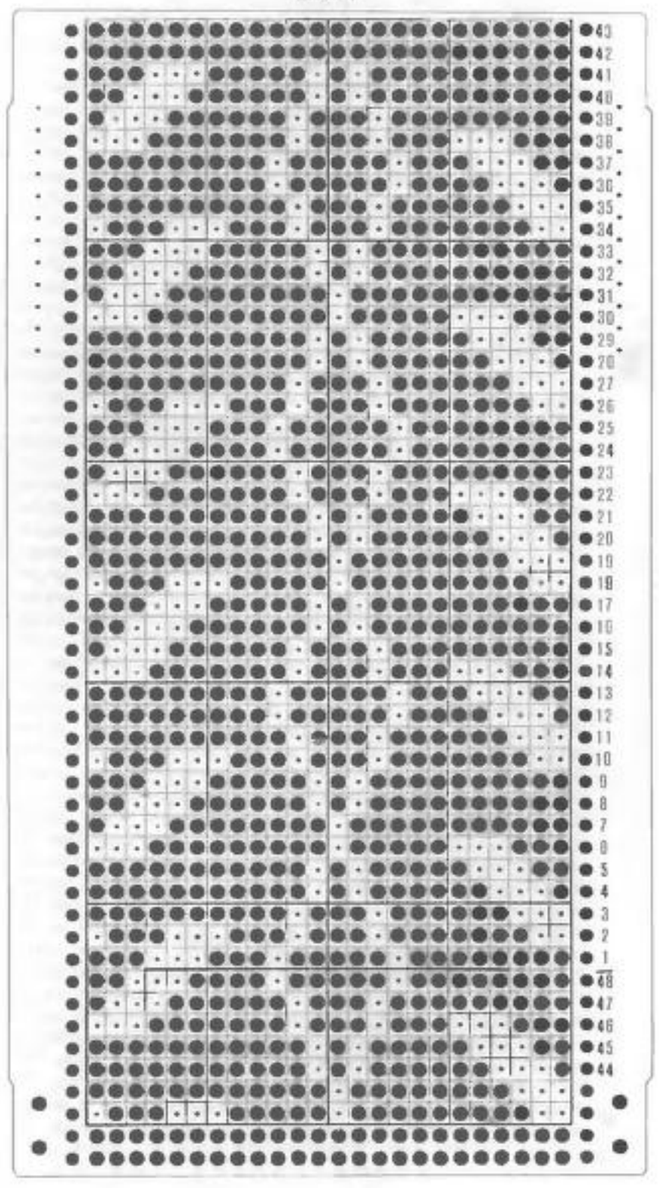

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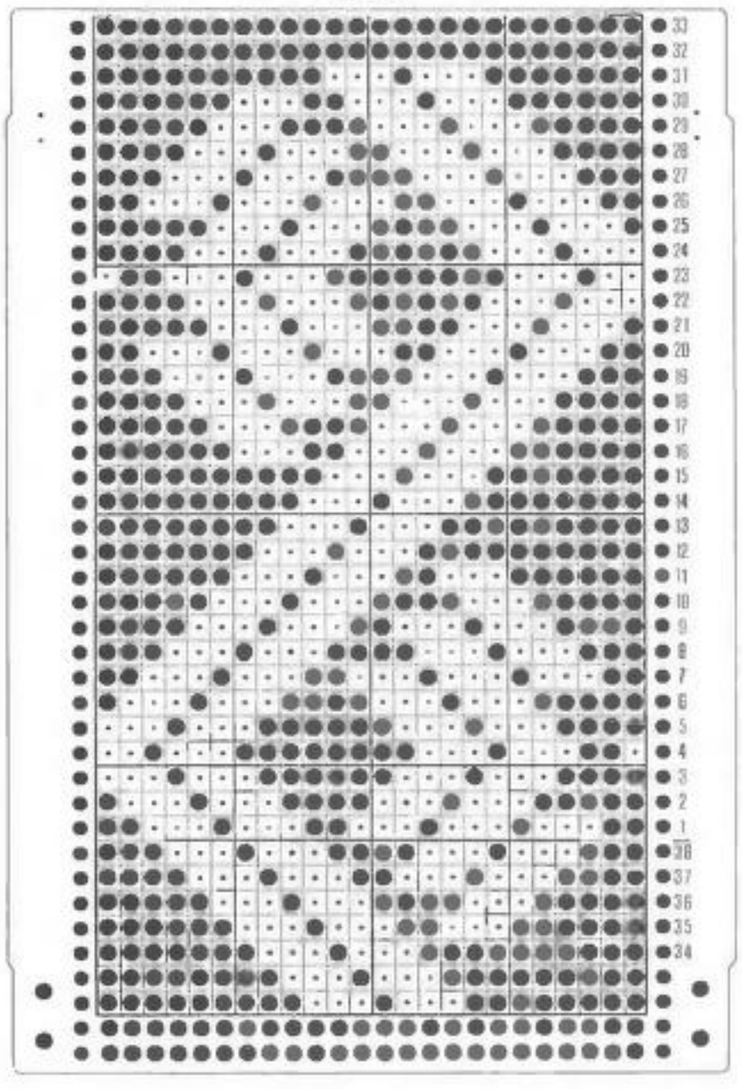

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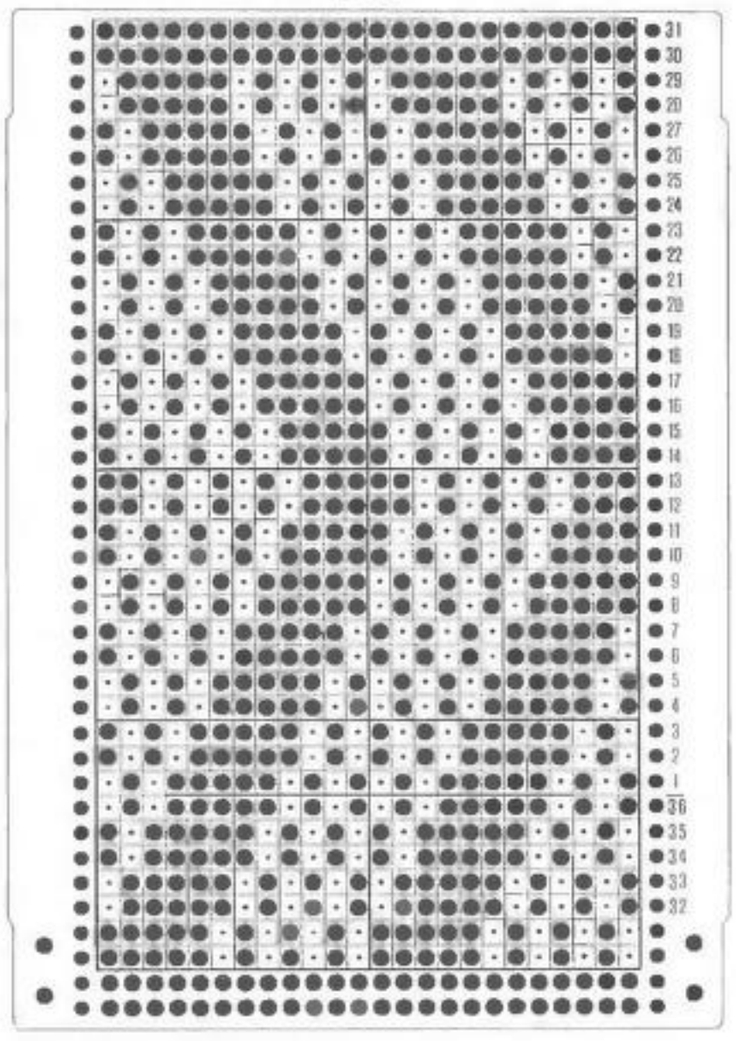

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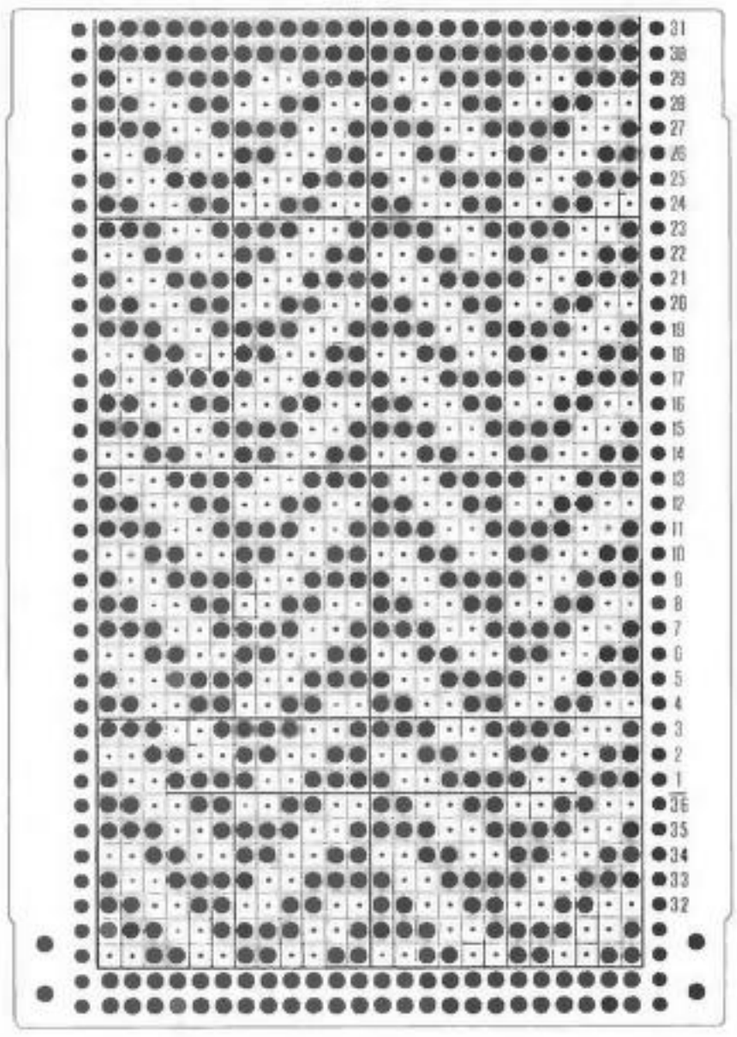

# *PLAITTING*

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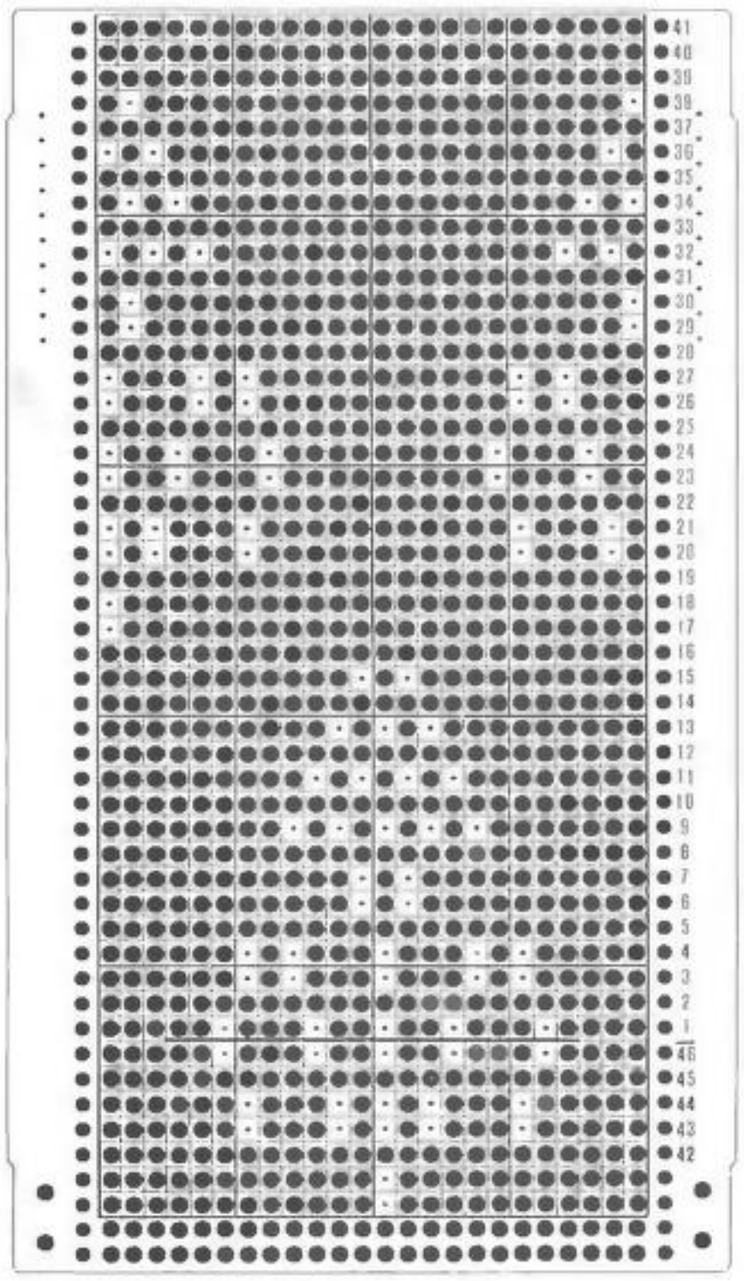

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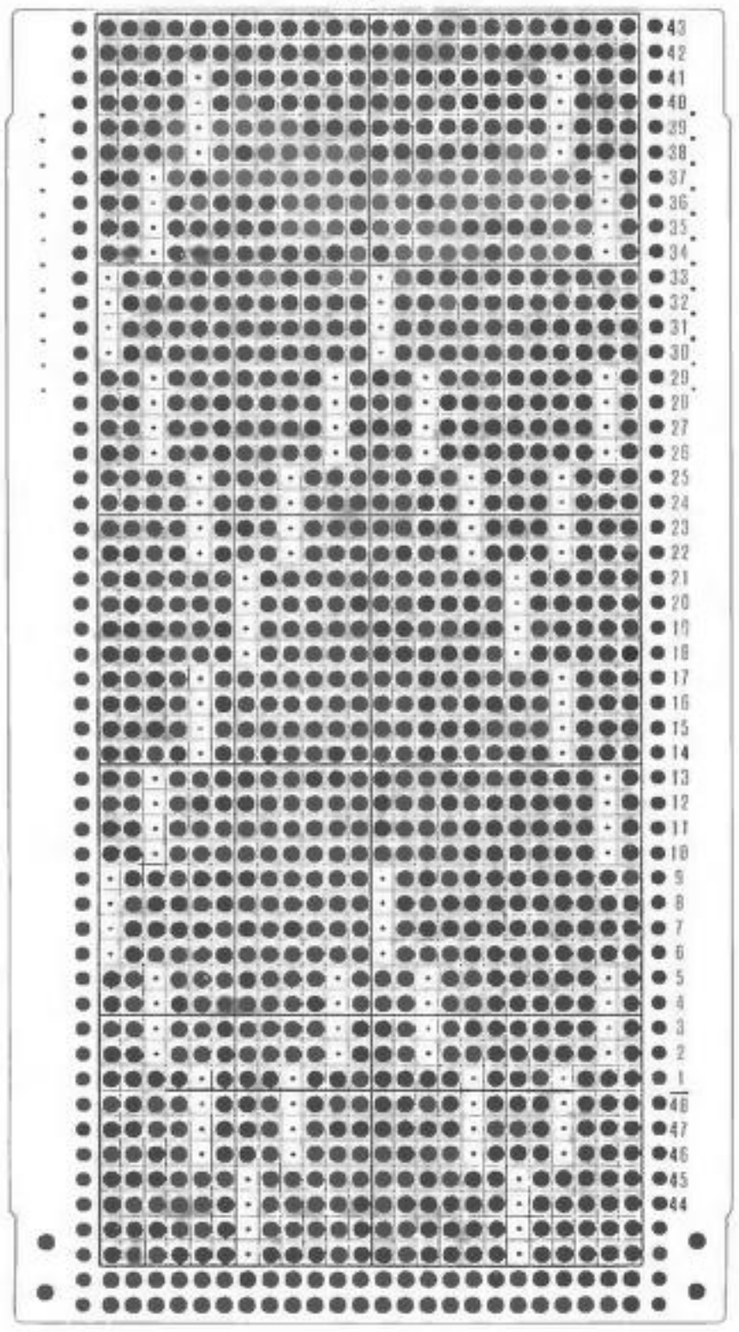

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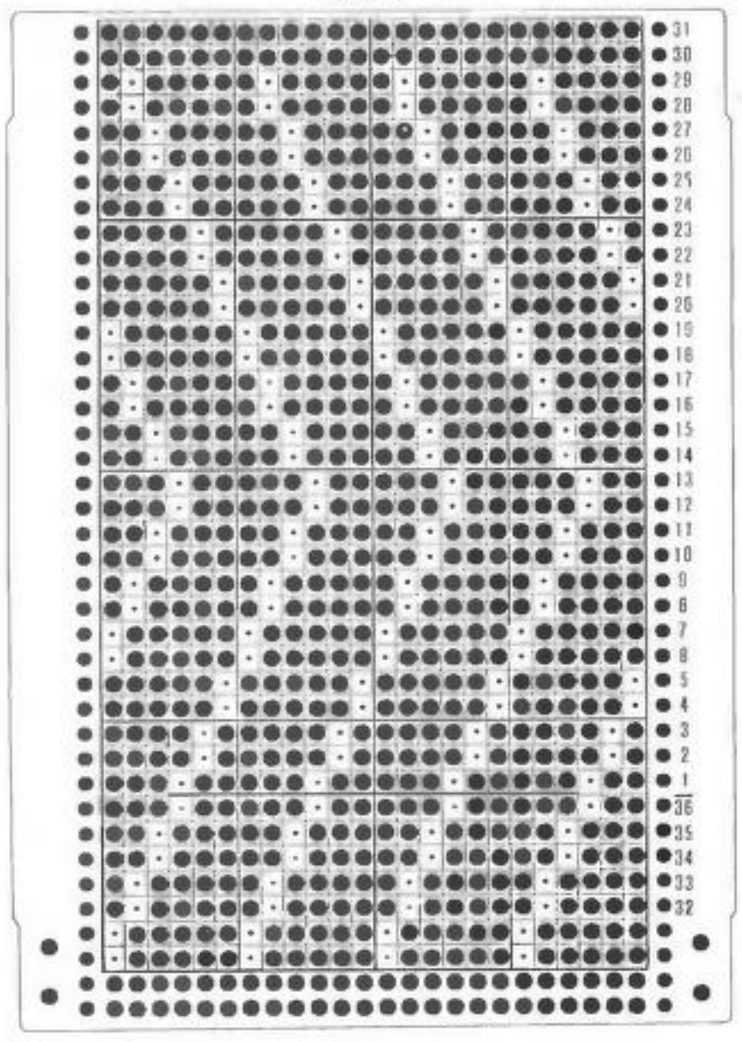

# COMBINATION PATTERNS

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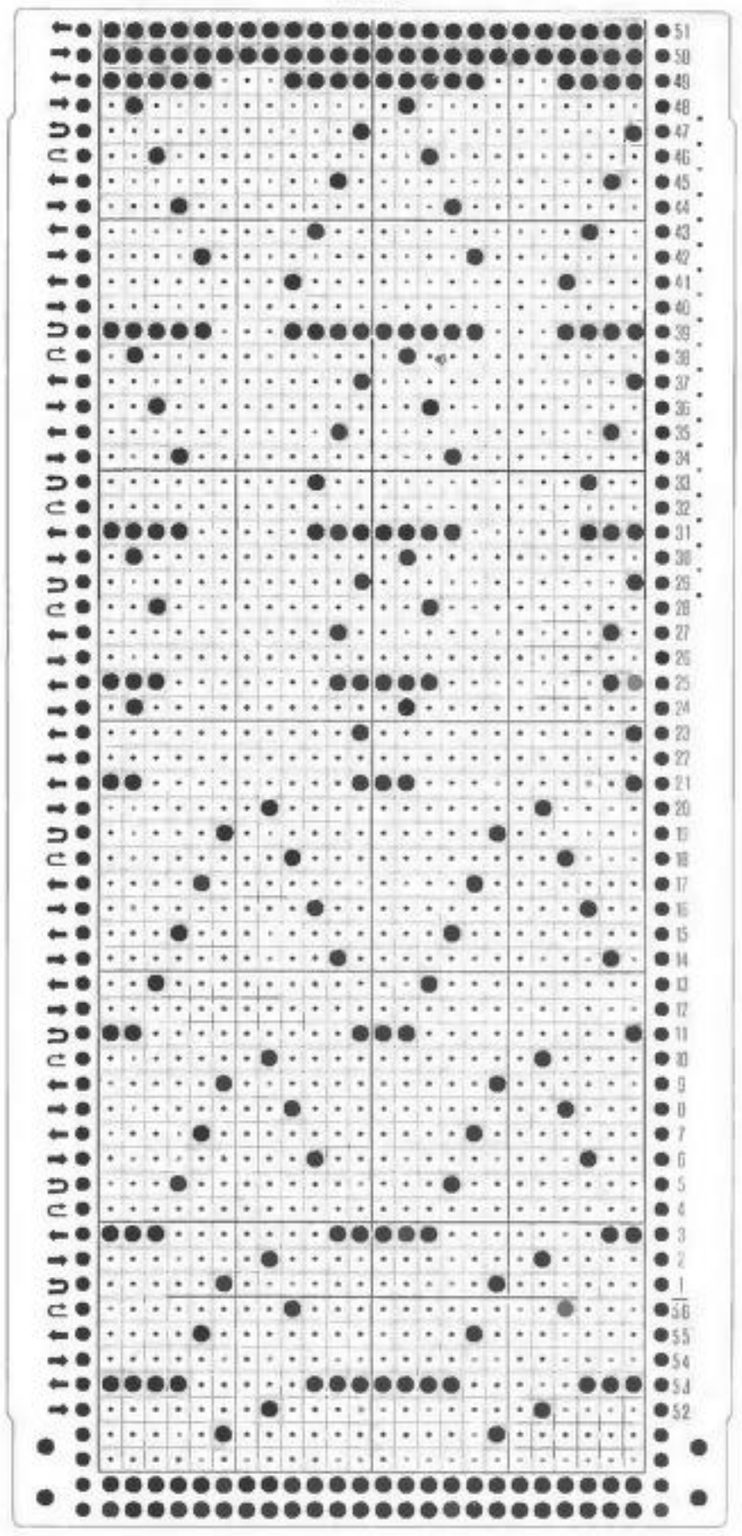

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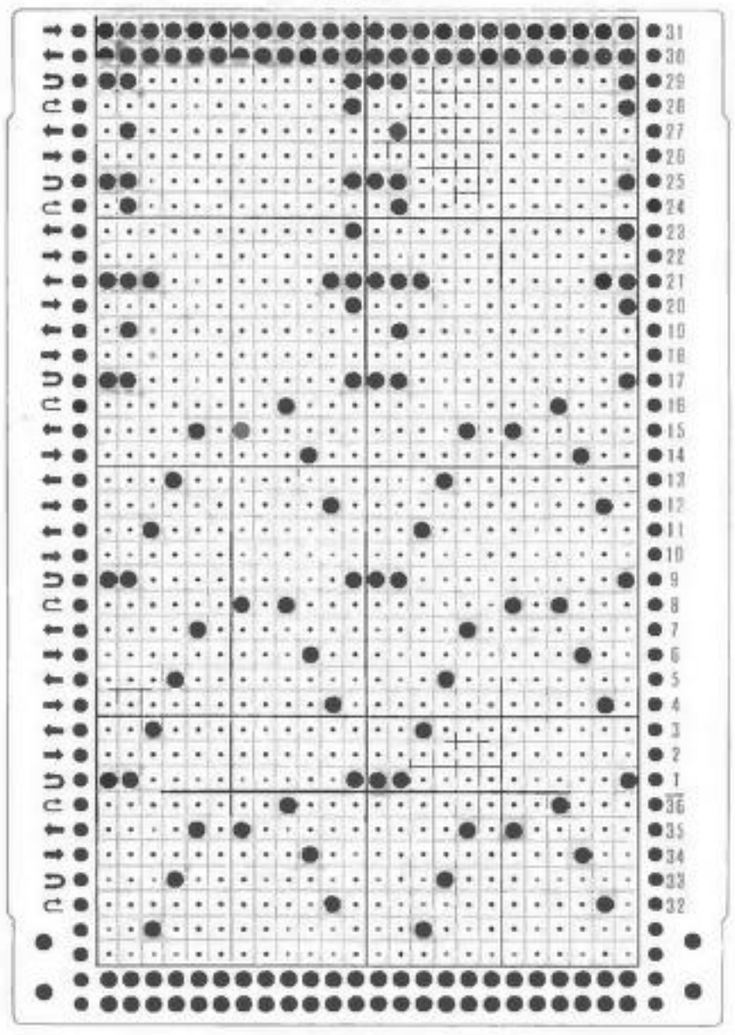

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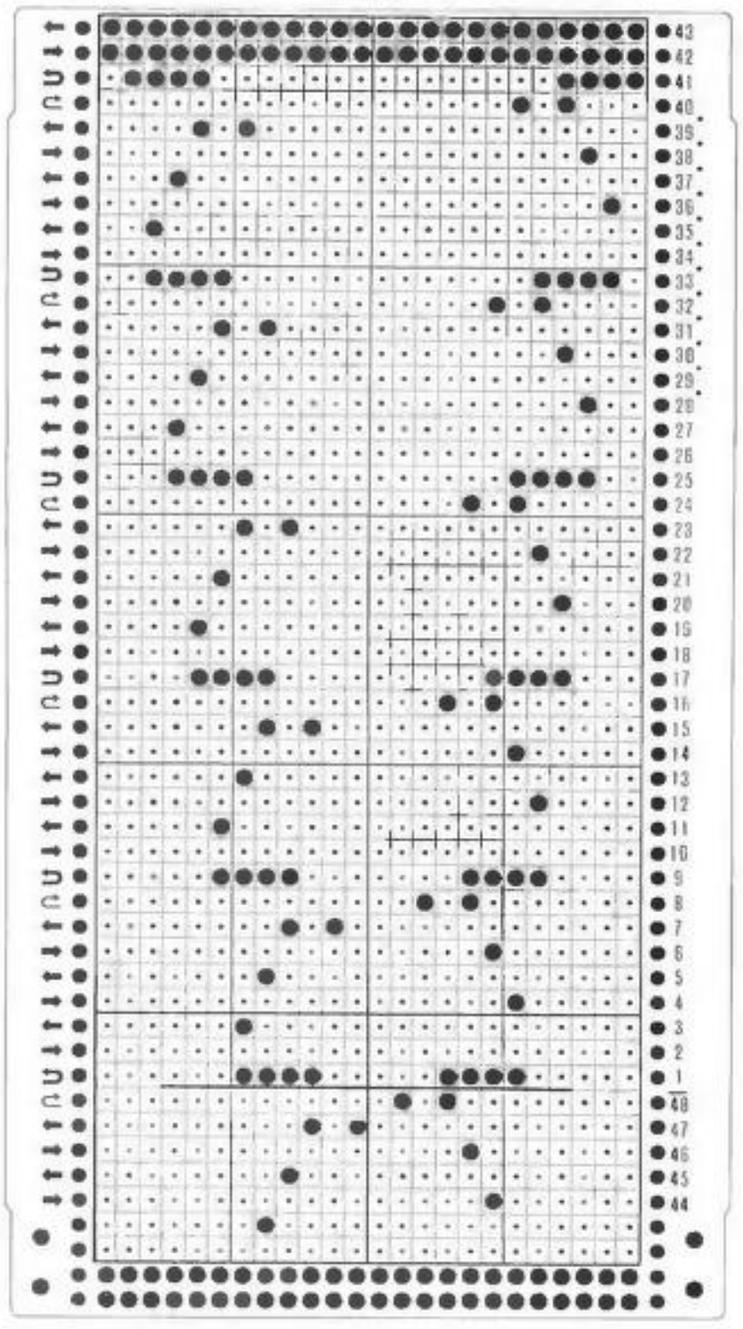

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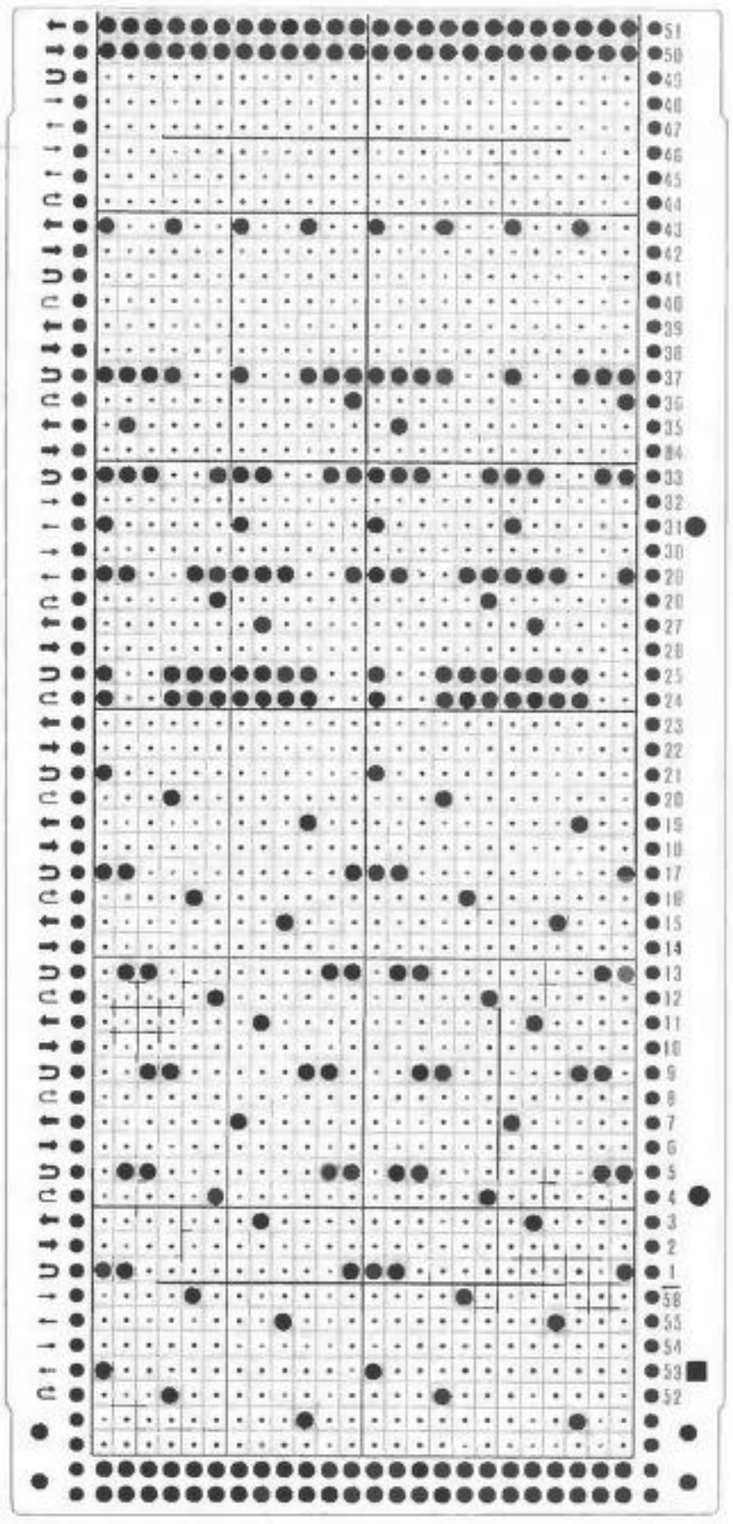

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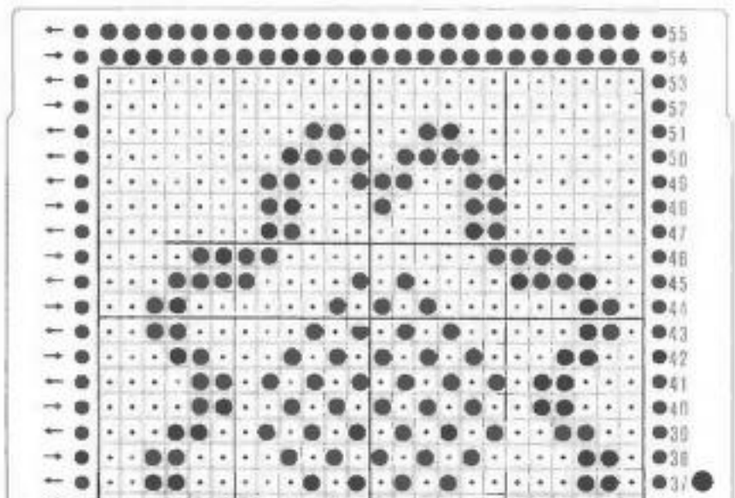

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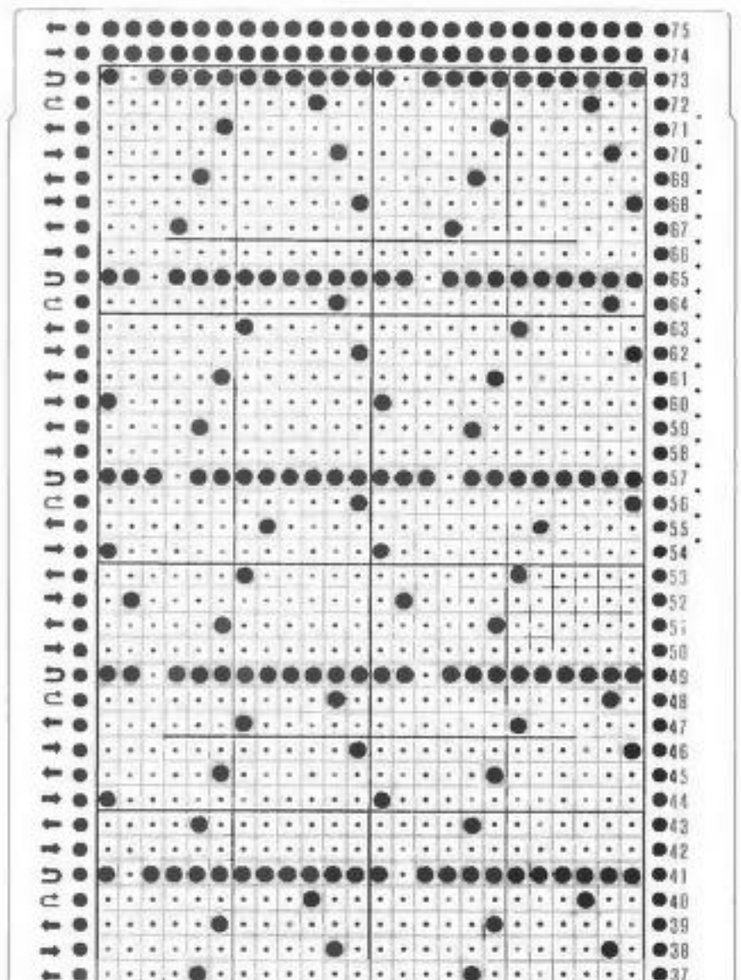

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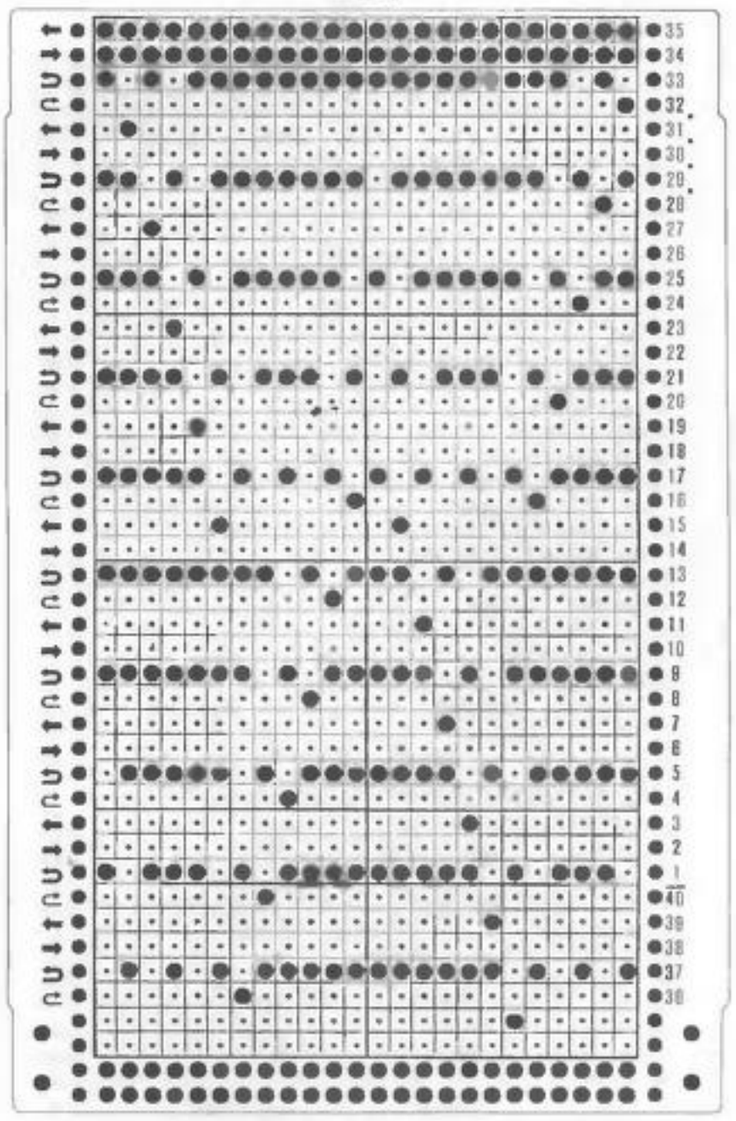

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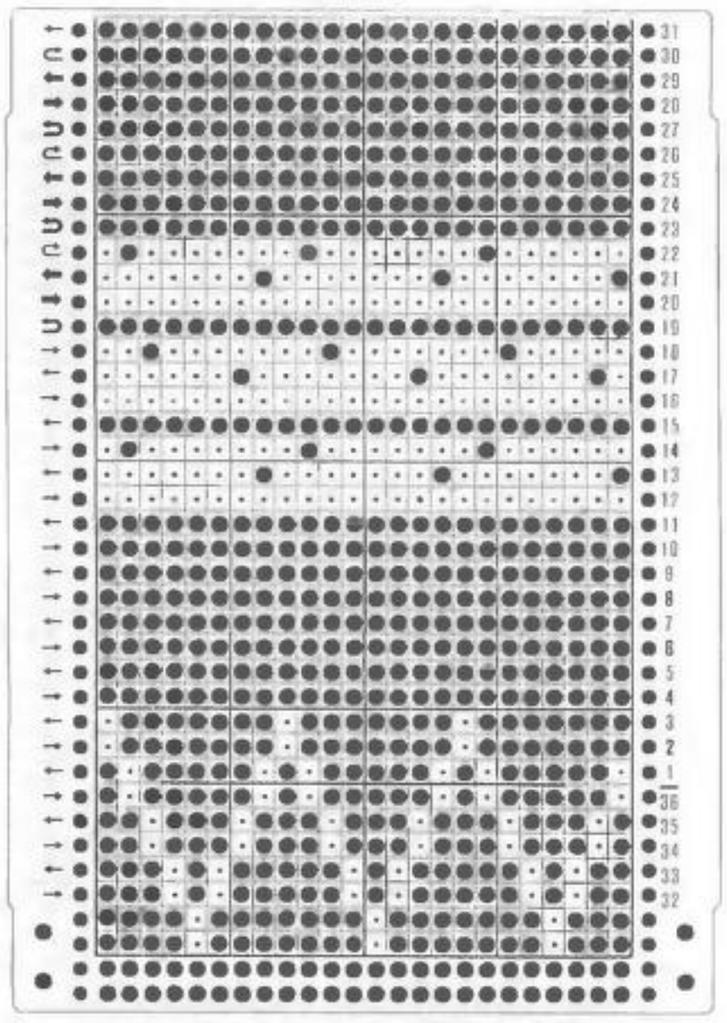

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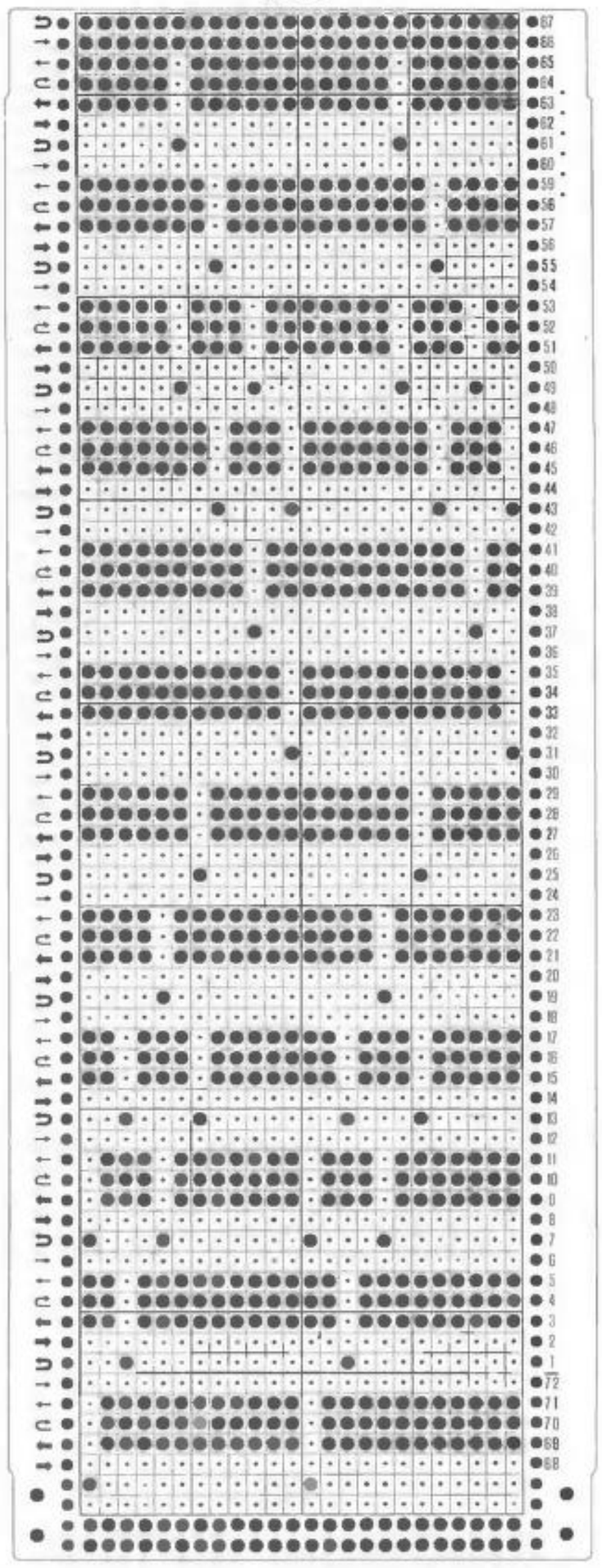

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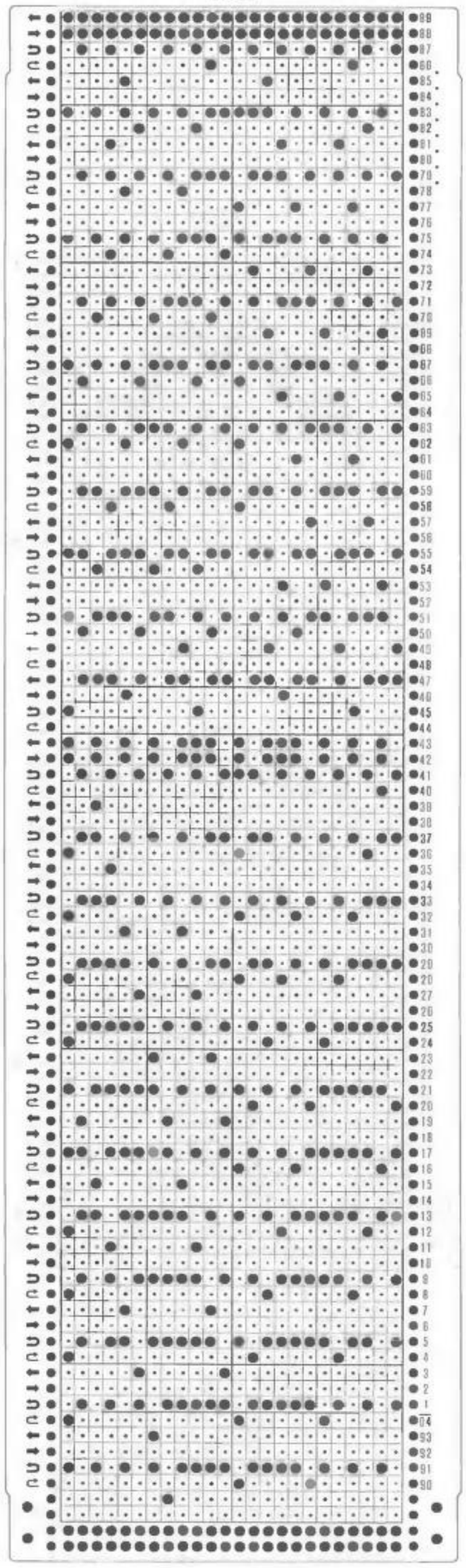

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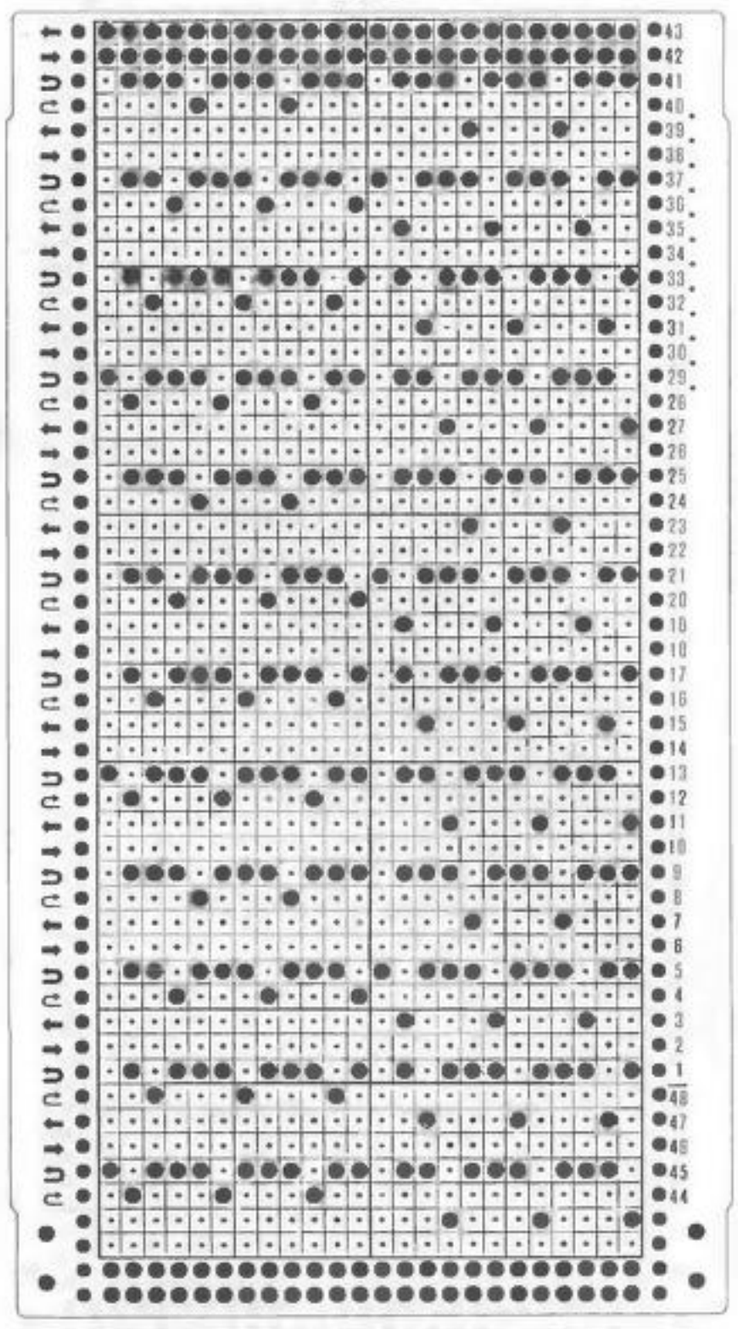

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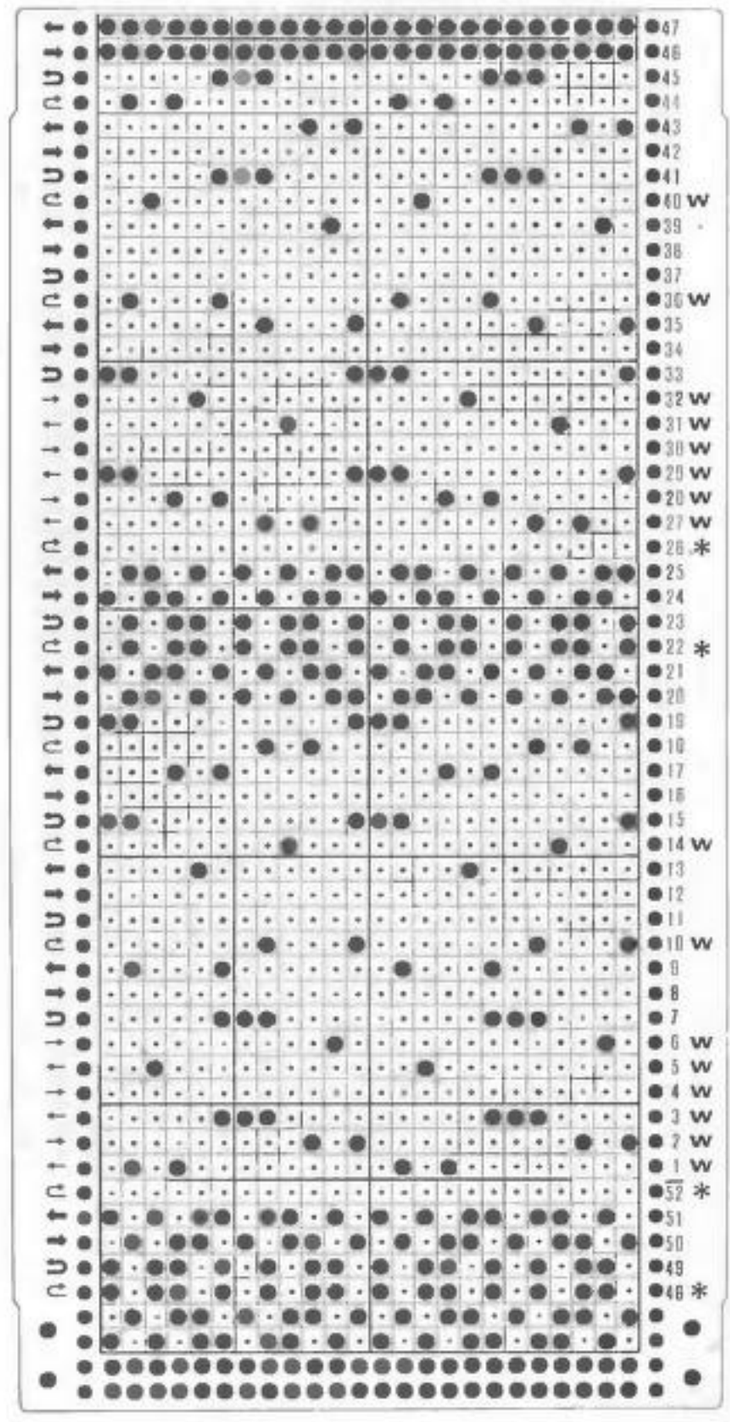

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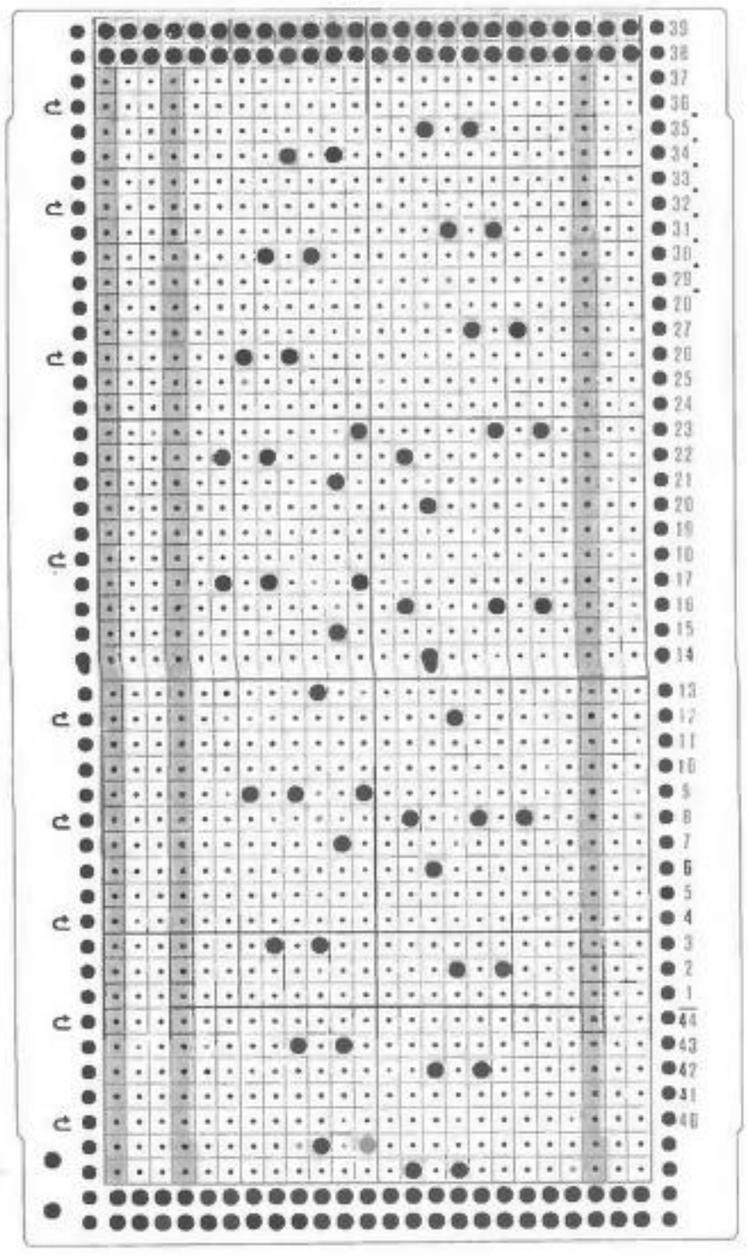

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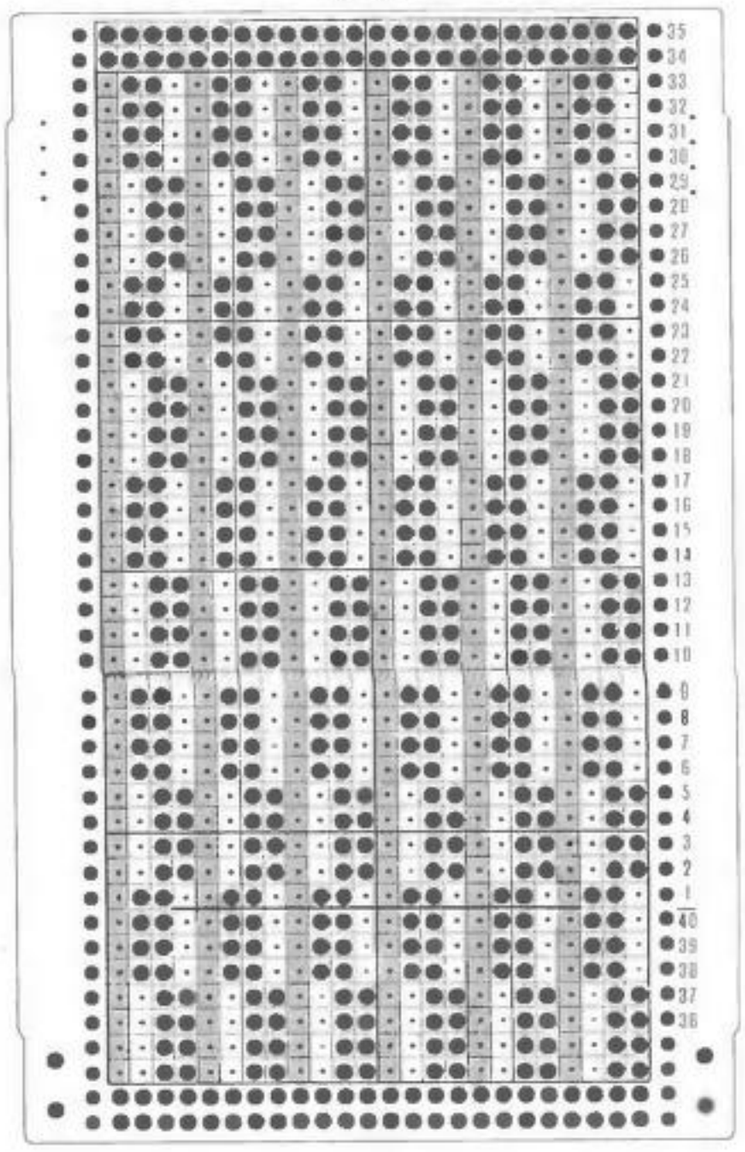

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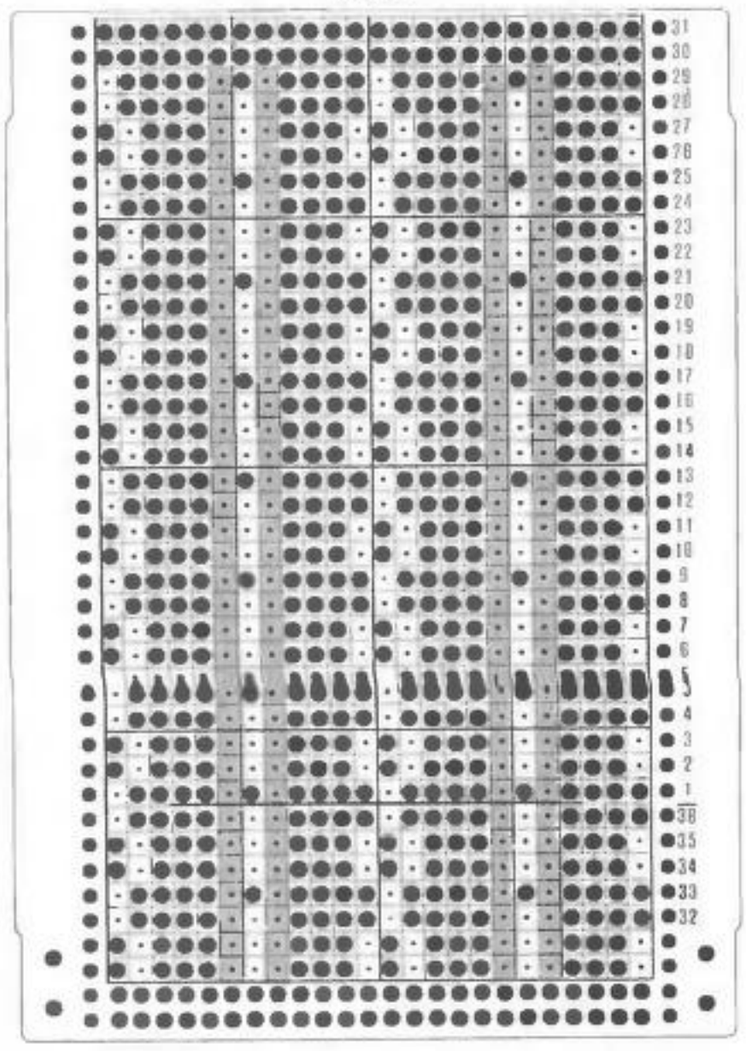
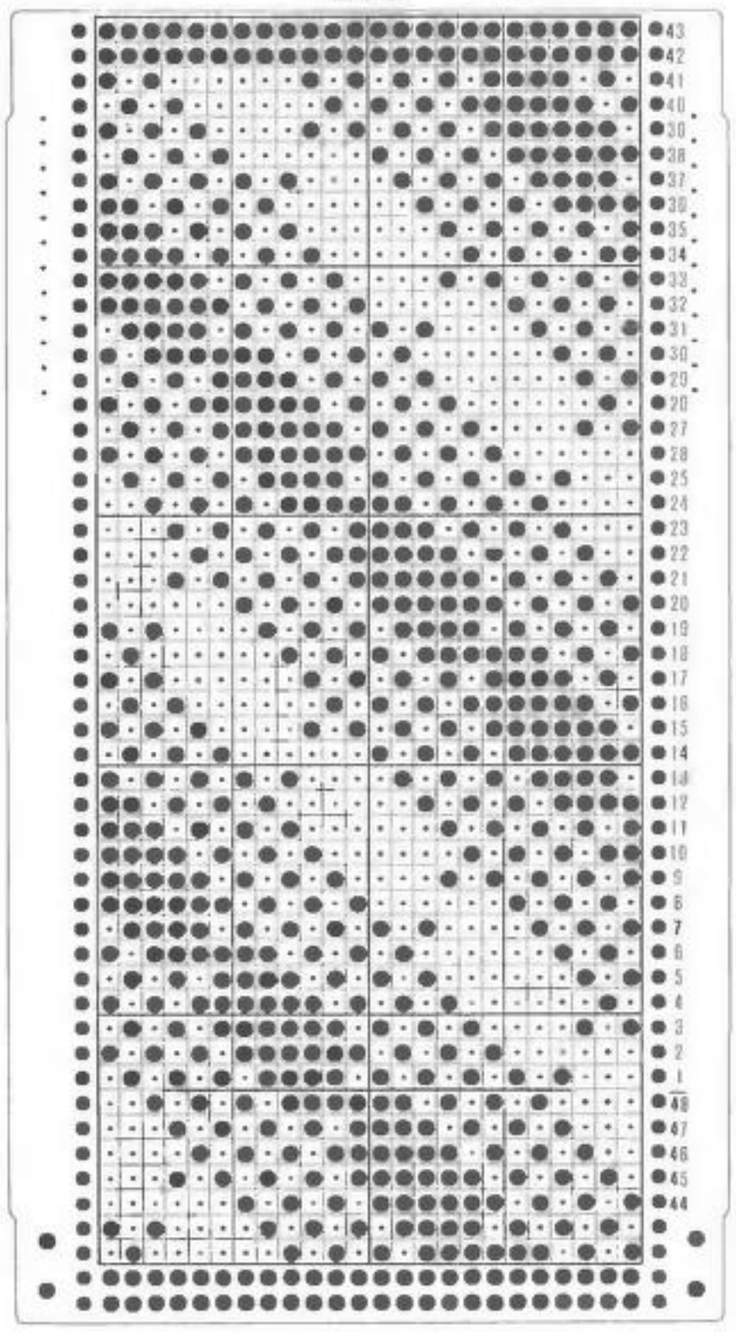


Transfer the stitches on the dark coloured sections on punch cards onto adjacent needles after casting on, and bring those empty needles back to A position.

## *SIMUL PATTERNS*

260



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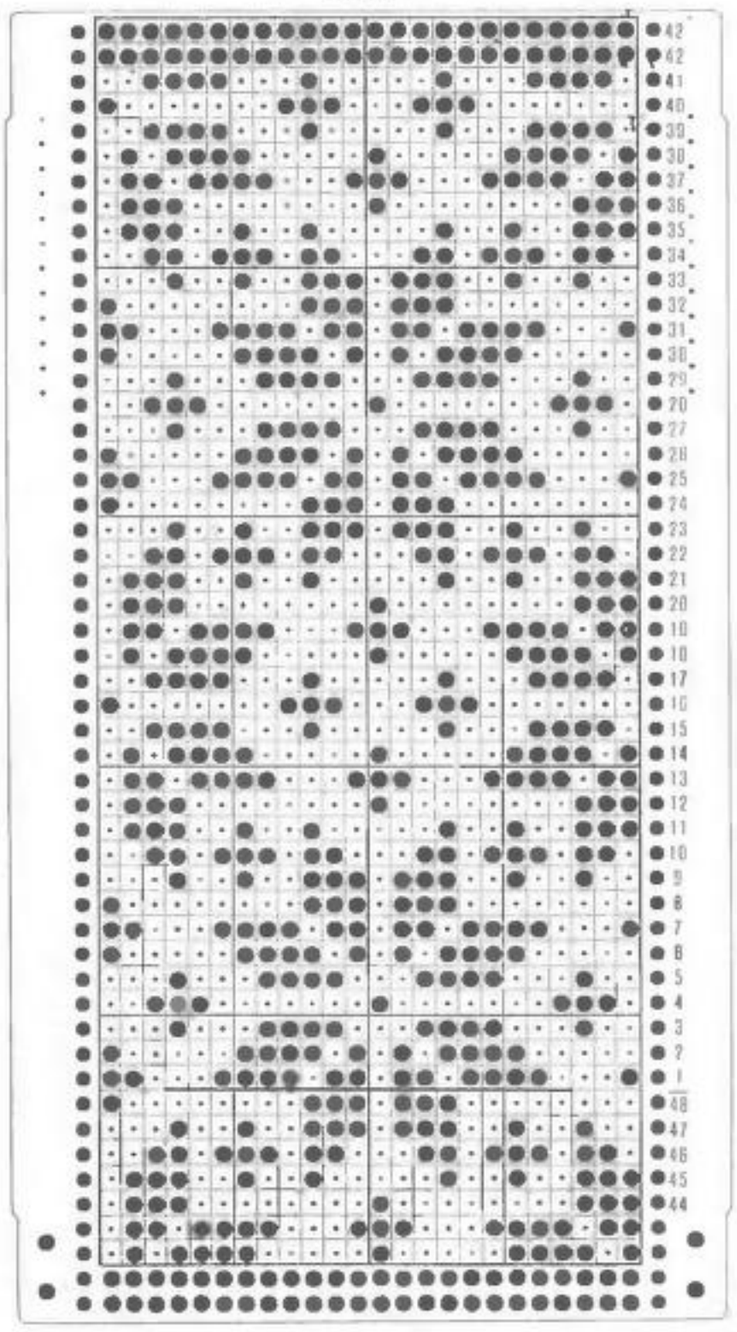

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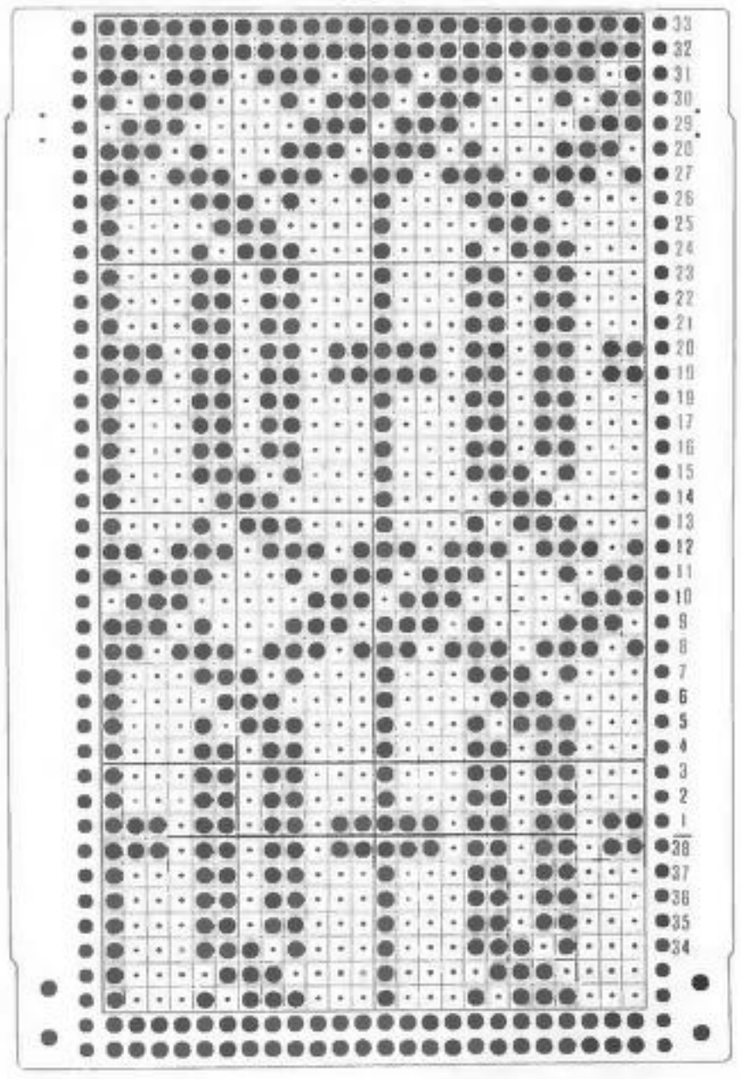

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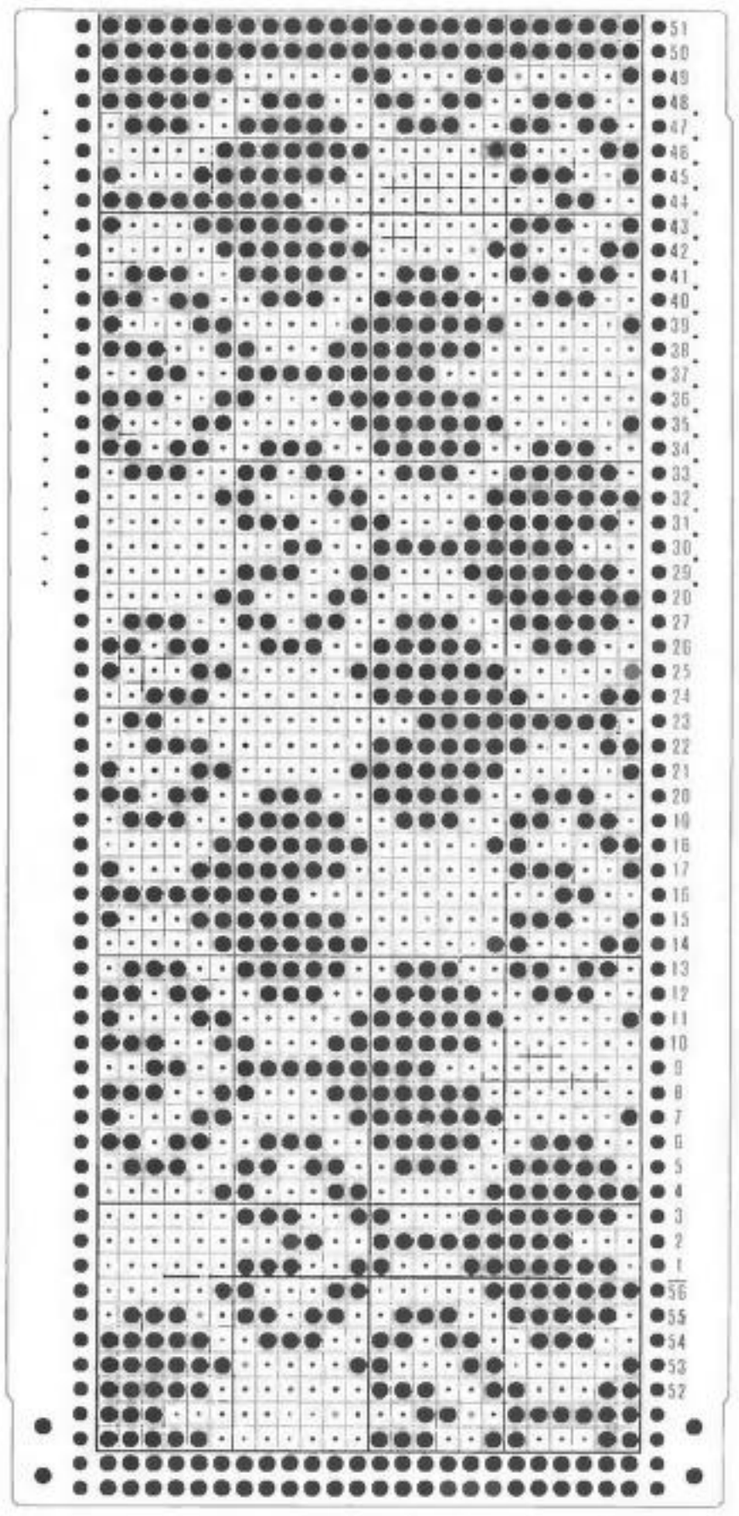

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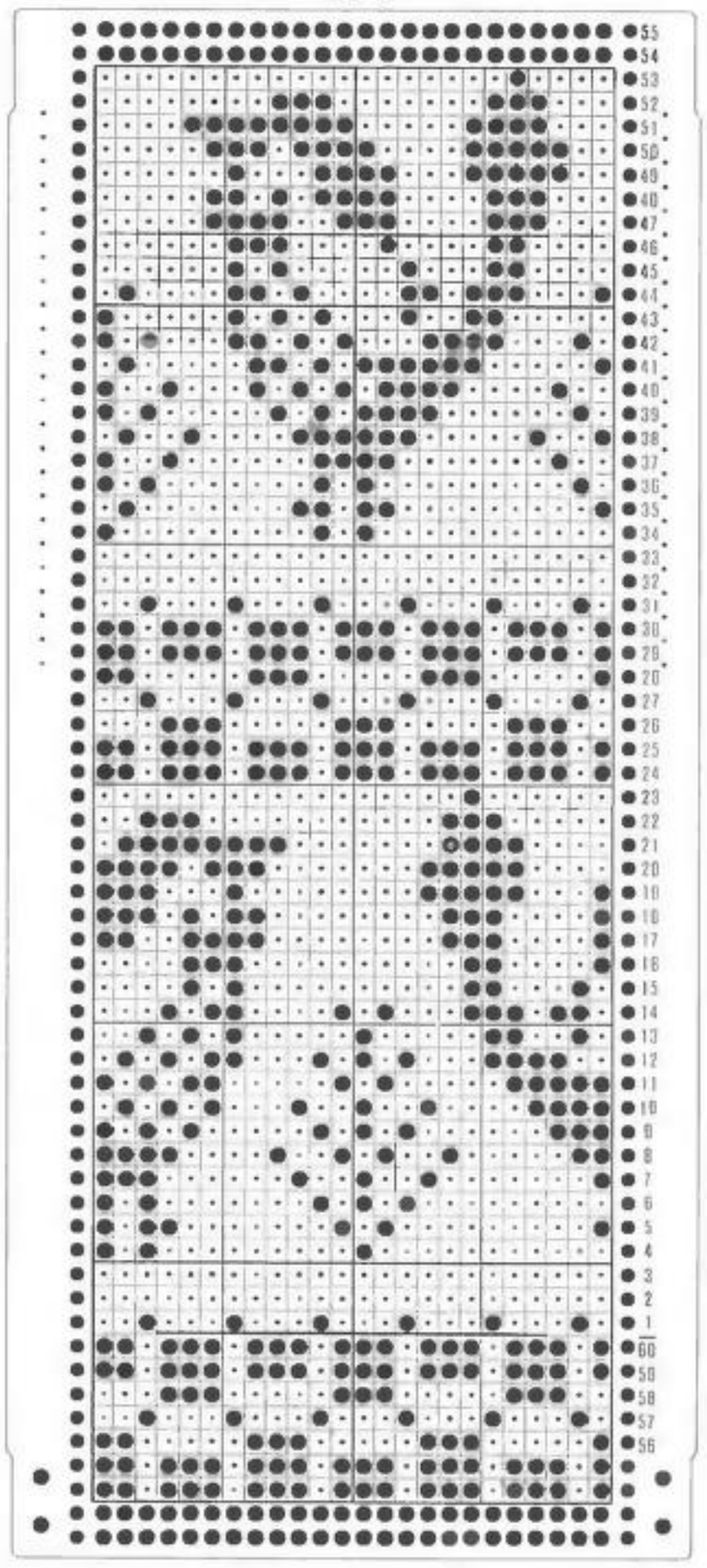

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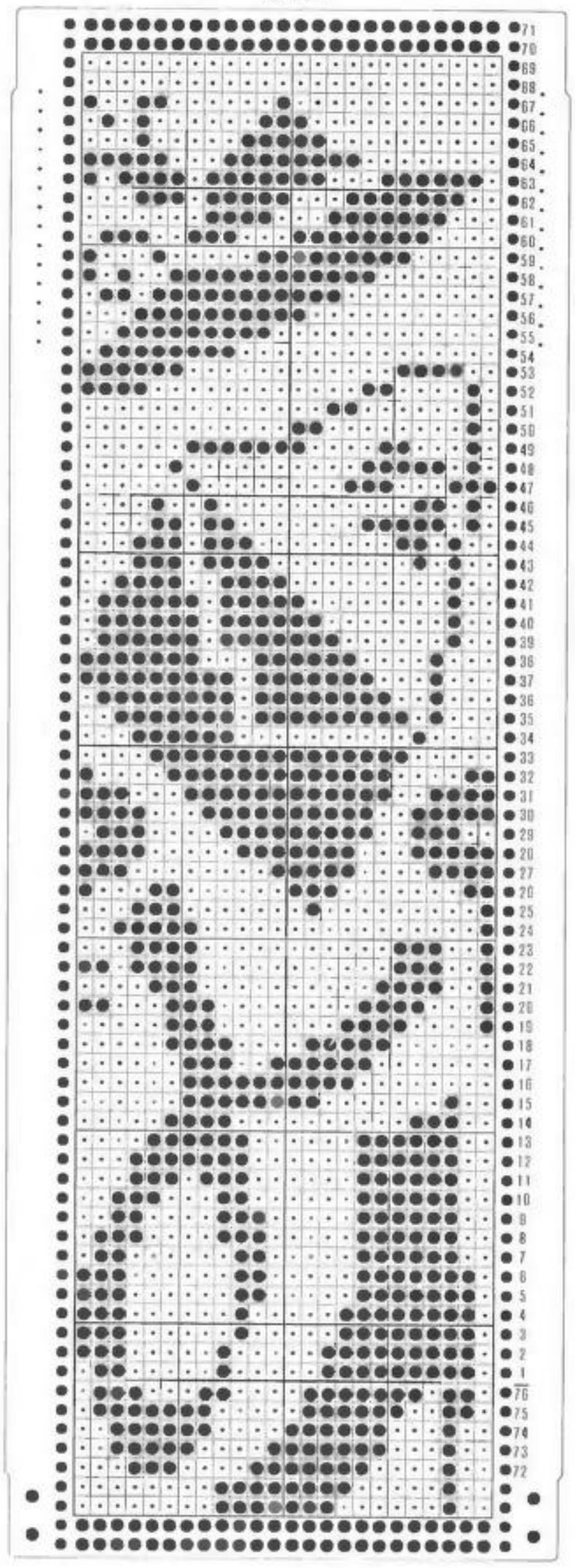

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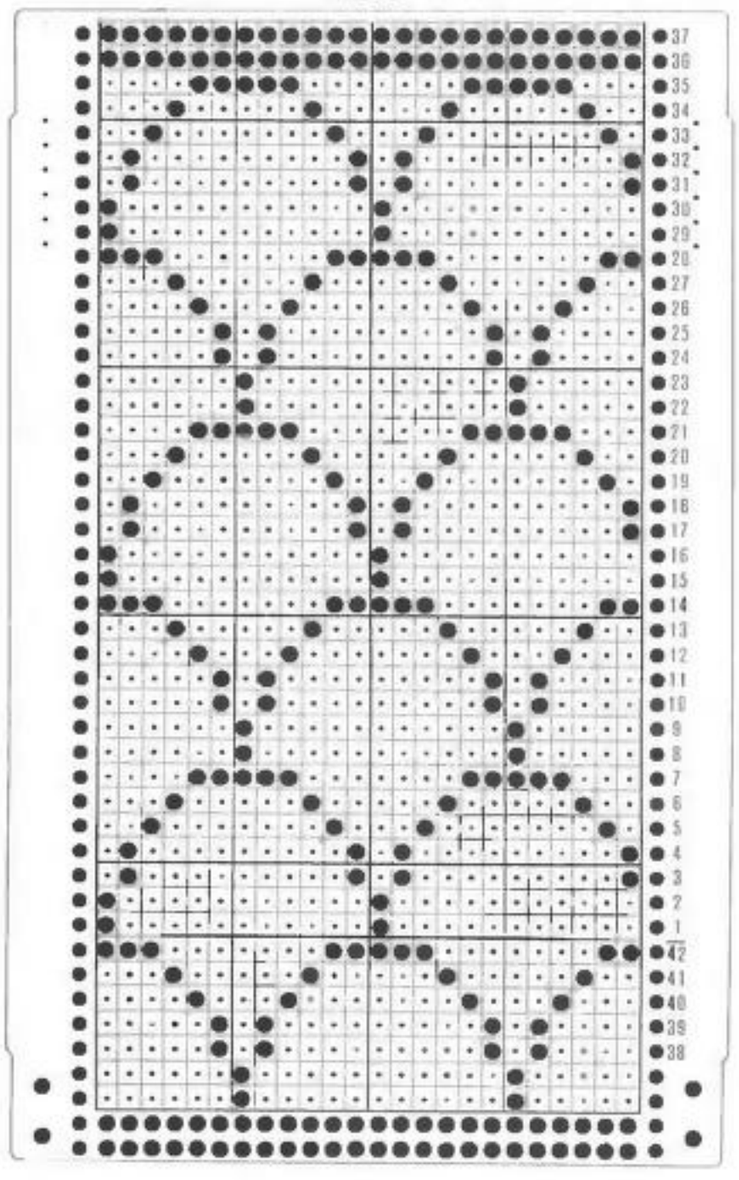

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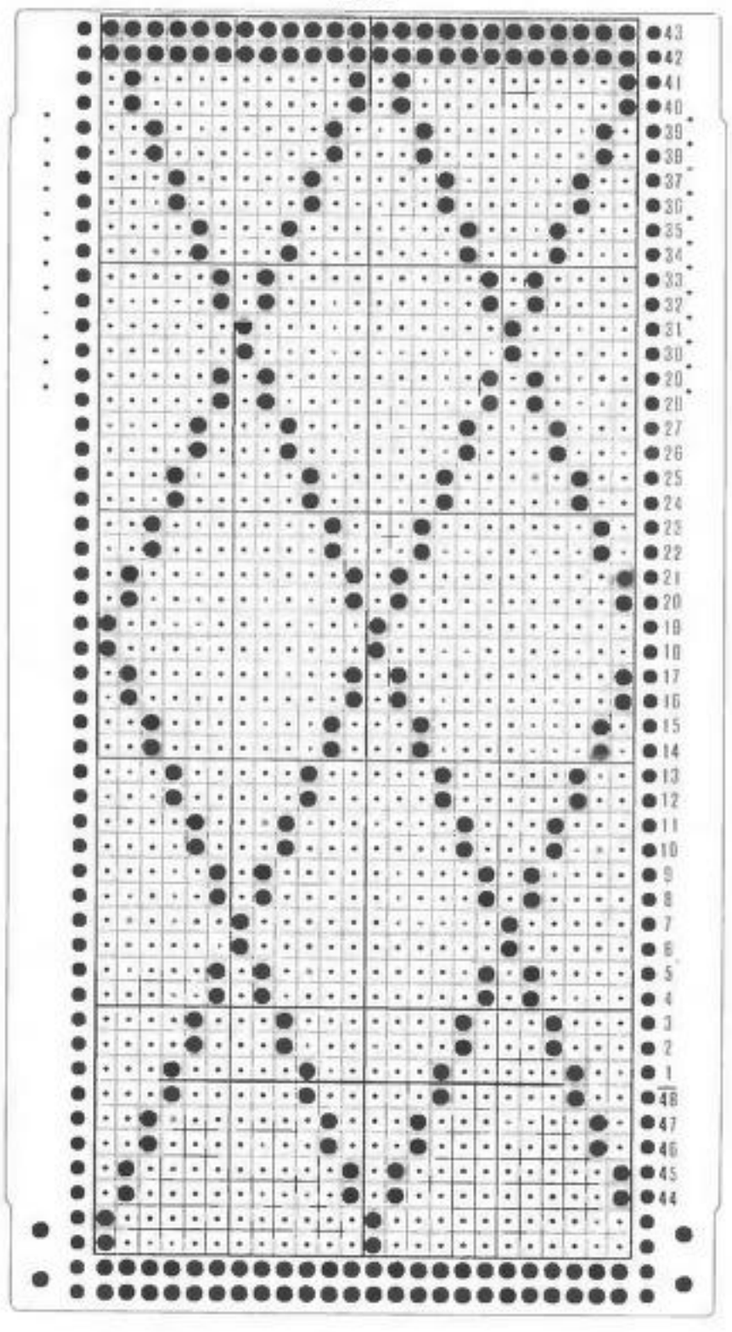

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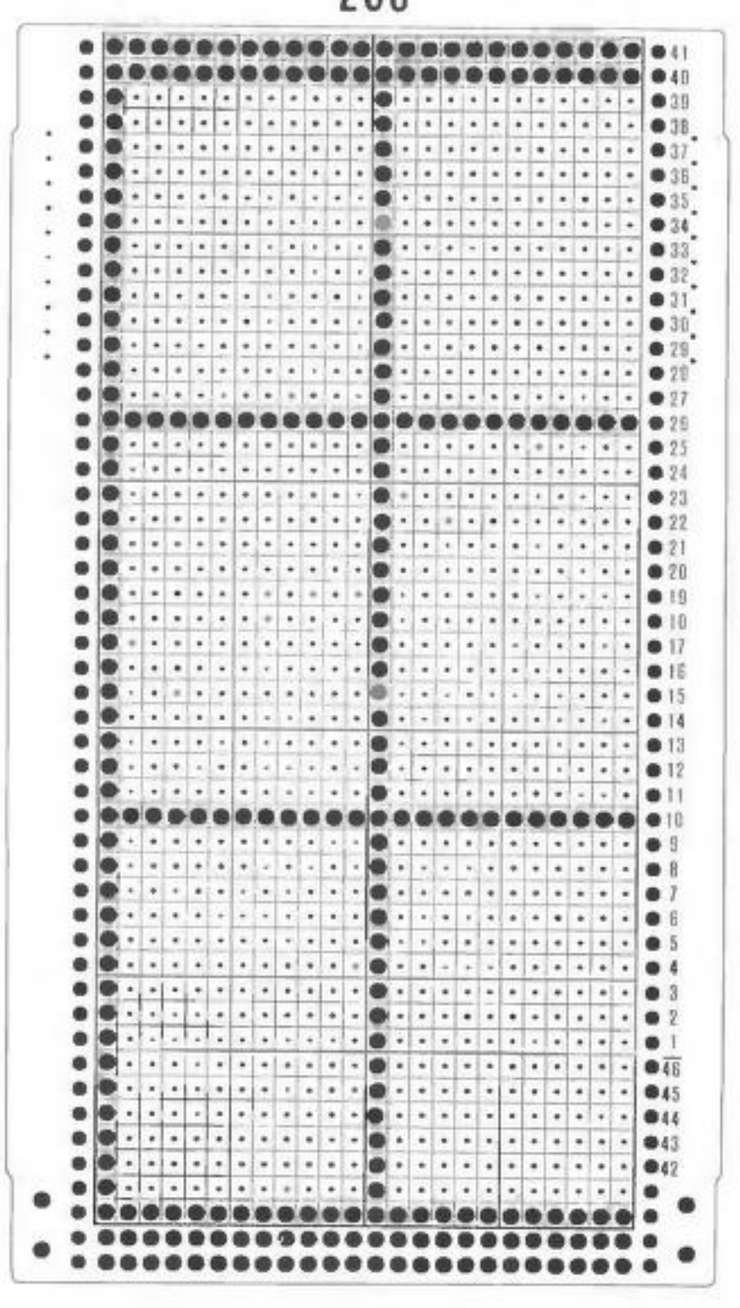
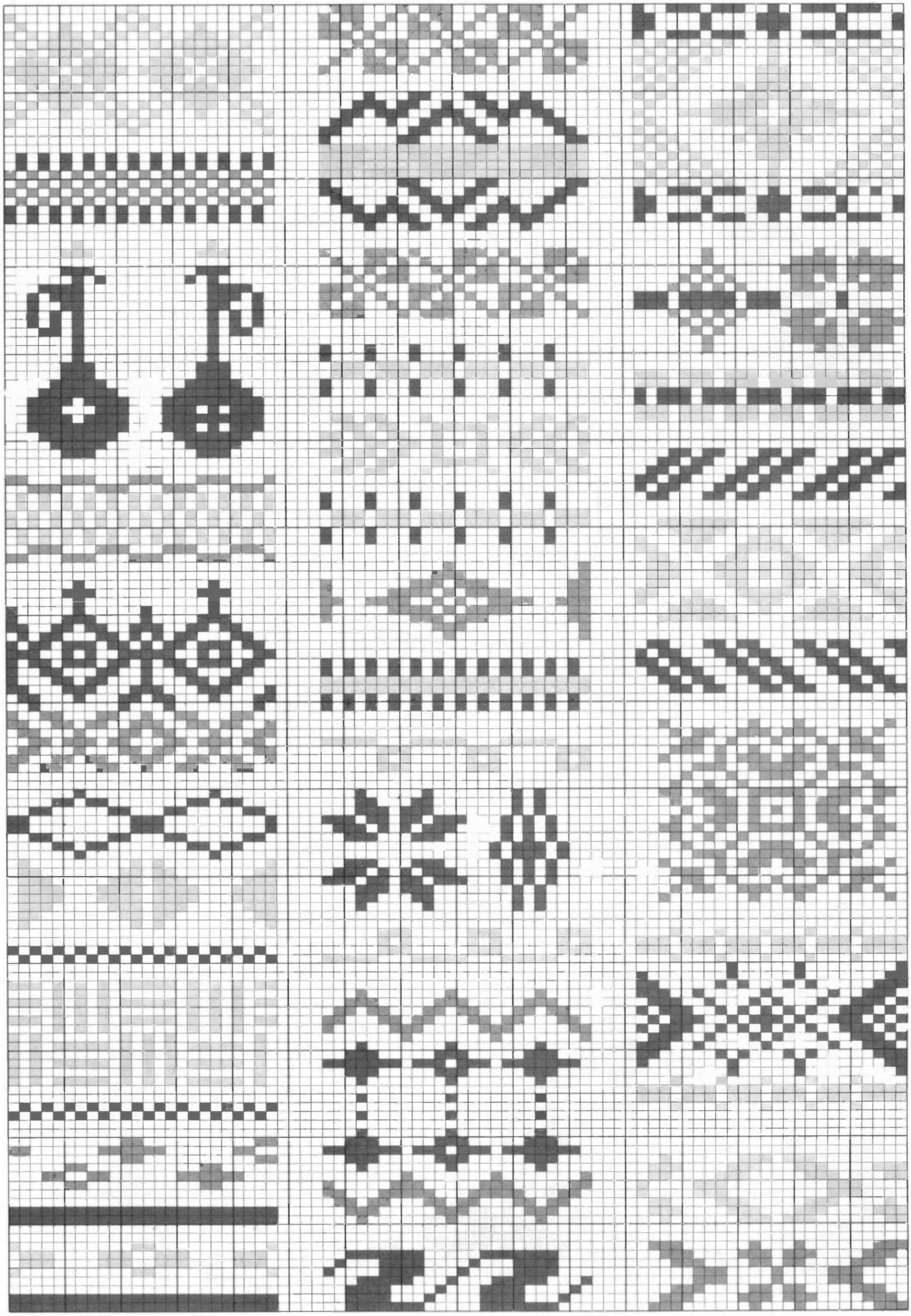
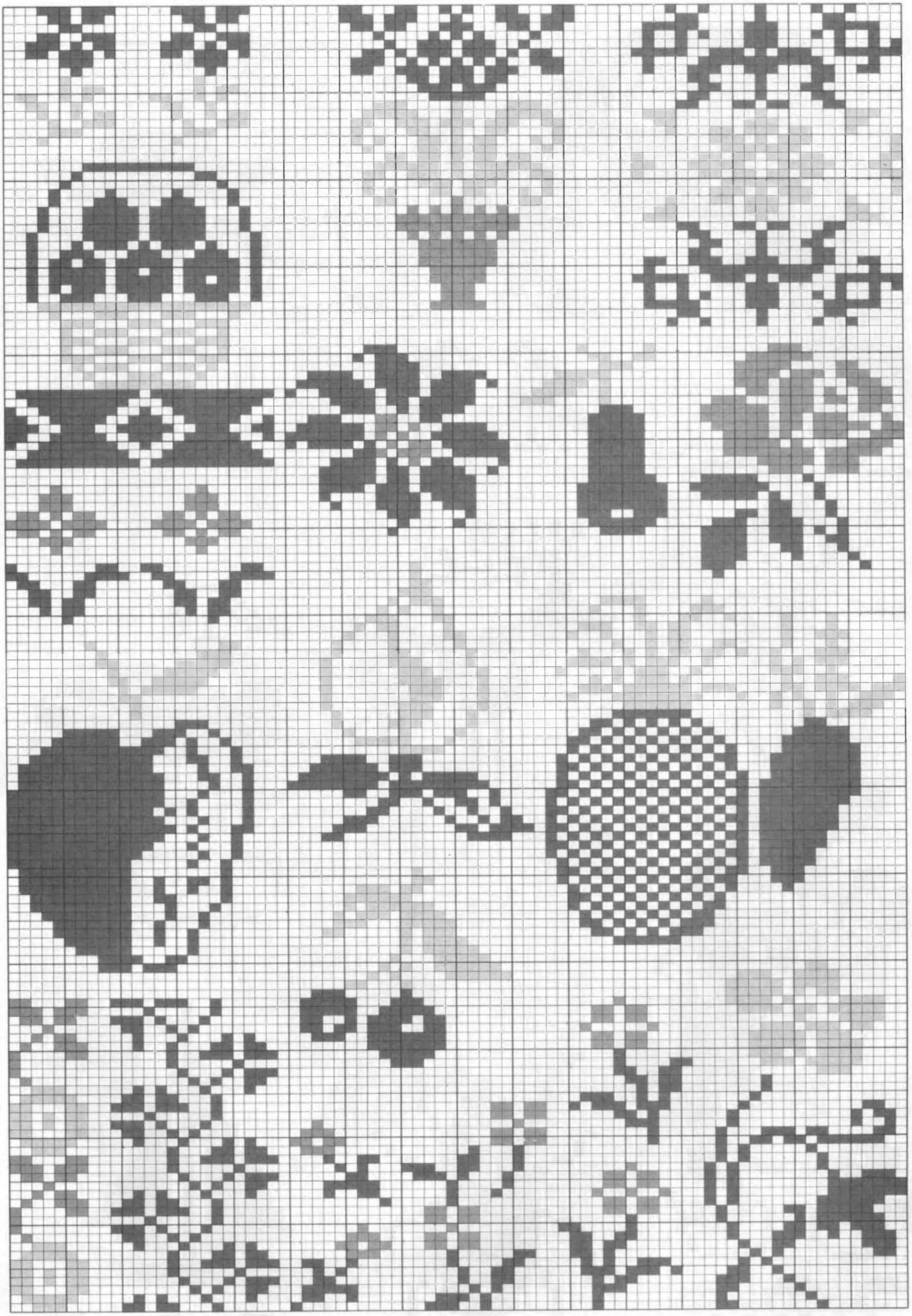
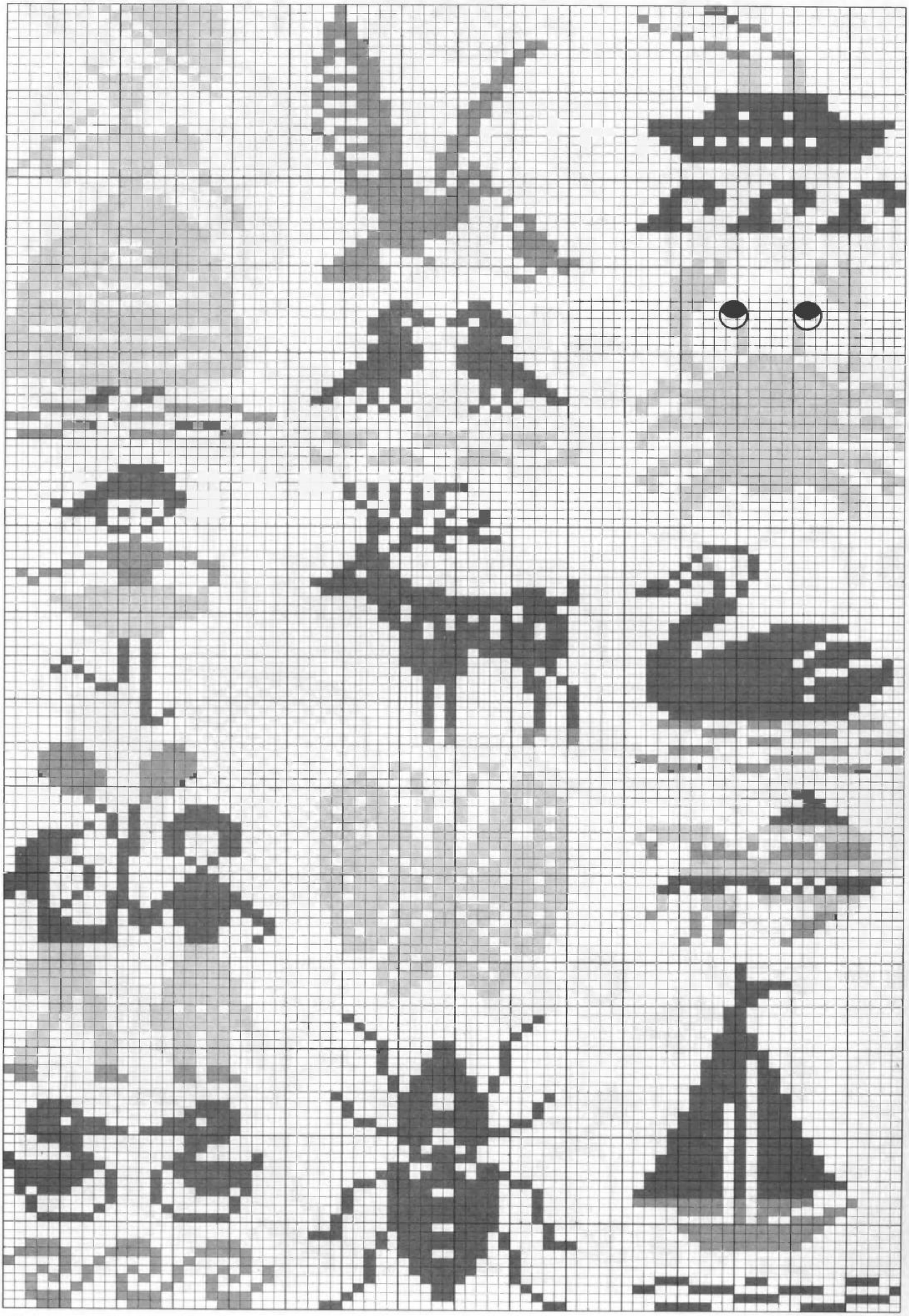
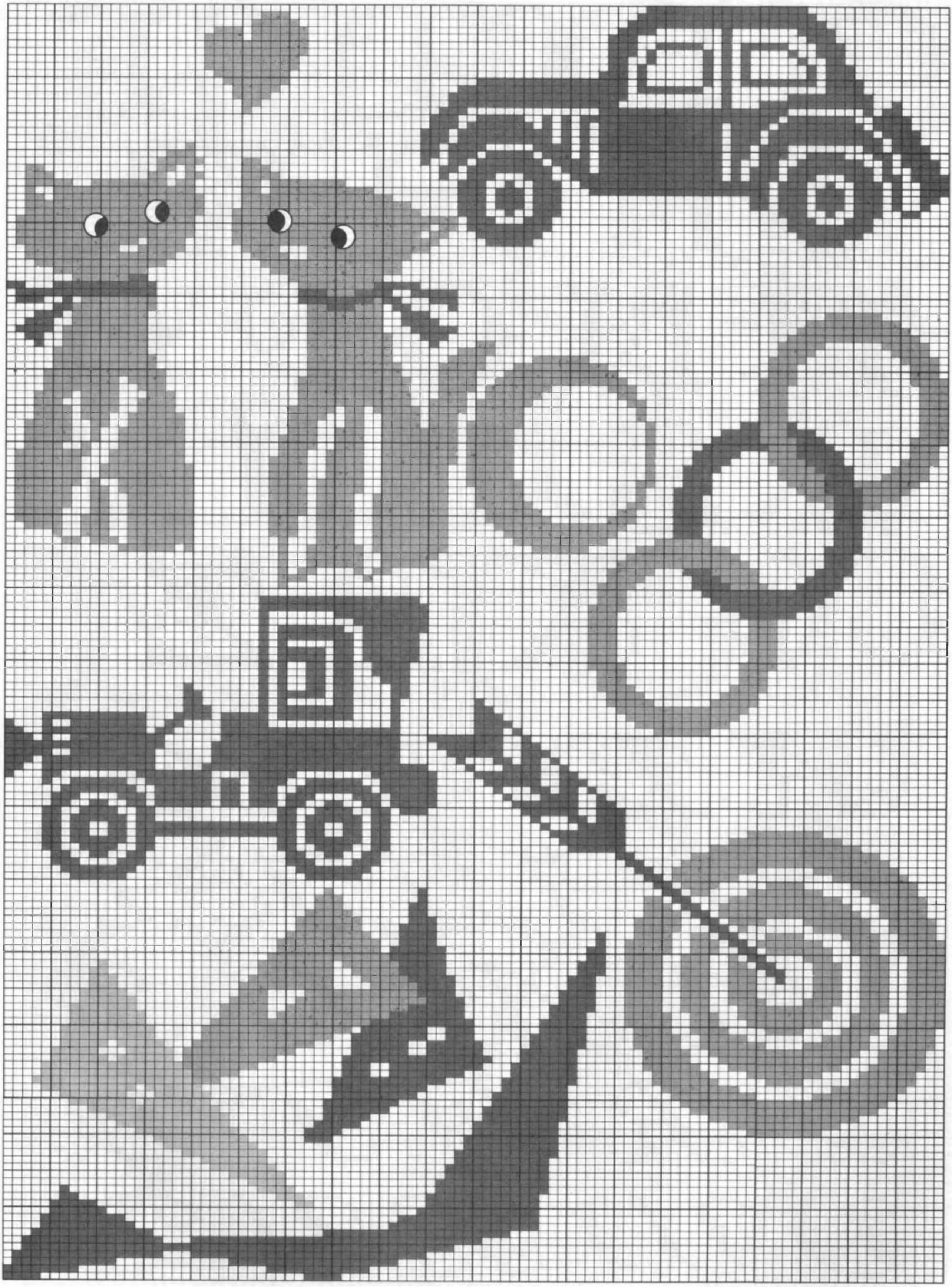










# ENGLISH KNITTING PATTERNS

**Page 76.**
**214**
Accrochez les 5 fils du motif de tissage sur l'aiguille centrale des 7 aiguilles servant à réaliser le motif de tissage, lorsque vous arrivez au rang indiqué par la marque (*) sur votre carte perforée.
**215**
Accrochez le plus bas des 4 fils du motif de tissage sur les aiguilles sélectionnées, lorsque vous arrivez au rang indiqué par la marque (*) sur votre carte perforée.
**216**
Lorsque vous arrivez au rang indiqué par la marque (*) sur votre carte perforée, accrochez le plus bas des quatre fils du motif de tissage sur les aiguilles sélectionnées, en les glissant par l'intérieur derrière les 3 autres fils du motif de tissage. Tricotez un rang. Procèdez de la même manière jusqu'à ce qu'il reste que le dernier fil du motif de tissage.
Accrochez le dernier fil du motif de tissage sur la même aiguille qu'au rang précédent lorsque vous arrivez au rang indiqué par la marque (* W) sur votre carte perforée.

**Page 90.**
MOTIFS JACQUARD AJOURES . . . Positionnez le bouton de motifs du chariot principal sur "COLOUR" ◆

**— Comment tricoter des MOTIFS COMBINES —**
les deux chariots (principal et ajoureur) sélectionnent les aiguilles et réalisent les motifs.
1) Placez la carte perforée. Positionnez les leviers de carte sur "C"et le levier de blocage de carte sur ■ sur le chariot principal.
2) Selon l'indication donnée par la flèche, déplacez le chariot ajoureur sur la droite. Repositionnez le levier de blocage de carte sur ▼. Ramenez le chariot ajoureur à gauche (⮌).
3) Suivez la direction indiquée par la flèche.

Une flèche en trait épais (➡) indique le mouvement du chariot ajoureur et la flèche en trait fin (→) indique celui du chariot principal.

**IMPORTANT**
* Lorsque l'on déplace le chariot ajoureur (ou le chariot principal) il faut placer le chariot principal (ou le chariot ajoureur) sur le rail extenseur, au delà de la fonture.
* Démarrez avec le chariot ajoureur à gauche et le chariot principal à droite.
* Accrochez les poids à votre tricot.

**Page 91.**
**MOTIFS A POINTS RAMASSES AJOURES** . . . Positionnez le bouton de motifs du chariot principal sur TUCK ◄► ou ◄
**250**
Positionnez le bouton de motifs sur TUCK ◄

**Page 93.**
**MOTIFS A POINTS DE TISSAGE AJOURES** . . . Positionnez les leviers de tissage sur +.
**256**
Lorsque vous arrivez au rang indiqué par la marque "*" sur votre carte perforée, placez le plus bas des quatre fils du motif de tissage sur les trois aiguilles sélectionnées, en le glissant par l'intérieur derrière les trois autres fils du motif de tissage. Tricotez un rang. Procèdez de la même façon pour les trois autres fils du motif de tissage.

**Page 94.**
**257**
**MOTIFS A MAILLE OUVERTE**
Après avoir tricoté IO rangs, faire une torsade avec deux mailles à droite et deux mailles à gauche par rapport à l'aiguille centrale.

**Page 96.**
**TRICOT "SIMULKNIT"**
(tricot double face simultané) . . . vous pouvez faire du tricot double face simultané très facilement en utilisant les mêmes cartes perforées que celles utilisées pour le tricot Jacquard.

**Page 98.**
**TRICOT "SIMUL QUILT"** . . . le réglage du chariot est la même que pour le tricot "SIMULKNIT"
Fils recommandés :
Fil principal . . . . . fin, 2 brins 3 brins
Fil secondaire . . . . . coton fin, 2 brins 3 brins
Il est préférable que le fil secondaire soit plus fin que le fil principal.
**266**
Fil principal . . . . . fin mohair
Fil secondaire . . . . . coton
Disques de réglage de serrage des mailles 9/1
**267**
Fil principal . . . . . 3 brins
Fil secondaire . . . . . coton
Disques de réglage de serrage des mailles 6.2/ . . 0
↑
**268**
Fil principal . . . . . 3 brins
Fil secondaire . . . . . coton
Disques de réglage des mailles 6/ . . 0
↑

**Page 100.**
**MOTIFS RAMASSES A COTES AVEC CARTE PERFOREE**
**269**
Fil. . . . . doux 2 brins Réglage des chariots
Tension. . . . . 4/4
**270**
Fil. . . . . doux 2 brins Réglage des chariots
Tension. . . . . 4/4

**Page 101.**
**COTE ONDULANTE**
**271**
Fil. . . . . moyen 4 brins
Tension. . . . . 4/3
**272**
Fil. . . . . moyen 4 brins
Tension. . . . . 4.1/3

**— ATTENTION —**
* Lorsque vous tricotez un vêtement, faites votre montage sur un rang et assurez vous de tricoter trois rangs en tricot circulaire, ensuite suivez les directives données pour chaque type de point.
  Dans le cas où vous tricotez avec carte perforée, et après le deuxième rang de tricot circulaire, positionnez la carte perforée et le chariot pour le premier rang de tricot avec carte perforée et tricotez le troisième rang de tricot circulaire.
  Réglez à nouveau les deux chariots comme indiqué.
* Placez les chariots à droite.
  Lorsque vous tricotez avec carte perforée, positionnez la carte perforée et placez le chariot à gauche, puis déplacez les chariots. Reposionnez les chariots à droite.
* Si vous désirez des explications détaillées sur les symboles utilisés pour représenter les mailles, reportez vous aux explications données sur ces symboles page 114 ("SYMBOLES DES MAILLES")

**Page 102.**
**273**
Fil. . . . . moyen 4 brins
Tension. . . . . 3/4

**274**
Fil..... moyen 4 brins Réglage des chariots
Tension..... 7.2/7.2

**Page 103.**
**275**
Fil..... 3 brins Réglage des chariots
Tension..... 3/3
Tricotez un rang et tournez la poignée de chevalement de un cran vers la droite pour amener l'index de chevalement à 6▲7, puis au deuxième rang tournez le de un cran vers la gauche pour le ramener à 5▲6. Répétez ces opérations jusqu'au dixième rang, pour lequel vous arrêtez de tourner la poignée de chevalement. Tricotez un rang et tournez la poignée de chevalement de un cran pour amener l'index de chevalement à 5▲6. Répétez les opérations ci-dessus.
**276**
**COTES EN BIAIS**
Fil..... moyen 4 brins
Tension..... 4/4

**Page 104.**
**COTES A MOTIF ORIGINAL**
**277**
Fil..... moyen 4 brins
Tension..... 4/5
Placez la maille donnée sur deux aiguilles de la fonture principale.
**278**
Fil..... 3 brins
Tension..... 2/1

**Page 105.**
**279**
Fil..... moyen 4 brins
Tension..... 4/1

**MOTIF DE POINT RAMASSE AVEC COTE**
**280**
Fil..... 3 brins
Tension..... 4.1/4.1
Tricotez 4 rangs avec le fil couleur A.
Reprenez les réglages du chariot de la 2ème fonture.
Tricotez 4 rangs avec le fil de couleur B.
Répétez l'opération ci-dessus.

**Page 106.**
**281**
Fil..... moyen 4 brins
Tension..... 4/3
Les chariots sont à gauche.
Mettez en place la carte perforée et réglez les chariots pour le premier rang de tricot à carte perforée. Tricotez un rang, les aiguilles sont sélectionnées.
Réglage des chariots.

**TRICOT JACQUARD DOUBLE**
**282**
Fil..... 3 brins
Tension..... 2.1/0.2
Les chariots sont à gauche.
Mettez en place la carte perforée et réglez les chariots pour le premier rang de tricot à carte perforée. Tricotez un rang, les aiguilles sont sélectionnées.
Tricotez alternativement deux rangs avec le fil de couleur A et deux rangs avec le fil de couleur B.

**Page 107.**
**TRICOT A POINT RAMASSE "PIN TUCK"**
**283**
Fil..... 3 brins
Tension..... 0.2/0.2, 3/0.2
Tricotez 4 rangs avec le fil de couleur A.
Réglez à nouveau le chariot de la 2ème fonture ainsi que les disques de réglage de serrage des mailles. Tricotez 4 rangs avec le fil de couleur B.
Répétez les opérations ci-dessus

**TRICOT A POINT "RAVEN"**
**284**
Fil..... 3 brins
Tension..... 0.2/0.2, 3/0.2
Les chariots sont à gauche.
Mettez en place la carte perforée et réglez les chariots pour le premier rang de tricot à carte perforée. Tricotez un rang, les aiguilles sont sélectionnées.
Réglez les chariots. Tricotez 4 rangs avec le fil couleur A.
Réglez à nouveau les chariots ainsi que les disques de réglage de serrage des mailles. Tricotez 4 rangs avec le fil de couleur B.
Répétez les opérations ci-dessus.

**Page 108.**
**TRICOT A POINT DRIVE**
**285**
Fil..... 2 brins
Tension..... 2.1/2.1
Tricotez quatre rangs.
Amenez les aiguilles sélectionnées sur le 2ème fonture en position "E" et ramenez les en position "A" pour faire tomber les mailles. Remettez les aiguilles servant au tricot sur la 2ème fonture en position "B" selon les indications données pour le motif.
**286**
Fil..... moyen 4 brins
Tension..... 3/1.2
Tricotez un rang.
Amenez les aiguilles sélectionnées sur la 2ème fonture en position "E" et ramenez les en position "A" pour faire tomber les mailles. Remettez les aiguilles servant au tricot sur la 2ème fonture en position "B" selon les indications données pour le motif.

**Page 109.**
**PLISSES**
**287**
Fil..... 3 brins
Tension ..... 4/4
**288**
Fil..... 4 brins
Tension..... 4/5.1

**Page 110.**
**POINT IRLANDAIS (TORSADE)**
* Il y a deux sortes de symboles de diagrammes. La première indique les symboles pour la première fonture et pour la deuxième fonture séparément, l'un au-dessus. l'autre au-dessous et la deuxième indique ces symboles ensemble sur le même diagramme.
* Les marques rouges représentent les mailles à l'envers dans le tricot.

**289**
Fil..... 6 brins
Tension..... 9/9

**290**
Fil ..... 6 brins
Tension ..... 9/9

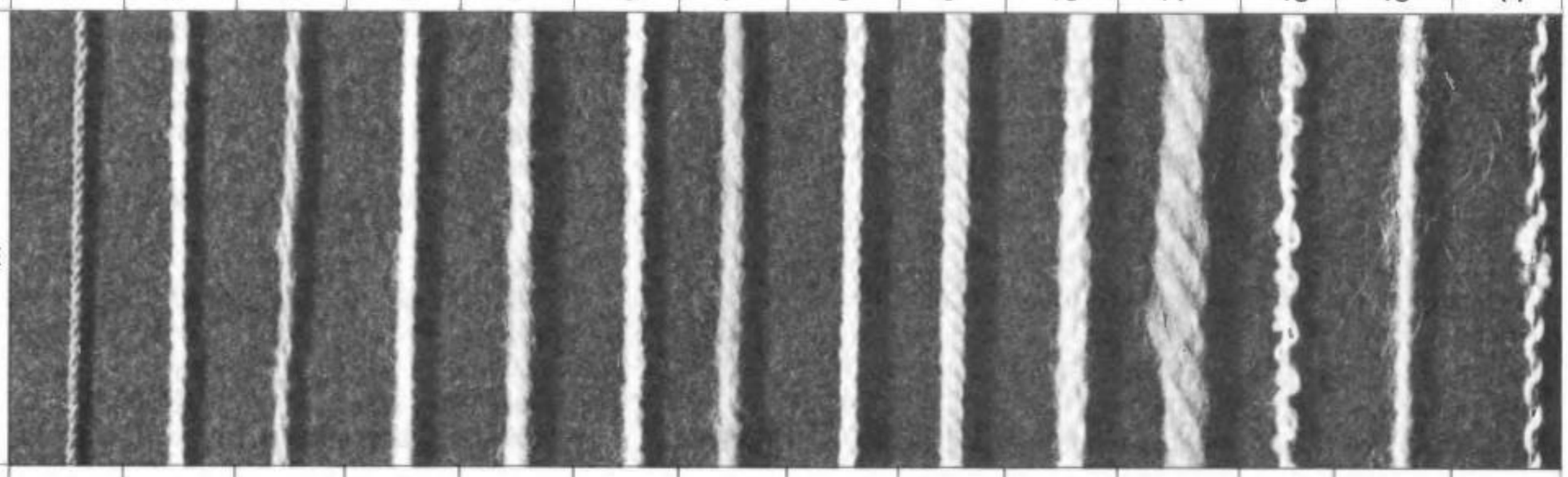
**Page 111.**
**291**
Fil..... 6 brins
Tension..... 9/9

**292**
Fil..... 6 brins
Tension..... 9/9

**Page 112.**
**293**
Fil..... 6 brins
Tension..... 9/9

**294**
Fil..... 6 brins
Tension..... 9/9
Poussez toutes les aiguilles de 2ème fonture en position "E" à l'exception de celles qui seront ramassées lorsqu'on déplacera les chariots sur la droite.

**Page 113.**
## TYPES DE FILS A TRICOTER ET VALEURS DE SERRAGE DES MAILLES CORRESPONDANTES

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TYPE DE FIL TAILLE REELLE |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dénominations | Coton | Fin | Doux | Moyen 3 brins | Moyen 4 brins | Epais 2 brins | Epais 3 brins | Chaînette 4 brins | Laine 6 brins | Chaînette 8 brins | *Laine 12 brins | Bouclette | Mohair fine | Tweed |
| Tension Jersey | 2~4 | 1~3 | 1~3 | 2~4 | 3~5 | 5~6 | 4~6 | 5~7 | 6~8 | 8~9 | 8~10 | 4~6 | 4~6 | 4~6 |
| Tension Dentelle | 4~5 | 3~4 | 3~4 | 4~5 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 6~7 | (7~8) | — | — | 4~6 | 4~6 | — |

* Utiliser une aiguille sur deux

Il existe tellement de sortes de fils à tricoter actuellement qu'il est très difficile de dire quelle est la valeur de serrage à employer pour chaque fil. Le tableau ci-dessus n'est qu'une indication en général du fait même que les dénominations et les types de fils à tricoter varient considérablement d'un pays à l'autre

## MARQUES REPERES SUR LES CARTES

| | |
|---|---|
| ● — | Changer de fil dans le guide fil n° 2 |
| ■ — | Changer de fil dans le guide fil n° 1 |
| ◘ — | Changer de fil dans les deux guides fils n° 1 et n° 2 |
| ➡ — | Faites glisser le chariot ajoureur sur le tricot dans la direction indiquée par la flèche |
| ⮌ — | Déplacez le chariot ajoureur de la gauche vers la droite et ramenez-le à gauché |
| → — | Faites glisser le chariot principal sur le tricot dans la direction indiquée par la flèche |
| ⇄ — | Tricotez deux rangs avec le chariot principal |
| 6⇄ — | Tricotez six rangs avec le chariot principal |
| w — | Travail de tissage (cartes perforées n° 214, 215, 216, 256) |
| * — | Au moyen de l'outil de transfert, accrochez le fil de motif de tissage sur les aiguilles selon les indications données pour chaque motif |
| ● — | Enlevez le chariot ajoureur et placez le sur le coté opposé (seulement pour la machine 787) |

**Page 114.**
## SYMBOLES DES MAILLES

Les symboles des mailles sont employés Pour permettre la compréhension facile du type de maille lorsqu'on tricote un motif. Les symboles de mailles ci-dessous sont déterminés par les standards industriels japonais.
Tous les symboles de mailles pour la deuxième fonture sont les mêmes que pour la fonture principale excepté pour les mailles qui ne sont pas réalisées avec la fonture principale tous les autres symboles sont employés dans les magazines. Lorsque l'on tricote avec la deuxième fonture, les deux fontures se font face, aussi les diagrammes respectifs sont séparés l'un en haut et l'autre en bas. La maille sur la fonture principale est représentée au moyen du symbole de la maille à l'envers ⊟ et celle sur la deuxième fonture est représentée au moyen du symbole de la maille à l'endroit ⊡ .

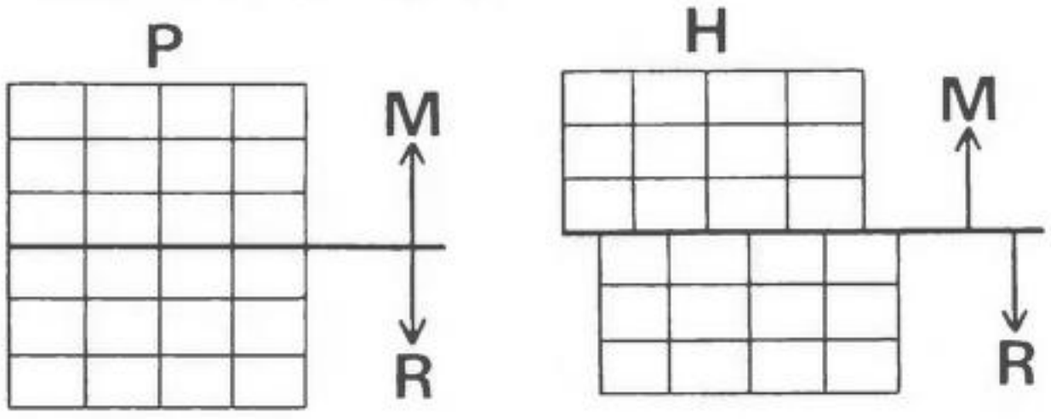
## DIAGRAMMES DE SYMBOLES DE MAILLES POUR LA DEUXIEME FONTURE

La ligne en trait fort au milieu représente les crochets des peignes de descente de chaque fonture, le diagramme situé au-dessus représente le coté de la fonture principale et celui situé au-dessous représente le coté de la deuxième fonture. Les lettres "p" et "H" au-dessus des diagrammes indiquent la position de levier de demi décalage de la deuxième

fonture.

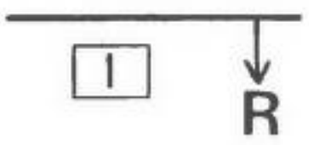
"P" : Les aiguilles des deux fontures sont exactement en face l'une de l'autre.

"H" : Les aiguilles de la deuxième fonture sont décalées d'un demi espacement d'aiguille par rapport à celles de la fonture principale.



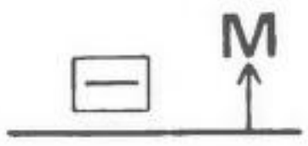

## SYMBOLE MAILLE A L'ENDROIT

Ce symbole représente la maille sur la deuxième fonture lorsque le chariot est réglé pour le tricot jersey.



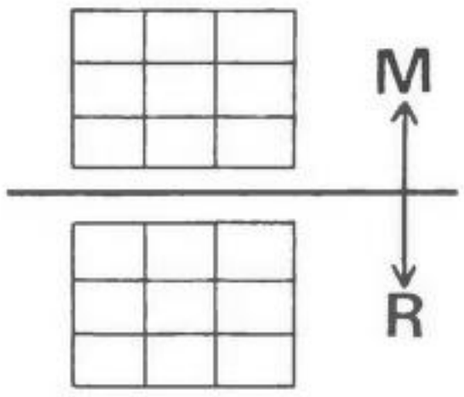

## SYMBOLE MAILLE A L'ENVERS

Ce symbole représente la maille sur la fonture principale lorsque le chariot est réglé pour le tricot jersey




## AIGUILLE VIDE

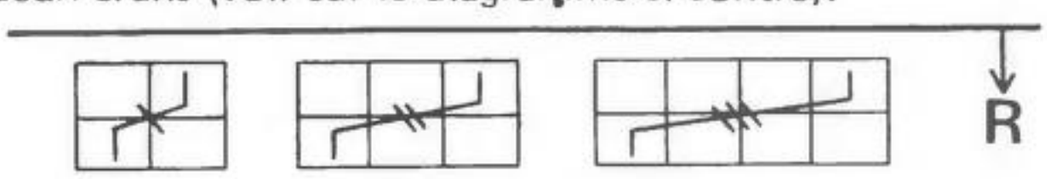
Ceci représente l'aiguille restée en position "A", qui n'a pas de maille et qui ne tricote pas. On la représente sous la forme d'une case vide.




## MAILLE CHEVALEE

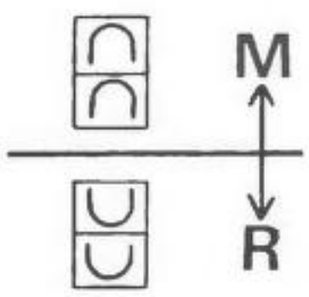
Les mailles peuvent être chevalées en déplaçant la deuxième fonture dans la direction des lignes inclinées (voir le diagramme ci-contre)

Habituellement on peut employer une, deux ou trois mailles chevalées. Sur le diagramme on relie la maille chevalée à la case voisine dans le rang suivant et l'on ajoute une marque d'arrêt. Ceci indique qu'il faut déplacer la deuxième fonture de un cran. Pour relier deux mailles chevalées on part d'une case pour la relier à celle située en deuxième position voisine et l'on ajoute deux marques d'arrêt. Ceci indique qu'il faut déplacer la deuxième fonture de deux crans (voir sur le diagramme ci-contre).




## MAILLE RAMASSEE

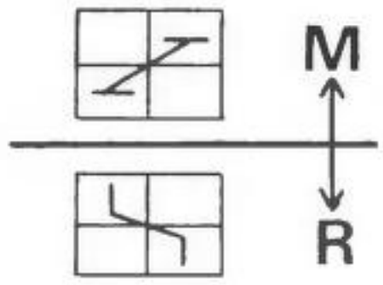
Pour tricoter avec des mailles ramassées, on règle le chariot sur la position de tricot à points ramassés. On représente la maille ramassée ainsi ⊓.





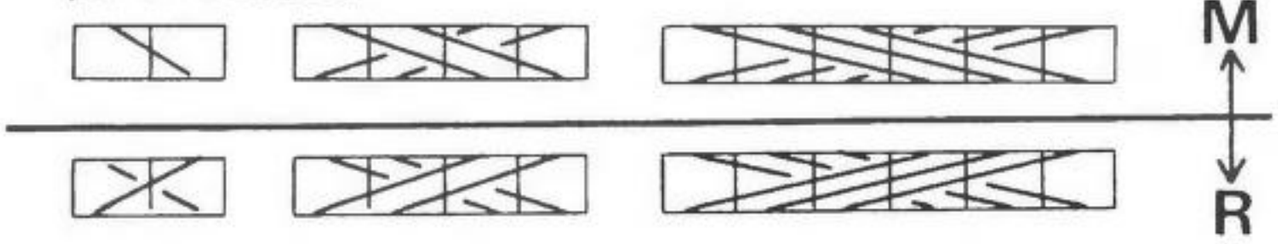

## MAILLE INCLINEE

C'est une maille qui sera transférée dans la direction indiquée par la ligne inclinée (voir sur le diagramme ci-contre). Pour les mailles chevalées on utilise la poignée de chevalement de la deuxième fonture, de telle sorte que toutes les mailles de la deuxième fonture sont déplacées dans la même direction en même temps. Pour les mailles inclinées on transfère le (ou les) mailles, sur l'aiguille comme indiqué par la ligne inclinée du diagramme de façon à déplacer partiellement ou à transferer quelques mailles vers la gauche ou vers la droite en même temps. Le symbole de maille est le même que celui employé par la maille chevalée mais sans comporter de marque d'arrêt.




## MAILLE TORSADEE

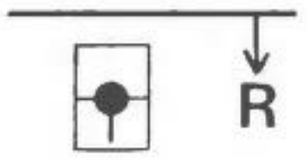
C'est une maille croisée. On utilise souvent de une à trois mailles torsadées (on les représente souvent par un "X" dans les diagrammes. Les mailles représentées par un trait plein viennent se croiser par au dessus tandis que les autres mailles représentées par une ligne coupée viennent se croiser par en dessous.




## MAILLE PRISE

C'est une maille transférée de la première fonture sur la deuxième fonture et dont l'aiguille est ramenée en position "A" sur la première fonture.

Le symbole servant à représenter cette maille est ⊡



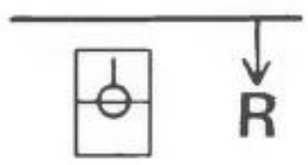

## MAILLE DONNEE

C'est l'inverse de la maille prise. Pour cela on transfère une maille de la deuxième fonture sur la première fonture et l'on ramène son aiguille en position "A" sur la deuxième fonture.

Lorsque le levier de demi décalage des aiguilles est placé sur "P", on transfère la maille sur l'aiguille qui lui fait face sur la première fonture.

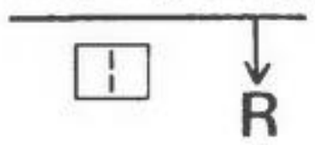
Lorsque le levier de demi décalage des aiguilles est placé sur "H", on transfère la maille sur l'aiguille se trouvant à sa droite ou à sa gauche sur la première fonture.

(S'il est nécessaire de faire des mailles données dans tout autre cas, il faut se réfèrer aux notes) Le symbole servant à représenter cette maille est ⊡



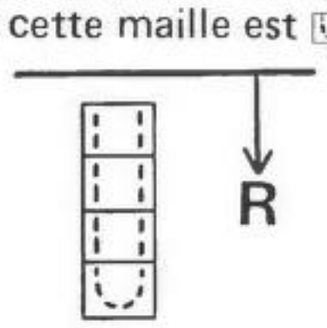
## MAILLE EN ATTENTE

C'est une maille qui n'est pas tricotée sur un certain rang, comme une maille flottante ou une maille glissée sur la première fonture. La maille en attente est utilisée pour le point ramassé épinglé.
Le symbole servant à représenter cette maille est ⊡




## MAILLE LACHEE

Il faut tricoter l'aiguille indiquée par le diagramme pendant le nombre de rangs désirés (par exemple quatre cases selon le diagramme). On fait ensuite tomber la maille désirée par le diagramme en amenant son aiguille en position "A". Une maille lachée donne des mailles lachées sur le tricot de la fonture principale. On l'utilise pour le point "drive".
Le symbole servant à représenter cette maille est ⊡




**Page 116.**
COMMENT REALISER UNE CARTE PERFOREE en utilisant la pince à perforer pour machines KS901/KS787

1° Prenez une carte vierge et marquez les cases à perforer.
2° Inscrivez sur cette carte les indications de marche à suivre, telles que les flèches pour les déplacements des chariots les changements de fils, etc...
3° Insèrez l'embout pointu du perforateur dans le petit trou de la case à perforer et perforer.

## COMMENT PERFORER UNE CARTE POUR UN MOTIF DE MOINS DE 60 RANGS

Il faut que le motif ait plus de 36 rangs pour que la carte perforée puisse tourner sur elle-même.
Après avoir perforé votre motif, il faut perforer encore deux rangs ainsi que les trous destinés à l'agrafage de la carte. Coupez ensuite le restant de la carte en vous assurant que vous échancrez les coins de la carte comme ceux d'origine, ainsi qu'il est indiqué sur la figure n°3.

## COMMENT PERFORER UNE CARTE POUR UN MOTIF DE PLUS DE 60 RANGS

Il faut assembler deux ou plusieurs cartes au moyen des agrafes de carte.

* Si vous faites une erreur de perforation, rebouchez le trou avec un morceau de bande adhésive sur le coté de dessus, ensuite perforez la carte dans la bonne case.
* Les cartes perforées présentées dans ce livre sont établies pour la machine à tricoter KS.901. Dans le cas où vous désireriez faire une carte perforée pour la machine à tricoter KS.787, il faut perforer là où ce n'est pas perforé pour la KS.901 et NE PAS PERFORER là où c'est perforé pour la KS.901.

La figure n°4 représente un motif jacquard ayant 12 mailles, 30 rangs.

**Page 117.**

## COMMENT REALISER UNE CARTE PERFOREE SELON VOTRE MOTIF ORIGINAL

Lorsque vous désirez réaliser une carte perforée selon votre motif original ou en vous servant d'un dessin sur un livre pour faire un tricot jacquard, il faut suivre les directives ci-dessous:

1° Dessinez le motif sur la feuille de papier quadrillé fournie avec les cartes à perforer vierges.
2° Suivez les contours du quadrillage du papier en suivant le tracé du motif.
3° Colorez le motif pour une lecture facile.
4° Voici une représentation de motif continuant sur les cotés.

**Page 118~119.**

## GUIDE POUR EMPLOI DE CARTES PERFOREES

Avec la même carte perforée vous pouvez tricoter les différentes sortes de points comme indiqué ci-dessous par la marque "●"

| Carte n° | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 | Carte n° | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jacquard | Point ramassé | Tissage | Point glissé | | | | Jacquard | Point ramassé | Tissage | Point glissé | | |
| 1 | ● | | | | ● | | 61 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 2 | ● | | | | ● | | 62 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 3 | ● | | | | ● | | 63 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 4 | ● | | | | ● | | 64 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 5 | ● | | | | ● | | 65 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 6 | ● | | | | ● | | 66 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 7 | ▲ | | | | ● | | 67 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 8 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 68 | ● | | | | ● | ● |

**Page 137.**

## TRICOTAGE DENTELLE

Continuez à faire coulisser le chariot à dentelle vers la droite, puis à nouveau vers la gauche jusqu'à ce que le repère ⊂ apparaisse sur la carte perforée. Tricotez deux rangs avec le chariot principal au repère ⊂ vers la gauche, puis à nouveau vers la droite.

**Page 169.**
Transferez les mailles sur les sections colorées sombre sur les cartes perforées après le montage sur les aiguilles adjacentes, et repousser les aiguilles vides en position A.

**Seite 76.**
**214**
Hängen Sie die 5 Webfäden auf die mittlere von 7 Maschen bei Markierung "*" der Lochkarte.
**215**
Hängen Sie den untersten der vier Webfäden bei Markierung "*" der Lochkarte auf die gewählten Nadeln.
**216**
Hängen Sie bei Markierung "*" der Lochkarte den untersten der 4 Webfäden auf die gewählten Nadeln und stricken Sie eine Reihe. Setzen Sie diesen Vorgang fort, bis der letzte Webfäden übrigbleibt.
Hängen Sie nun den letzten Webfäden auf die selbe Nadel wie in der vorhergehenden Reihe bei Markierung "*W" der Lochkarte.

**Seite 90.**
**NORWEGER-LOCHMUSTER** . . . Stellen Sie den Musterknopf des Grundgerätes auf FARBE ♦.

**— Wie Sie MUSTERKOMBINATIONEN stricken —**
Sie können mit dem Grundgeräte- und mit dem Lochmusterstrickschloß die Nadelwahl vornehmen und Muster stricken.
1) Lochkarte eindrehen. Kartenhebel auf C stellen und Kartenstopper am Grundgeräte-Strickschloß auf ■ schalten.
2) Führen Sie das Lochmusterstrickschloß in Pfeilrichtung nach rechts. Kartenstopper nun auf ▼ schalten. Lochmuster-Strickschloß nach links führen (⮌).
3) Folgen Sie der Pfeilrichtung.
   Der dickere Pfeil zeigt an, wie Sie mit dem Lochmusterstrickschloß arbeiten müssen (➡) und der dünne Pfeil (→), wie Sie Strickschloß des Grundgeräts betätigen.

**— WICHTIG —**
* Wenn Sie mit dem Lochmuster-Strickschloß arbeiten (oder mit dem Grundgerätestrickschloß), so schieben Sie das Grundgerätestrickschloß (oder Lochschlitten) auf die Verlängerungsschiene außerhalb des Nadelbettes
* Beginnen Sie mit dem Lochmusterstrickschloß auf der linken und dem Grundgerätestrickschloß auf der rechten Seite.
* Hängen Sie die Gewichte ein.

**Seite 91.**
**FANG-LOCHMUSTER** . . . Musterknopf des Grundgeräte-Strickschlosses auf TUCK ◄► oder ◄ stellen.
**250**
Musterknopf auf TUCK links stellen ◄

**Seite 93.**
**WEB-LOCHMUSTER** . . . Stellen Sie die Hebel für Webmusterstricken auf +.
**256**
Hängen Sie bei Markierung "*" auf der Lochkarte den untersten der vier Webfäden auf die gewählten 3 Nadeln unter den anderen 3 Fäden hindurch.
Eine Reihe stricken und Vorgang für die folgenden 3 Webfäden wiederholen.

**Seite 94.**
**SPITZENMUSTER**
**257**
Stricken Sie nach 10 Reihen einen Zopf, indem Sie zwei Maschen rechts und zwei Maschen links über der mittleren Nadel kreuzen.

**Seite 96.**
**JACARDER** . . . Sie können mit derselben Lochkarte, mit der Sie Norwegerm. stricken, ganz einfach auch Jacquardmuster stricken.

**Seite 98.**
**JACARD-STEPPMUSTER** . . . Einstellung des Strickschlosses wie bei Jacardmuster.
Passende Garne :
Grundfarbe . . . . . fein, 2- oder 3-fdg
Jacardgarn . . . . . Baumwolle, fein 2- oder 3-fdg.
Das Jacardgarn sollte dünner sein als die Grundfarbe.
**266**
Grundfarbe . . . . . feine Mohairwolle
Jacardgarn . . . . . Baumwolle
Spannung . . . . . 9/1
**267**
Grundfarbe . . . . . 3 fdg
Jacardgarn . . . . . Baumwolle
Spannung . . . . . 6.2/ . . 0
↑
**268**
Grundfarbe . . . . . 3 fdg
Jacardgarn . . . . . Baumwolle
Spannung . . . . . 6/ . . 0
↑

**Seite 100.**
**RIPPEN-FANGMUSTER MIT LOCHKARTE**
**269**
Garn . . . . . 2-fdg, zart Strickschloßeinstellung
Spannung . . . . . 4/4
**270**
Garn . . . . . 2-fdg, zart Strickschloßeinstellung
Spannung . . . . . 4/4

**Seite 101.**
**RIPPNNMUSTERVARIATIONEN**
**271**
Garn . . . . . mittelstark, 4-fdg.
Spannung . . . . . 4/3
**272**
Garn . . . . . mittelstark, 4-fdg.
Spannung . . . . . 4.1/3

**— ACHTUNG —**
* Wenn Sie ein Kleidungsstück stricken möchten, so stricken Sie unbedingt nach dem Maschenanschlag 3 Reihen rund und folgen Sie dann den Arbeitsanleitungen des jeweiligen Musters, das Sie arbeiten möchten. Wenn Sie mit Lochkarte stricken, so stellen Sie nach der 2. Reihe Rundstricken das Strickschloß für Lochkartenstricken ein, drehen die Karte ein und stricken dann erst die 3. Reihe rund. Beide Strickschlitten dann wieder einstellen wie Abb. zeigt.
* Beide Strickschlitten nach rechts führen.
  Für das Stricken mit Lochkarte drehen Sie die Karte ein und führen den Schlitten nach links.
* Beide Strickschlitten stehen rechts.
  Für das Stricken mit Lochkarte drehen Sie die Karte ein, das Strickschloß ist links, nun betätigen Sie das Strickschloß. Bringen Sie beide Strickschlitten wieder nach rechts.
* Die Erklärung der Stricksymbole finden Sie auf Seite 114 unter "SYMBOLE".

**Seite 102.**
**273**
Garn . . . . . mittelstark, 4-fdg
Spannung . . . . . 3/4
**274**
Garn . . . . . mittelstark, 4-fdg Strickschloßeinstellung
Spannung . . . . . 7.2/7.2

**Seite 103.**
**275**
Garn . . . . . 3-fdg Strickschloßeinstellung
Spannung . . . . . 3/3

Stricken Sie 1 Reihe und drehen Sie den Drehgriff um 1 Grad nach rechts [6;7] und bei der 2. Reihe nach links [5;6]. Wiederholen Sie dies bis zur 10. Reihe. Betätigen Sie nun den Drehgriff nicht mehr, stricken Sie 1 Reihe und drehen Sie den Drehgriff um 1 Grad nach links [5;6]. Nun o.a. Schritte wiederholen.

**276**

**KREUZRIPPENMUSTER**

Garn ..... mittelstark, 4-fdg
Spannung ..... 4/4

**Seite 104**

**ORIGINELLE RIPPENMUSTER**

**277**

Garn ..... mittelstark 4-fdg
Spannung ..... 4/5
Hängen Sie die bezeichnete Masche über 2 Nadeln des Grundgerätes.

**278**

Garn ..... 3-fdg
Spannung ..... 2/1

**Seite 105.**

**279**

Garn ..... mittelstark, 4-fdg
Spannung ..... 4/1

**RIPPEN-FANGMUSTER**

**280**

Garn ..... 3-fdg
Spannung ..... 4.1/4.1
Stricken Sie 4 Reihen mit Farbe A
Strickschloss zum Rippenstricken einstellen. 4 Reihen stricken (Farbe B).
Dann den Vorgang wiederholen.

**Seite 106.**

**281**

Garn ..... mittelstark, 4-fdg.
Spannung ..... 4/3
Das Strickschloß steht links. Lochkarte eindrehen und das Strickschloß für die 1. Reihe einstellen. Eine Reihe stricken. Nun sind die Nadeln gewählt.
Strickschloßeinstellung

**NORWEGERMUSTER ZWEIFACH**

**282**

Garn ..... 3-fdg
Spannung ..... 2.1/0.2
Das Strickschloß steht links. Lochkarte eindrehen und das Strickschloß für die 1. Reihe einstellen. Eine Reihe stricken. Die Nadeln sind gewählt.
Wiederholen Sie mit Farbe A 2 Reihen und mit Farbe B 2 Reihen.

**Seite 107**

**TUCK VARIATION**

**283**

Garn ..... 3-fdg
Spannung ..... 0.2/0.2,3/0.2
4 Reihen mit Farbe A stricken
Spannung und Strickschloß zum Rippenstricken wieder einstellen. 4 Reihen mit Farbe B strikken. O.a. Schritte wiederholen.

**KOMBINATION EMPTY-TUCK**

**284**

Garn ..... 3-fdg
Spannung ..... 0.2/0.2,3/0.2
Das Strickschloß steht links.
Lochkarte und Strickschloß für die 1. Reihe Lochkartenstricken vorbereiten. Die Nadeln sind jetzt gewählt.

Beide Strickschlitten einstellen. 4 Reihen mit Farbe A stricken.
Strickschlitten wieder einstellen sowie Spannung. 4 Reihen mit Farbe B stricken. O.a. Schritte wiederholen.

**Seite 108**

**ABWERFSPITZE AUF DEM ZUSATZGERÄT**

**285**

Garn ..... 2-fdg
Spannung ..... 2.1/2.1
4 Reihen stricken. Nun die Nadeln des Zusatzgeräts in E-Position bringen, dann zurück in A-Position schieben, um die Maschen fallen zu lassen. Die Nadeln in Arbeitsposition beim Zusatzgerät in Position B bringen (entsprechend dem Muster).

**286**

Garn ..... mittelstark, 4-fdg
Spannung ..... 3/1.2
1 Reihe stricken. Bringen Sie dann die Nadeln des Zusatzgeräts in Position E und zurück in Position A, um die Maschen fallen zu lassen. Die Nadeln in Arbeitsposition beim Zusatzgerät in Position B bringen (entsprechend dem Muster).

**Seite 109.**

**PLISSEE**

**287**

Garn ..... 3-fdg
Spannung ..... 4/4

**288**

Garn ..... 4-fdg
Spannung ..... 4/5.1

**Seite 110.**

**ARAN-MUSTER**

* Es gibt 2 Arten der Darstellung von Stricksymbolen. Einmal kann man die Symbole für das Grundgerät und das Zusatzgerät getrennt (in oben und unten) darstellen, man kann sie jedoch auch beide zusammen auf einem Bild darstellen.
* Die rote Markierunge zeigt die linken Maschen des Strickstückes an.

**289·290**

Garn ..... 6-fdg
Spannung ..... 9/9

**Seito 111.**

**291**

Garn ..... 6-fdg
Spannung ..... 9/9

**292**

Garn ..... 6-fdg
Spannung ..... 9/9

**Seito 112.**

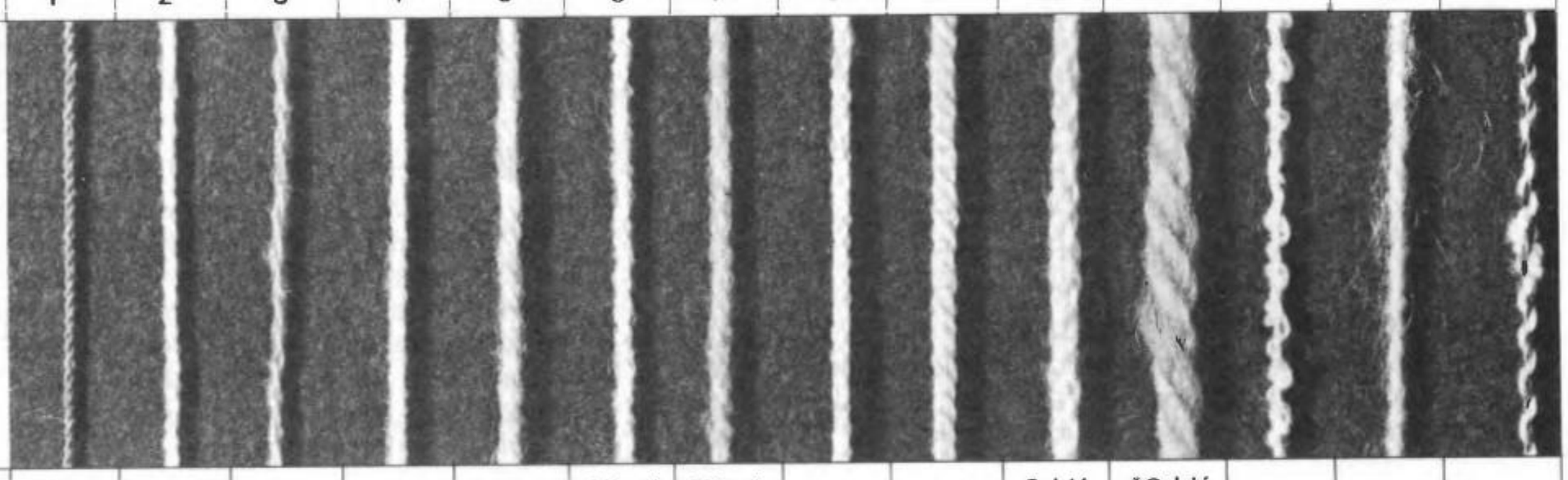
**293**

Garn ..... 6-fdg
Spannung ..... 9/9

**294**

Garn ..... 6-fdg
Spannung ..... 9/9
Schieben Sie alle Nadeln des Zusatzgeräts Position E außer jenen für das Fangmuster, wenn Sie das Strickschloß nach rechts führen.

## GARNARTEN UND MASCHENGRÖßE

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GARNSTÄRKE IN NATURGETREUER ABBILDUNG |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ART | Baum-wolle | Dünn | Fein | Dünn | Mittel | Mittel 2-fdg. | Mittel 3-fdg. | Crepe | Cablé | Cablé 6-fdg. | *Cablé dick | Bouclé | Mohair | Tweed |
| MASCHENGRÖßE | 2~4 | 1~3 | 1~3 | 2~4 | 3~5 | 5~6 | 4~6 | 5~7 | 6~8 | 8~9 | 8~10 | 4~6 | 4~6 | 4~6 |
| LOCHMUSTER | 4~5 | 3~4 | 3~4 | 4~5 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 6~7 | (7~8) | – | – | 4~6 | 4~6 | – |

* Nehmen Sie irgendeine beliebige Nadel.

Es gibt heutzutage so viele verschiedene Garnarten daß es äußerst schwierig ist festzulegen, welche Spannung oder Maschengröße man für die jeweilige Garnstärke nehmen muß.
Die o.a. Tabelle sollte nur als allgemeines Hilfsmittel dienen, da Name und Art der Garne von Land zu Land unterschiedlich sind.

### LOCHKARTEN-SYMBOLE

- ● – Farbwechsel in Fadenführer ②.
- ■ – Farbwechsel in Fadenführer ①.
- ◘ – Farbwechsel in Fadenführer ① und ②.
- ➡ – Führen Sie den Lochmusterschlitten in Pfeilrichtung über das Gestrick.
- ⊃ – Führen Sie den Lochmusterschlitten von links nach rechts und wieder nach links.
- → – Strickschloß des Grundgeräts in Pfeilrichtung über das Gestrick führen.
- ⊂ – 2 Reihen mit den Grundgeräte-Strickschloß stricken.
- 6⊂ – 6 Reihen mit dem Grundgeräte-Strickschloß stricken.
- w – Webmuster stricken (Lochkarten Nr. 214, 215, 216, 256).
- * – Hängen Sie mit d. Deckernadel den Webfaden auf d. Nadeln wie es d. jeweilige Muste angibt.
- ⬢ – Lochmusterschlitten entfernen und auf die andere Seite des Gestricks setzen. (nur für KS787)

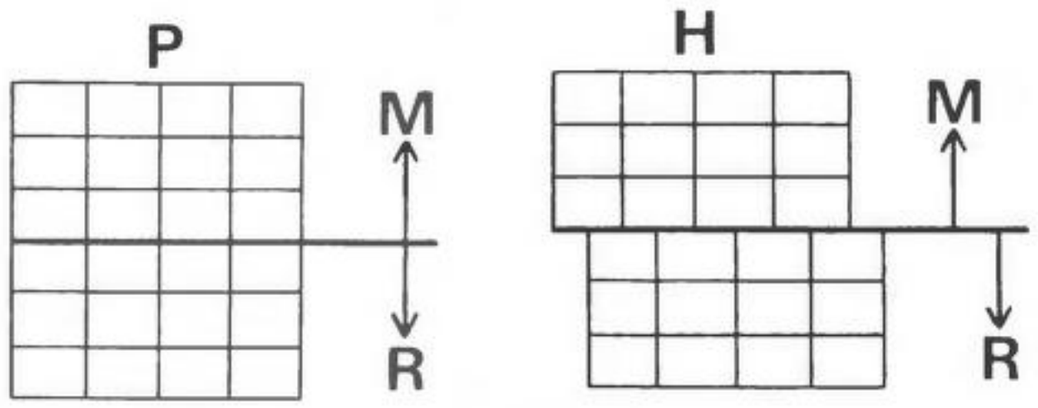


### MASCHEN-SYMBOLE

Maschensymbole erleichtern Ihnen das Verständnis der jeweiligen Maschenart beim Musterstricken. Die angeführten Maschensymbole wurden von der japanischen Strickbranche entwickelt. Alle Maschensymbole für das Zusatzgerät sind dieselben, die für das Grundgerät gelten, außer für solche Maschen, die nicht mit dem Grundgerät gearbeitet werden; alle weiteren Symbole entsprechen denjenigen in Strick-heften. Für das Arbeiten mit dem Zusatzgerät zeigt die Abbildung die Ansicht von oben und ist in oben und unten aufgeteilt. Die Maschen auf dem Grundgerät werden mit ⊟ (Symbol für linke Masche) bezeichnet, die Maschen auf dem Zusatzgerät mit ⊡ (Symbol für glatt rechts).

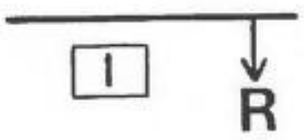
### MASCHENSYMBOLE FÜR RIPPENSTRICKEN

Der dicke Strich in der Mitte kennzeichnet die Stellung des Abstreifergitters, die Abb. rechts zeigt das Nadelbett des Grundgeräts (obere Hälfte) und das des Zusatzgerätes (untere Hälfte). "P" und "H" über den Abb. kennzeichnen die Stellung des Halbversatzhebels. "P" . . . die Nadeln der beiden Nadelbetten passen genau, Masche für Masche, aneinander. "H" . . . die Nadeln des Zusatzgerätes sind durch den Halbversatzhebel verschoben.



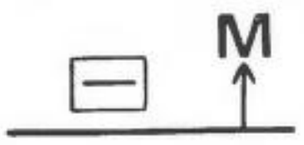

### SYMBOL FÜR GLATT RECHTS

Dieses Symbol dient den Maschen des Zusatzgeräts, Strickschloßeinstellung glatt rechts.



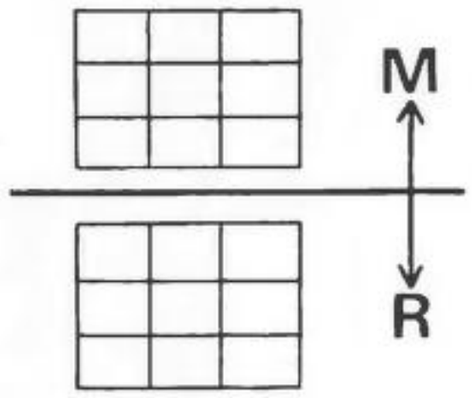

### SYMBOL FÜR LINKS

Dies ist ein Symbol für die Maschen des Grundgerätes, Strickschloßeinstellung glatt rechts.



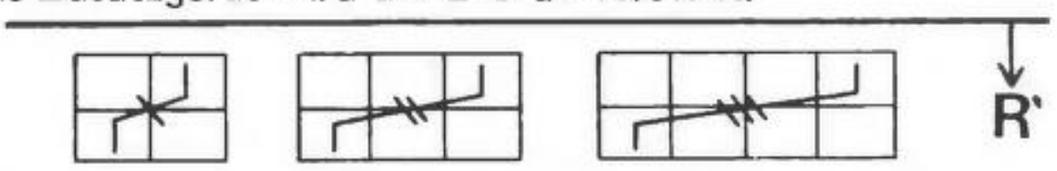
## NADEL OHNE MASCHE

Dies ist ein Symbol für eine Nadel in Position A, in Ruhestellung und ohne Masche. Es wird als leeres Kästchen dargestellt.



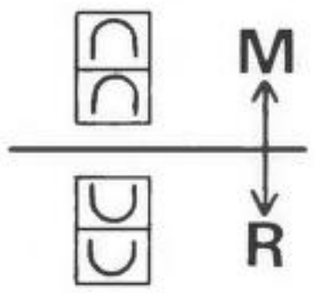

## SCHRÄG VERSETZTE MASCHEN

Maschen können schräg versetzt werden, indem Sie das Zusatzgerät in Richtung der auf der Abb. dargestellten schrägen Linien bewegen. Gewöhnlich können Sie eine, 2 oder 3 Maschen so versetzen. Verbinden Sie die versetzte(n) Masche(n) mit dem folg. Kästchen der nächsten Reihe und markieren Sie dies. Es bedeutet, das Zusatzgerät um 1 Grad zu bewegen. Bei 2 versetzten Maschen gehen Sie um 1 Kästchen höher, 2 weiter und machen 2 Markierungsstriche. Das Zusatzgerät wird um 2 Grad verstellt.




## MASCHE BEI FANGMUSTER

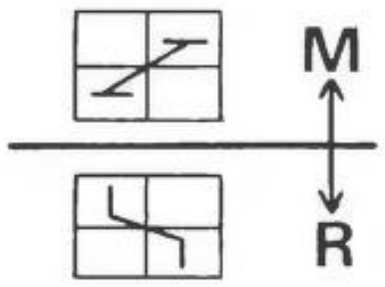
Stellen Sie das Strickschloß auf Fangmusterstricken ein die Maschen sind mit ∩ gekennzeichnet.




**Seite 115.**

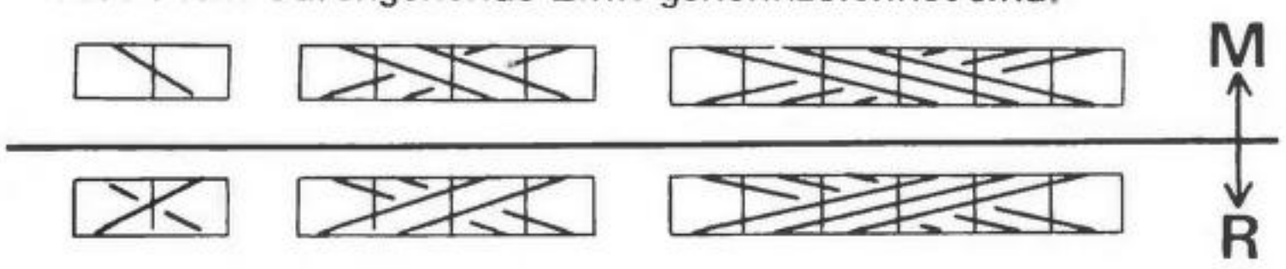
## VERSETZTE MASCHE

Diese Masche wird in Richtung der schrägen Linie (s. Abb.) versetzt, ähnlich wie bei den schräg versetzten Maschen vorher, bei welchen jedoch der Drehgriff des Zusatzgerätes betätigt wurde, um alle Maschen zu gleicher zeit zu versetzen. Hier nun wird die Masche auf die durch Schrägstrich gekennzeichnete Nadel übertragen und Sie können hierbei auch noch weitere Maschen nach rechts oder links übertragen, falls gewünscht. Das Maschensymbol ist ähnlich dem der schräg versetzten Maschen, nur ohne Markierungsstrich.



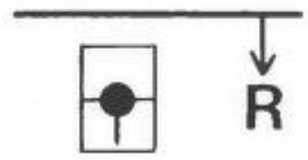

## ZOFFMUSTER

Hier werden die Maschen gekreuzt. Gewöhnlich kreuzt man 1 bis 3 Maschen Die Maschen, die durch die unterbrochenen Linien gekennzeichnet sind, liegen unter den Maschen, die durch eine durchgehende Linie gekennzeichnet sind.



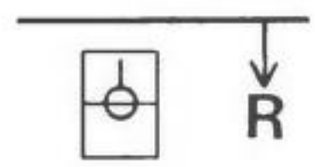

## EINE MASCHE WENIGER

Eine Masche wird vom Grundgerät auf das Zusatzgerät übertragen, die Nadel des Grundgerätes wird zurück in Position A gebracht. Das Symbol für diesen Vorgang ist: ⊡



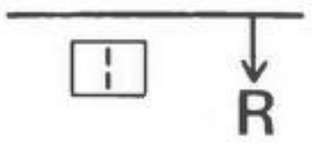

## ZUSÄTZLICHE MASCHE

Hier geschieht der umgekehrte Vorgang: 1 Masche wird vom Zusatzgerät auf das Grundgerät übertragen, die Nadel des Zusatzgeräts wird zurück in Position A gebracht. Wenn der Halbversatzhebel auf P steht, so können Sie die Masche auf die gegenüberliegende Nadel des Grundgerätes übertragen. Steht der Halbversatzhebel auf H, so können sie die Masche auf Nadel rechts oder links von der gegenüberliegenden Nadel übertragen.
Das Maschensymbol ist: ⊡



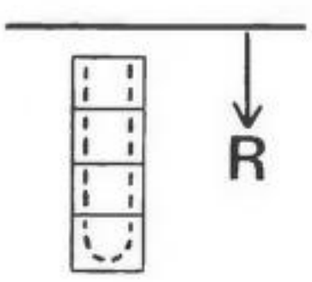

## MASCHE WIRD NICHT GESTRICKT

Dies ist ein Symbol für eine Masche, die in einer bestimmten Reihe nicht abgestrickt wird. Maschenart für TUCK-Variationen mit 2. Nadelbett.
Maschensymbol: ⊡




## MASCHE FALLEN LASSEN

Stricken Sie die in den Kästchen angegebene Anzahl von Reihen (z.B. hier 4 Reihen). Lassen Sie nun die Maschen fallen, indem Sie die Nadel in E-Position schieben und denn zurück in Position A..
Maschensymbol: ⊡




**Seite 116.**

**SIE FERTIGEN EINE LOCHKARTE AN** . . . . . mit der Lochzange für KS901 und KS787

1. Nehmen Sie eine Blanko-Lochkarte und markieren Sie die Kästchen, die gelocht werden sollen.
2. Versehen Sie die Karte mit Lochkartensymbolen, die für das jeweilige Muster wichtig sind, wie z.B. Pfeile für die Richtung der Strickschloßführung, Farbwechsel etc.
3. Führen Sie den kleinen Stift an der Lochzange durch das Loch auf der Karte und lochen Sie sie.

## WIE SIE EIN MUSTER MIT WENIGER ALS 60 REIHEN ANFERTIGEN:

Das Muster muß mehr als 36 Reihen haben, damit sich die Karte dreht.
Nachdem das Muster gelocht ist, lochen Sie 2 Reihen und die Löcher zum Eindrehen (s. Abb.)
Nun die Enden abschneiden wie auf Abb.3. Die Form der Ränder muß dieselbe sein wie bei den längeren Karten.

## WIE SIE EIN MUSTER MIT MEHR ALS 60 REIHEN ANFERTIGEN:

Fügen Sie 2 oder mehr Karten zusammen mit Hilfe der Kartenklemmen.

* Wenn Sie beim Lochen einen Fehler machen sollten, so überkleben Sie das Loch lediglich mit Tesafilm oder dergl. auf der rechten Seite und lochen dann an der richtigen Stelle.

* Die in diesem Buch abgebildeten Lochkarten sind für das KS901 bestimmt. Falls Sie für das KS787 eine Lochkarte anfertigen möchten, so müssen Sie die Karte genau dort lochen, wo sie NICHT für das KS901 gelocht ist (also genau umgekehrt)!

e.g. Norwegermuster. 1 Muster — 12 Maschen.

**Seite 117.**

**WIE SIE IHRE INDIVIDUELLE LOCHKARTE ANFERTIGEN KÖNNEN:**

Wenn Sie ein Muster stricken möchten (Norwegermuster), das Sie in einem Heft gesehen haben oder selbst entworfen haben, so folgen Sie bitte der u.a. Anleitung.

1. Zeichnen Sie das Muster auf das Zeichenpapier, das Sie mit den Lochkarten erhalten haben.
2. Richten Sie die Form Ihres Musters an den Kästchen des Papiers aus.
3. Machen Sie die Kästchen farbig, so können Sie dem Muster leichter beim Stricken folgen.
4. Ein Beispiel dafür, wenn Sie das Muster über die Breite wiederholen.

**Seite 118~119.**

**KLEINER LOCHKARTENFÜHRER**

Mit derselben Lochkarte können Sie all die Muster stricken, die mit ● gekennzeichnet sind.

| Karten Nr. | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 | Karten Nr. | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Norweger muster | Fang-muster | Web-muster | Vorlege-muster | | | | Norweger muster | Fang-muster | Web-muster | Vorlege-muster | | |
| 1 | ● | | | | ● | | 61 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 2 | ● | | | | ● | | 62 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 3 | ● | | | | ● | | 63 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 4 | ● | | | | ● | | 64 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 5 | ● | | | | ● | | 65 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 6 | ● | | | | ● | | 66 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 7 | ● | | | | ● | | 67 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 8 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 68 | ● | | | | ● | ● |

**Seite 137.**

**LOCHMUSTER**

Fahren Sie fort den Lochmusterschlitten nach rechts und zurück nach links zu bewegen. Bis Sie die ↷ Markierung auf der Lochkarte erreicht haben. Stricken Sie 2 Reihen mit den Strickschloß, ab der ↷ Markierung nach links und zurück nach rechts.

**Seite 169.**

Hängen Sie die Stiche der dunkel gefärbten Teile der Lochkarte auf die Nachbarnadeln nachdem Sie angeschlagen haben und bringen Sie die leeren Nadeln in A-Position.

**278**
Filato . . . . . 3 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . 2/1

**Pagina 105.**
**279**
Filato . . . . . Medio 4 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . 4/1

## MAGLIA TUCK A COSTE
**280**
Filato . . . . . 3 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . 4.1/4.1
Lavorare 4 righe con il colore A.
Ripristinare le leve del carrello della seconda fontura, come schema a fianco. Lavorare quattro righe con il colore B.
Ripetere come sopra.

**Pagina 106.**
**281**
Filato . . . . . Medio 4 capi
Divisioni carreli . . . . 4/3
Il carrello é a sinistra.
Mettere la scheda al numero uno, e lavorare una riga.
Gli aghi sono selezionati.
Regolazione dei carrelli.

## MAGLIA A DOPPIO JACQUARD
**282**
Filato . . . . . 3 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . 2.1/0.2
Il carrello é a sinistra. Preparare la scheda ed il carrello per la prima riga del lavoro. Lavorare un giro. Gli aghi sono selezionati.
Ripetere alternativamente ogni due righe il colore A. ed il colore B.

**Pagina 107.**
## MAGLIA TUCK A SPILLO
**283**
Filato . . . . . 3 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 0.2/0.2, 3/0.2
Lavorare 4 righe con il colore A.
Reimpostare le divisioni ed il carrello della seconda fontura, come shema a lato.
Lavorare 4 righe con il col. B. Ripetere come sopra.

## MAGLIA PUNTO PIRATA
**284**
Filato . . . . . 3 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . 0.2/0.2, 3/0.2
Il carrello é a sinistra. Preparare la scheda ed il carrello per la prima riga del lavoro. Lavorare un giro. Gli aghi sono selezionati.
Sistemare i carrelli.
Lavorare 4 righe con il colore A.
Reimpostare le divisioni ed i carrelli come schema a lato.
Lavorare 4 righe con il colore B. Ripetere come sopra.

**Pagina 108.**
## LAVORAZIONE GUIDATA A MAGLIA SCARICATA
**285**
Filato . . . . . 2 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 2.1/2.1
Lavorare quattro righe.
Portare gli aghi della 2° fontura in posiz. E. e riportarli in posiz. A per sganciare i punti. Rimettere gli aghi che lavorano della 2° fontura in posiz. B. come da schema.
**286**
Filato . . . . . Medio 4 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 3/1.2
Lavorare una riga.
Portare gli aghi della 2° fontura in posz. E, e riportarli in posiz. A. per scaricare i punti. Rimettere in posiz. di lavoro (B\ gli aghi della 2° fontura, come da schema.

**Pagina 109.**
## MAGLIA PIEGHETTATA
**287**
Filato . . . . . 3 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 4/4
**288**
Filato . . . . . 4 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 4/5.1

**Pagina 110.**
## MAGLIA ARAN
* Ci sono due tipi di simb-oli: uno é per indicare separatamente i simboli della 1° e 2° fontura sopra e sotto: l'altro é per indicare entrambi sullo stesso diagramma.
* Il segno rosso indica i punti di bordura o smerlo sul tessuto lavorato.

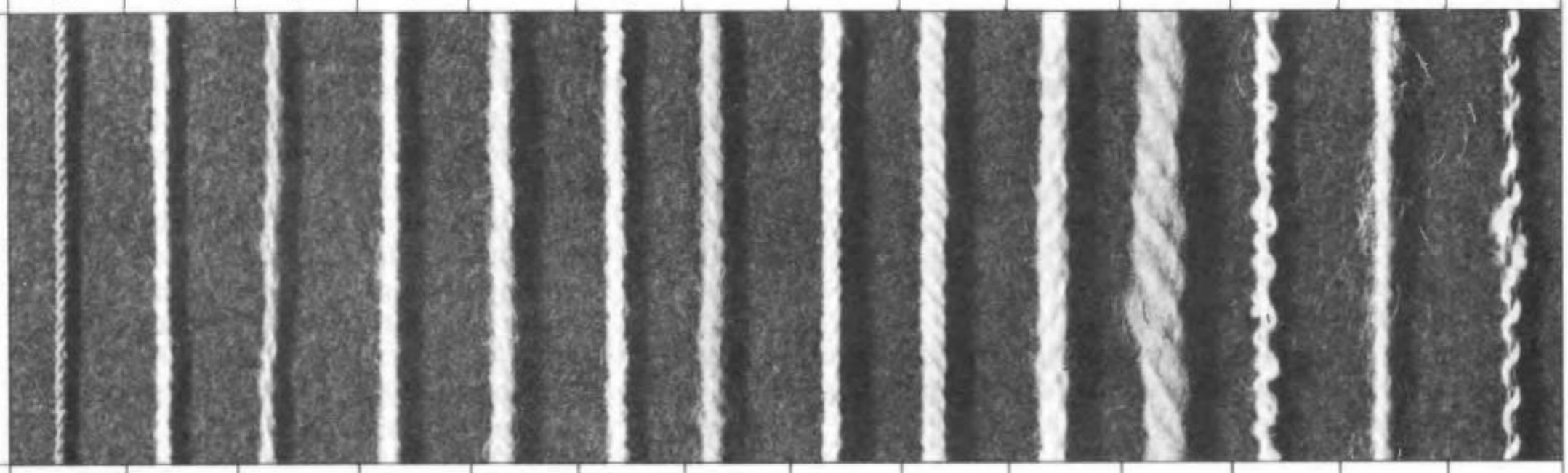
**289**
Filato . . . . . 6 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 9/9
**290**
Filato . . . . . 6 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 9/9

**Pagina 111.**
**291**
Filato . . . . . 6 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 9/9
**292**
Filato . . . . . 6 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 9/9

**Pagina 112.**
**293**
Filato . . . . . 6 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 9/9
**294**
Filato . . . . . 6 capi
Divisioni carrelli . . . . . 9/9
Portare tutti gli aghi della 2° fontura in posz. E eccetto quelli che devono essere impiegati quando si porteranno i carrelli verso destra.

**Pagina 113.**

## TIPI DI FILATO E RELATIVE DIVISIONI DA USARE

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TITOLO O GROSSEZZA DEI VARI TIPI DI FILATO |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOMI | Cotone | Sottile | Soffice 2 capi | Soffice 3 capi | Lana 4 capi | Lana 2 capi | Lana 3 capi | Crespo sottile | Ritorto 6 capi | Crespo grosso | *Lana sport | Boucle | Mohair sottile | Tweed |
| DIVISIONI | 2~4 | 1~3 | 1~3 | 2~4 | 3~5 | 5~6 | 4~6 | 5~7 | 6~8 | 8~9 | 8~10 | 4~6 | 4~6 | 4~6 |
| TRAFORATI | 4~5 | 3~4 | 3~4 | 4~5 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 6~7 | (7~8) | – | – | 4~6 | 4~6 | – |

* Usare aghi aiternati.

Ci sono così tanti tipi di filato oggi che é molto difficile indicare la esatta divisione per tutti.
La tabella quì sopra vuole solo darVi una indicazione generale tenuto conto che i nomi dei filati ed i tipi variano da paese a paese.

### RICONOSCIMENTO DELLE SIGLE DELLE SCHEDE

● – Cambio colori nel portafilo ②.

■ – Cambio colori nel portafilo ①.

◘ – Cambio colori sia nel portafilo ① che nel portafilo ②.

➡ – Passare il carrello del traforato sul tessuto nella direzione indicata dalla freccia.

⊃ – Spostare il carrello del traforato da sinistra a destra e quindi indietro a sinistra.

→ – Passare il carrello principale sul tessuto nella direzione indicata dalla freccia.

⊂ – Fare due righe con il carrello principale.

6⊂ – Fare sei righe con il carrello principale.

w – Lavorare a punto tessuto (schede N°. 214, 215, 216, 256).

* – Con il punzone raccogliere e portare il filo di trama sopra gli aghi, come indicato in ogni schema.

⬢ – Rimuovere il carrello del traforato e metterlo sul lato opposto (solo per la KS787).

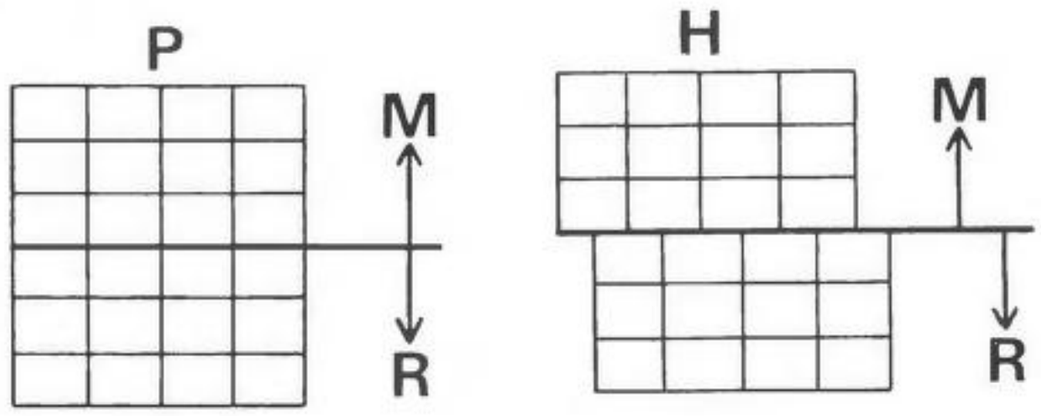
**Pagina 114.**

### SIMBOLI DEI PUNTI

I simboli dei punti sono usati per facilitare la comprensione del tipo di punto quando si lavora.
I sequenti simb-oli sono stati creati dalla "Standarda Industria Giapponese".
Tutti i simboli dei punti usati per la 2° fontura, sono gli stessi usati per la 1° fontura, con esclusione naturalmente per quelli non usati da quest'ultima. Tutti i rimanenti simb-oli sono elencati nei relativo catalogo. Quando si lavora con la 2° fontura i due letti sono di fronte, così pure i diagrammi sono rappresentati separati, sopra e sotto. Il punto (cappio) per la fontura principale é indicato come ⊟ e quello sulla 2° fontura é indicato come ⊡.

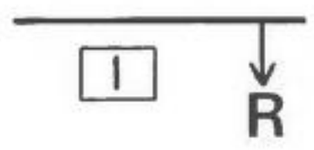
### DIAGRAMMI PER LAVORI CON LA SECONDA FONTURA

La linea sottile al centro, indica la posizione dei pettini fissi.
Il diagramma sopra (M) indica la 1° fontura, quello sotto (R) la 2° fontura.
Le lettere (P) e (H) indicano la leva di mezzo passo.
Con (P) gli uncini della 1° e 2° fontura sono di fronte, con (H) gli uncini sono spostati di mezza tacca.

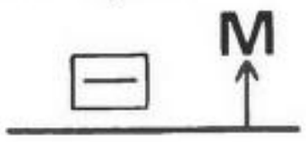



### SIMBOLO PIANO

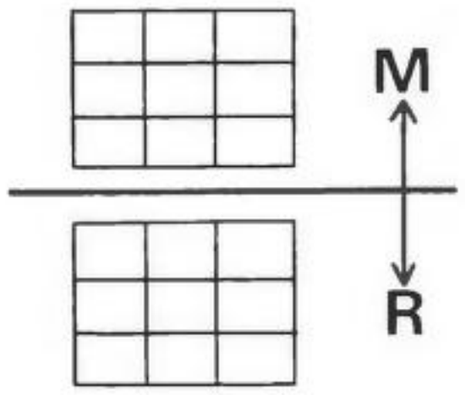
Con questo simbolo si vuole indicare la 2° fontura con il carrello pronto per la lavorazione a maglia unita.



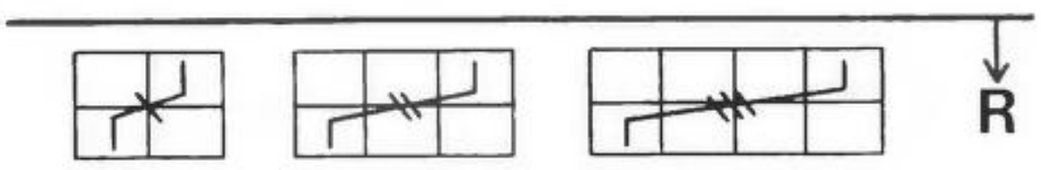
**SIMBOLO ROVESCIO**
Con questo simbolo si vuole indicate la 1° fontura con il carrello pronto per la lavorazione a maglia liscia.



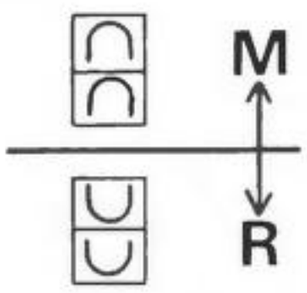

**AGO VUOTO (EMPTY)**
Con questo simbolo si vuole indicare l'ago in posiz. A perciò fuori lavoro. é indicato con un quadratino vuoto.




**PUNTO IN DIAGONALE**
I punti possono essere angolati dal movimento della 2° fontura, vedi schema a lato.
Solitamente uno, due, tre punti possono essere angolati, ed uniti. Ciò significa spostare la seconda fontura e collegare i vari quadratini, come schema a fianco.

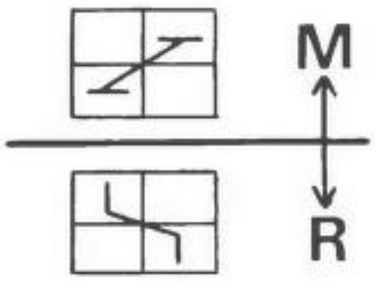



**PUNTO TUCK**
Questo punto é indicato col simbolo ⊓.

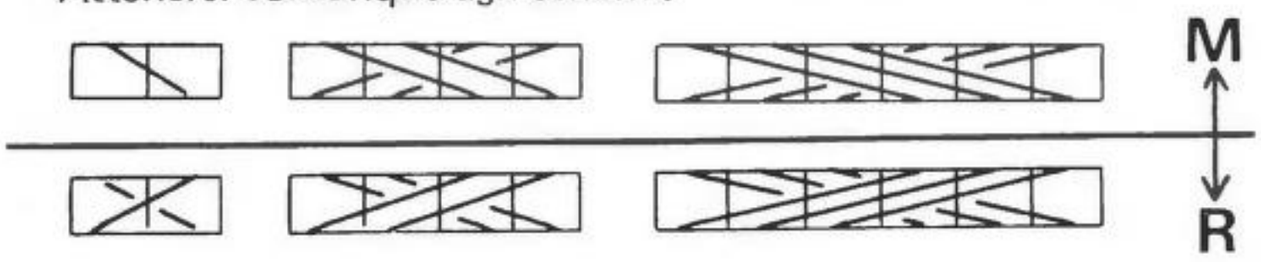



Pagina 115.

**PUNTO INCLINATO**
Significa che il punto deve essere trasferito in direzione della linea inclinata. Per il Punto in diagonale muovere diagonalmente a mano la 2° fontura, cosicché i punti vadano tutti nella medesima direzione. Per il punto inclinatp, trasferire il punto all'ago vicino, come indica lo schema. Ciò é possib-ile trasferire a destra o a sinistra nello stesso tempo. Il simbolo del punto é lo stesso del punto in diagonale.

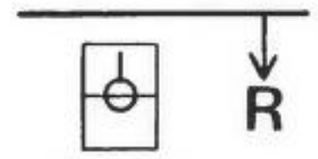



**PUNTO TRECCIA**
Con questo simbolo si vuole rappresentare i lavori a treccia, la quale può essere naturalmente a uno due tre punti. Attenersi comunque agli schemi.

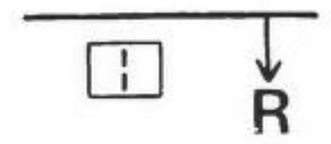



**PUNTO TRASFERITO**
Significa trsferire il punto dalla 1° fontura alla 2° fontura, e riportare l'ago vuoto in posiz. A. ⊕

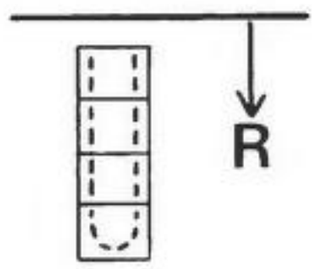
**PUNTO TRASFERITO**
é l'inverso. Significa trsferire il punto dalla 2° fontura alla 1° fontura e riportare l'ago vuoto della 2° fontura in posiz. A. ⊖




**PUNTO FLUTTUANT O SLIP**
é un puntp non lavorato. Come il punto slip della 1° fontura. é usato per la lavorazione della maglia tuck a spillo. ⊡




**PUNTO A GOCCIA**
Lavorare per il numero di caselle richieste dal diagramma. Scaricare il punto, portando l'ago dapprima in posizione E. indi riportarlo ig posiz. A.
é usato per la lavorazione guidata. Il simbolo é ⊔




Pagina 116.

**COME PERFORARE UNA SCHEDA PER LA KS901 E KS787**
1) prendere un scheda vergine e segnare le caselle che devono essere punzonate.
2) Sulla scheda in basso scrivere le indicazioni necessarie: le direzioni dei carrelli, il cambio dei colori.
3) mettere la punta del punzone nel piccolo buco della scheda e forare.

**FARE UN CAMPIONE CON MENO DI 60 RIGHE**
Per dare la possibilità alla scheda di girare su sé stessa, ilmotivo dovrà essere superiore alle 36 righe.
Dopo che il motivo é stato forato, punzonare due righe complete alle estremità della scheda.
Tagliare e forare la testa e la coda della scheda come diagramma fig.3.
Assicurarsi che i tagli degli orli siano gli stessi di quelli dell'originale.

**FARE UN CAMPIONE PIU LUNGO DI 60 RIGHE**
Unire due o più schede utilizzando i fermagli.
O utilizzare la scheda a metraggio.
* Se eventualmente doveste fare un errore nella punzonatura, coprire il foro sbagliato con del nastro adesivo sul lato dritto, poi punzonare nuovamente nella posizione giusta.
* Le schede indicate in questo manuale sono state previste per la KS901. Nel caso necessitasse una scheda per la KS787, punzonare esattamente l'inverso.

Volendo si possono riprodurre motivi della K747 (12 aghi) ed utilizzare per l'esecuzione la KS901 o KS787, sequendo lo schema propostoci dalla Fig.4.

Pagina 117.

**COME REALIZZARE UNA SCHEDA CON UN VOSTRO MOTIVO ORIGINALE**
Quando desiderate preparare una scheda con un vostro motivo originale (nel nostro caso in punto jacquard), o da un libro o rivista di moda, fate come segue
1) Appoggiare il disegno o meglio ridisegnare il motivo su una carta millimetrata.

2) Ridisegnare il motivo seguendo i quadratini, ed avendo l'accortezza nel caso si dovesse realizzare il capo con piu motivi, di ridurre il disegno a 23 aghi.
(come campione realizzato in fig.4)

3) Colorare il disegno per rendere più facile l'interpretazione.
4) In caso do continuazione del motivo dal rovescio.

**Pagina 118~119.**
**GUIDA SCHEDE**
Con la stessa scheda si possono ottenere diversi motivi come contrassegnati dal simbolo "●".

| Scheda N° | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 | Scheda N° | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jacquard | Tuck | Punto tessuto | Slip | | | | Jacquard | Tuck | Punto tessuto | Slip | | |
| 1 | ● | | | | ● | | 61 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 2 | ● | | | | ● | | 62 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 3 | ● | | | | ● | | 63 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 4 | ● | | | | ● | | 64 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 5 | ● | | | | ● | | 65 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 6 | ● | | | | ● | | 66 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 7 | ● | | | | ● | | 67 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 8 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 68 | ● | | | | ● | ● |

**Pagina 137.**
**TRAFORATI**
Contnuare lo scorriment del carrello traford da sinistra a destra e ritorno come indicato dal contrassegno ⊂ della scheda. Lavorare 2 righe col carrello principale al segno ⊂ da destra asinistra e ritorn.

**Pagina 169.**
Dopo l'avviatura trasferire i punti sopra gli aghi adiacenti come contrassegnato dalle schede e portare indietro gli aghi vuoti in posiz. "A".

**Página 76.**
**214**
Enganchar los cinco hilos al centro de siete puntos señalado en la tarjeta con una "*".
**215**
Enganchar el más bajo de los cuatro hilos a las agujas escogidas en el punto "*" de la tarjeta.
**216**
Al punto "*" en la tarjeta, enganchar el más bajo de los cuatro hilos a las agujas elegidas y hacer lo mismo con los tres hilos restantes pero desde dentro. Tejer una vuelta. Tejer en la misma fon ma hasta que quede solamente el ultimo hilo.
Enganchar el último hilo a la misma aguja que la vuelta anterior al punto "* W" en la tarjeta.

**Página 90.**
**PUNTOS CALADOS EN CENEFA** . . . Poner el botón de la frontura posterior a "COLOUR"

**– TEJER PATRONES COMBINADOS –**
Ambos la frontura posterior y el carro de calados escogen las agujas y hacen patrones.
1) Preparar la tarjeta. Poner las palancas a C y la palanca de parada a ■ en la frontura posterior.
2) Siguiendo la flecha, desplazar el carro de calados a la derecha. Poner la palanca de parada de la tarjeta en ▼. Desplazar carro hacia la izquierda (⮌).
3) Seguir la dirección de la flecha.

La flecha grande (➡) indica el movimiento del carro de calados y la flecha fina indica el de la frontura posterior. (→).

**IMPORTANTE:**
* Mover el carro de calados (o frontura posterior) colocar la frontura posterior (o carro de calados) en el rail de extensión, lejos de la máquina.
* Empezar con el carro de calados a la izquierda.
* Colocar los pesos.

**Página 91.**
**MODELO RECOGIDO CON CALADOS** . . . Poner botón de patrones en frontura posterior a TUCK ◄► o ◄
**250**
Poner botón de Patrones a TUCK ◄

**Página 93.**
**MODELO CALADOS CON ALFORZAS** . . . Poner las palancas de tejer en +.
**256**
Donde se indica "*" en la tarjeta, colocar el más inferior de cuatro hilos a las tres agujas escogidas, y hacer lo mismo con los otros tres hilos desde dentro. Tejer una vuelta. Tejer tres hilos de la misma forma que se indica arriba.

**Página 94.**
**MODELOS RECOGIDOS CON AGUJAS ABIERTAS**
**257**
Después de tejer diez vueltas, hacer un ocho cruzando dos puntos desde la derecha y la izquierda por encima de la aguja del centro.

**Página 96.**
**IMITACION ESTAMPADO (JACQUARD)** . . . Se puede tejer imitación estampado facilmente con las mismas tarjetas que las de los patrones con cenefa.

**Página 98.**
**IMITACION GUATEADOS** . . . Poner carro en la misma forma que para imitación estampado.
Hilaturas ideales:
Hilatura principal . . . . fina 2, a 3 cabos.
Hilatura de imitación . . algodón fina, 2 a 3 cabos.
Es mejor que la hilatura de imitación sea más fina que la principal.
**266**
Hilatura principal . . . . . mohair fino
Hilatura de imitación . . algodón
Tensión . . . . . 9/1
**267**
Hilatura principal . . . . . 3 cabos
Hilatura imitación . . . . algodon
Tensión . . . . . 6.2/..0
**268** ↑
Hilatura principal . . . . . 3 cabos
Hilatura imitación . . . . algodón
Tensión . . . . . 6/..0
↑

**Página 100.**
**MODELO RECOGIDO CON CANALE POR TARJETA PERFORADA**
**269**
Hilatura . . . . . suave – 2 cabos Colocación carro
Tensión . . . . . 4/4
**270**
Hilatura . . . . . suave – 2 cabos Colocación carro
Tensión . . . . . 4/4

**Página 101.**
**CANALE RAQUEADO.**
**271**
Hilatura . . . . . grosor medio – 4 cabos
Tensión . . . . . 4/3
**272**
Hilatura . . . . . grosor medio – 4 cabos
Tensión . . . . . 4.1/3

**ATENCION:**
* Al hacer una prenda, enhebrar una vuelta y tejer siempre tres vueltas de punto circular y luego seguir las indicaciones de cada patrón.
  En el caso de tejer con tarjeta, en la 2a vuelta de punto circular, preparar la tarjeta y carro para la 1a vuelta de tejer con tarjeta y hacer la 3a vuelta de punto circular. Volver a colocar los carros tal como se indica.
* Colocar los carros a la derecha.
• En el tejer con tarjeta, colocar tarjeta y carro a la izquierda, y mover el carro. Volver a colocar los carros a la derecha.
* Para explicación detallada de los simbolos de los puntos, referirse a "SIMBOLOS DE PUNTOS" pag.114.

**Página 102.**
**273**
Hilatura . . . . . grosor medio – 4 cabos
Tensión . . . . . 3/4
**274**
Hilatura . . . . grosor medio – 4 cabos Colocación del carro
Tensión . . . . . 7.2/7.2

**Página 103.**
**275**
Hilatura . . . . . 3 cabos Colocacion carro
Tensión . . . . . 3/3
Tejer una vuelta y girar la palanca de raqueo un punto a la derecha 6▲7 y en la 2a vuelta girarla a la izquierda 5▲6. Repetir esta operación hasta llegar a la 10ª vuelta, en cuyo momento dejar de girar la palanca de raqueo. Tejer una vuelta y girar la palanca de raqueo un punto a la izquierda 5▲6. Repetir lo indicado arriba.

**CANALE CRUZADO**

**276**
Hilatura . . . . . .grosor medio — 4 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .4/4

**Página 104.**
**MODELO ORIGINAL EN CANALE**
**277**
Hilatura . . . . . .grosor medio — 4 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .4/5
Colocar el punto dado en las dos agujas en la frontura principal.

**278**
Hilatura . . . . . .3 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .2/1

**Página 105.**
**279**
Hilatura . . . . . .grosor medio — 4 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .4/1

**MODELO RECOGIDO EN CANALE**
**280**
Hilatura . . . . . .3 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .4.1/4.1
Tejer cuatro vueltas con col. A.
Volver a colocar el carro.
Tejer cuatro vueltas con col. B.
Repetir esta operación.

**Página 106.**
**281**
Hilatura . . . . . .grosor medio — 4 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .4/3
El carro está a la izquierda.
Colocar la tarjeta y carro para la 1a vuelta de tejido con tarjeta. Tejer una vuelta. Las agujas están seleccionadas.
Colocación carro.

**TEJIDO DE DOBLE CENEFA**
**282**
Hilatura . . . . . .3 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .2.1/0.2
El carro está a la izquierda.
Colocar la tarjeta y carro para la 1a vuelta de tejido con tarjeta. Tejer una vuelta. Las agujas están seleccionadas.
Repetir col. A dos vueltas y col. B dos vueltas.

**Página 107.**
**TEJIDO RECOGIDO FINO**
**283**
Hilatura . . . . . .3 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .0.2/0.2,3/0.2
Tejer cuatro vueltas con col. A.
Volver a colocar la frontura anterior y tensiones.
Tejer cuatro vueltas con col. B. Repetir los pasos indicados arriba.

**TEJIDO APRESADO**
**284**
Hilatura . . . . . .3 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .0.2/0.2/3/0.2
El carro está a la izquierda.
Colocar la tarjeta y el carro para la 1a vuelta de tejido con tarjeta. Tejer una vuelta. Las agujas están seleccionadas.
Colocar carros.
Tejer cuatro vueltas con col. A.
Volver a colocar carros y tensiones.
Tejer cuatro vueltas con col. B. Repetir los pasos indicados.

**Página 108.**
**TEJIDO AUTOMATICO DIRECTO**
**285**
Hilatura . . . . . .2 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .2.1/2.1
Tejer cuatro vueltas.
Poner las agujas de la frontura anterior en la pos. E y volver a ponerlas en A para soltar los puntos. Volver a colocar las agujas que están siendo utilizadas en la frontura anterior a la posición B. según el patrón.
**286**
Hilatura . . . . . .grosor medio — 4 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .3/1.2
Tejer una vuelta.
Poner las agujas de la frontura anterior a la posición E y volver a ponerlas en A para soltar los puntos. Volver a colocar las agujas que están siendo utilizadas en la fronture posterior a la posición B según el patrón.

**Página 109.**
**PLISADO**
**287**
Hilatura . . . . . .3 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .4/4
**288**
Hilatura . . . . . .4 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .4/5.1

**Página 110.**
**PUNTO "ARAN"**
* Hay dos tipos de diagramas con simbolos. Uno muestra los simbolos de la frontura posterior y frontura anterior por separado y el otro muestra ambos en los mismos diagramas.
* Señal rojo indica puntos perlados en una pieza tejide.

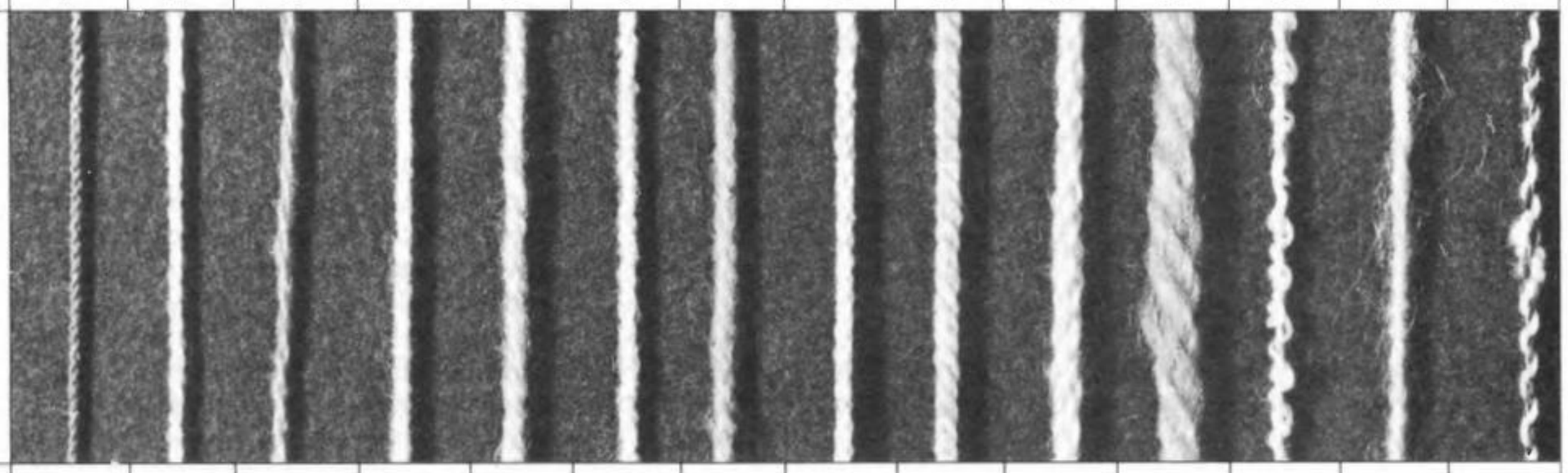
**289**
Hilatura . . . . . .6 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .9/9
**290**
Hilatura . . . . . .6 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .9/9

**Página 111.**
**291**
Hilatura . . . . . .6 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .9/9
**292**
Hilatura . . . . . .6 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .9/9

**Página 112.**
**293**
Hilatura . . . . . .6 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .9/9
**294**
Hilatura . . . . . .6 cabos
Tensión . . . . . .9/9
Empujar todas las agujas della frontura anterior a la posición E, excepto las que serán recogidas al desplazar los carros a la derecha.

**Página 113.**

## TIPOS DE HILOS Y TENSIONES

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clase de Hilatura.<br>ra.<br>Temaño actual. |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOMBRES | Algodón | Fino | Suave 2 cabos | Fino medio 3 cabos | Medio 4 cabos | Grueso 2 cabos | Grueso 3 cabos | Crepe 4 cabos | Lana 6 cabos | Crepe 8 cabos | Lana 12 cabos | Boucle | Fino mohair | Tweed |
| TENSION | 2~4 | 1~3 | 1~3 | 2~4 | 3~5 | 5~6 | 4~6 | 5~7 | 6~8 | 8~9 | 8~10 | 4~6 | 4~6 | 4~6 |
| PUNTOS DE CALADOS | 4~5 | 3~4 | 3~4 | 4~5 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 6~7 | (7~8) | – | – | 4~6 | 4~6 | – |

Hay tantos tipos diferentes de Hilatura hoy, que es muy dificil asegurar que tensión se debe utilizar para cada Hilatura.
El esquema arriba es una guia general, ya que los nombres y tipos varían mucho de un país a otro.

### INDICACIONES EN LA TARJETA:

- ● – Cambiar colores en alimentador ②
- ■ – Cambiar colores en alimentador ①
- ◘ – Cambiar colores en ambos alimentador ① y ②
- ➡ – Desplazar carro de calados a través del tejido en la dirección de la flecha.
- ⊃ – Desplazar carro de calados de izquierda a derecha y luego a izquierda.
- → – Desplazar frontura posterior a través del tejido en la dirección de la flecha.
- ⊂ – Tejer dos vueltas con frontura posterior.
- 6⊂ – Tejer seis vueltas con frontura posterior.
- w – Trabajar tejido (P/C nº 214, 215, 216, 256).
- * – Con transportador, coger hilo en las agujas según se indica en cada patrón.
- ⬢ – Quitar carro de calado y colocarlo en el lado opuesto (solamente para KS787).

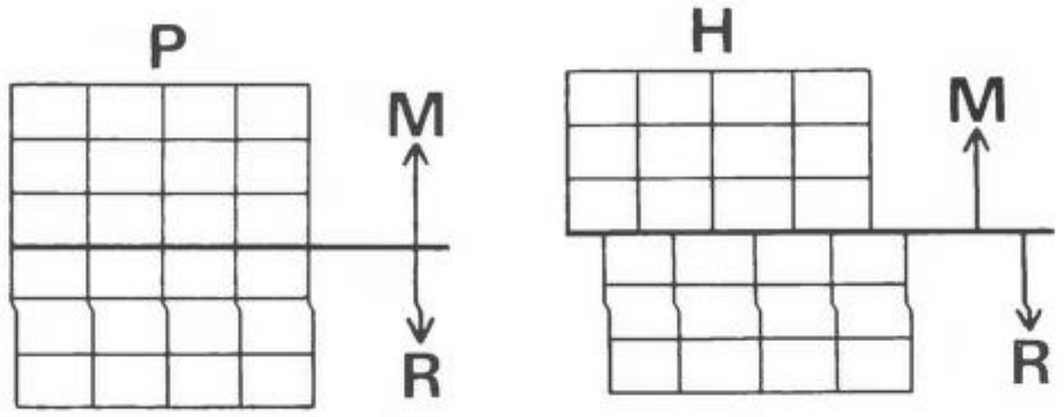
**Página 114.**

### SIMBOLOS DE LOS PUNTOS

Los simbolos de los puntos se utilizan para facilitar el conocimiento de cada tipo de punto al tejer un patrón.
Los siguientes simbolos han sido determinados por "Japanese Industrial Standards".
Todos los simbolos para el carro de calados, son los mismos que para la frontura posterior, exceptuando los puntos que no se utilizan en la frontura posterior. Todos los otros simbolos son los utilizados en revistas. Al tejer con la frontura anterior, las dos fronturas están una enfrente de la otra, y los diagramas están separados. El punto de la frontura posterior se indica como ⊟ (simbolo del punto perlado) y el de la frontura anterior se indica como ⊡ (simbolo del punto liso).

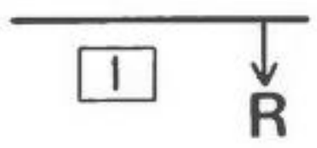
### DIAGRAMAS DE LOS SIMBOLOS DE LOS PUNTOS PARA FRONTURA ANTERIOR

La linea gruesa en el centro es la posición de los enganches de los pesos, el diagrama encima muestra el lado de la frontura posterior y el diagrama debajo el de la frontura anterior. Les letras P y H arriba indican la posición de la palenca del raqueo.
"P". . . .Agujas en ambas fronturas estan enfrente punto a punto.
"H". . . .Agujas en frontura anterior se desplaza ½ punto.



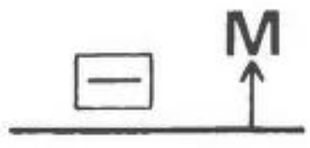

### SIMBOLO DE PUNTO LISO

Este simbolo indica el punto en la frontura anterior colocando el carro para punto liso.



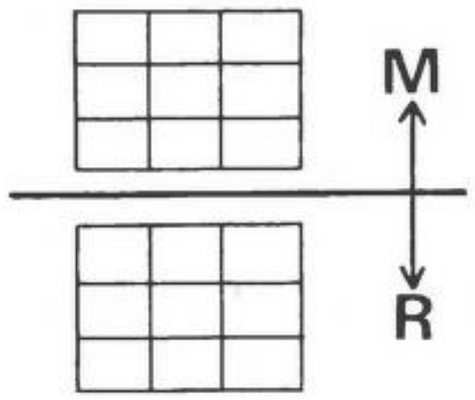

### SIMBOLO DE PUNTO PERLADO

Este simbolo indica el punto en la frontura posterior dejando carro para punto liso.



## AGUJA VACIA

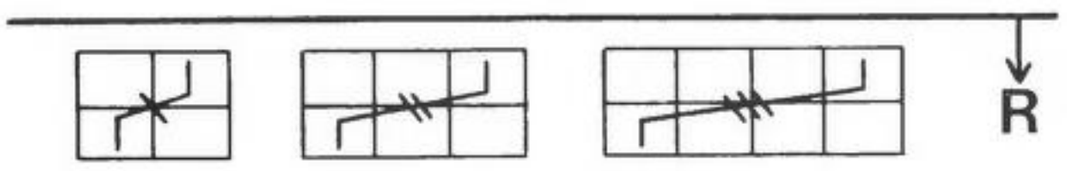
Esta es la aguja en pos. A, que no tiene ningún punto y no teje. Se indica como una caja vacia.




## PUNTO RAQUEADO

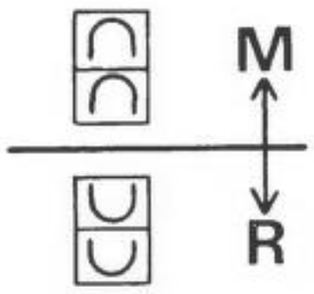
Puntos pueden ser raqueados desplazando la frontura anterior en la dirección de las lineas diagonales (ver diagrama).

Como es usual, se pueden utilizar uno, dos o tres puntos raqueados. Conectar el punto raqueado a la caja siguiente en la vuelta siguiente e insertar un serial de parada. Esto significa desplazar la frontura anterior un punto. Para conectar dos puntos raqueados subir una caja y avanzar dos e insertar dos señales de parada. Para esto hay que desplazar la frontura anterior por puntos (ver diagrama).




## PUNTO DE RECOGIDA

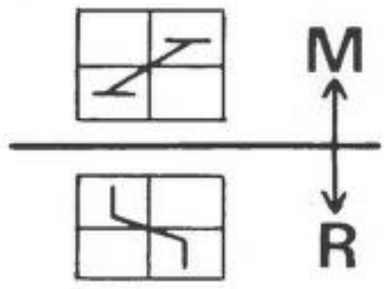
Para recoger puntos preparar la frontura para tejido con recogidos, indicado como ⊓




**Página 115.**

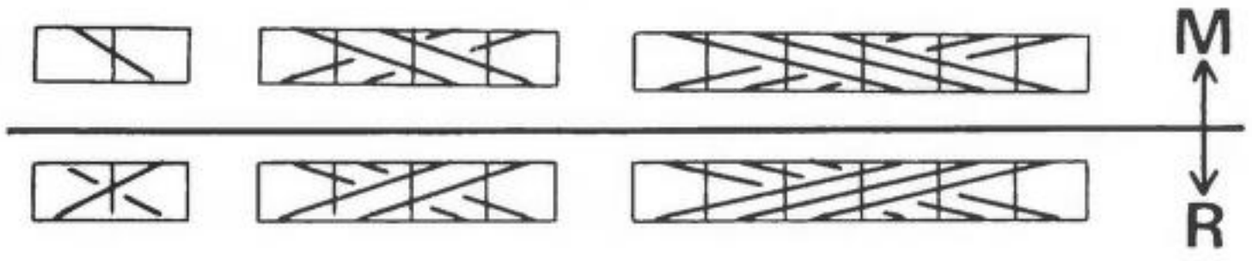
## PUNTO ONDULADO

Este es un punto que se transfiere en la dirección de la linea diagonal (ver diagrama). Para un punto raqueado mover palanca de raqueado de la frontura, para que todos los puntos se muevan en la misma dirección, al mismo tiempo. Para el punto ondulado transferir el punto a la aguja tal como se indica por la linea diagonal, para que sea posible transferir algunos puntos a la derecha o a la izquierda al mismo tiempo. El simbolo de este punto es el mismo que para punto raqueado, sin ninguna señal de parada.



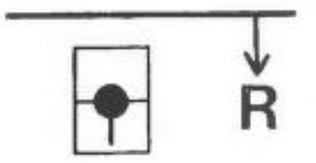

## PUNTO CABLE U OCHOS

Este es un punto cruzado. A menudo se utiliza uno a tres puntos cable, (indicado en el diagrama por x). Los puntos de las lineas rectas se pasan por encima y los otros puntos de las lineas quebradas se pasan por debajo.




## PUNTO COGIDO

Transferir punto a la frontura anterior de la frontura posterior, luego llenar su aguja otra vez a la frontura posterior a la posición A. El simbolo se indica como ⊕



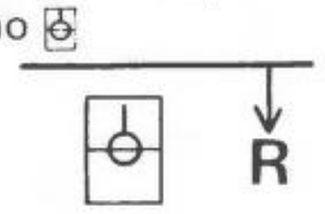

## PUNTO CEDIDO

Este punto es lo opuesto del punto anterior i.e. transferir el punto a la frontura posterior de la frontura anterior y luego devolver su aguja en la frontura anterior a la pos. A.

Cuando la palanca de raqueo está en P, transferir el punto a la aguja opuesta en la frontura posterior.

Cuando la palanca de raqueo está en H, transferir el punto a su aguja de la derecha e izquierda. (Si es necesario ceder un punto en cualquier otro caso, referir a la nota).

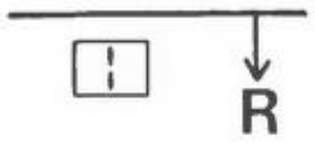
El simbolo del punto se indica como ⊖




## PUNTO SOSTENIDO

Este es un punto que no se teje en una vuelta determinada, igual que el punto flotante o punto corrediza de la frontura posterior. Se utiliza para tejer punto de recogido fino.

El simbolo se indica como ⊡

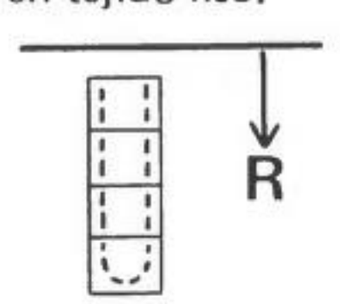



## PUNTO SUELTO

Tejer la aguja en la posición del simbolo para el número de cajas requeridas (por ejemplo cuatro vueltas en el diagrama). Soltar el punto moviendo su aguja a la posición E y luego devolverla a posición A.

Un punto suelto hace que los puntos en la frontura posterior sean más flojos. Se utiliza en tejido liso.

El simbolo se indica como ⊔




**Página 116.**

**PARA PERFORAR UNA TARJETA** . . . Utilizando perforadora del KS901 y KS787

1°. Utilizando una tarjeta en blanco señalar los cuadritos que serán perforados.
2°. Escribir datos en tarjeta tales como las flechas de la dirección del movimiento de las fronturas, el cambio de colores, etc.
3°. Insertar el alfiler de la perforadora en el agujero pequaño de la tarjeta y perforar.

## PARA HACER UN PATRON DE MENOS DE 60 VUELTAS

El patrón tiene que tener más de 36 vueltas para hacer girar la tarjeta.

Después terminar de perforar la tarjeta, perforar dos vueltas completas, para poder enganchar los automaticos.

Cortar los bordes como se indica en la Fig. 3. Asegurar que la forma de los bordes es igual que la original.

## PARA HACER UN PATRON DE MAS DE 60 VUELTAS

Juntas 2 tarjetas o más utilizando los automáticos.

* Si se equivoca al perforar, cubrir el agujero con papal celofán en el lado bueno y volver a perforar en la posición correcta.

* Las tarjetas demostradas en este libro están perforadas para KS901. En caso de hacer una tarjetas perforada para KS787, perforar donde no está perforada para el KS901. No perforar donde está perforada para KS901.

Por ejemplo: patrón de cenefa 1 patrón — 12 puntos

**Página 117.**

**HACER TARJETA PERFORADA PARA SU PATRON ORIGINAL**

Cuando desea tejer un patrón (cenefa) de un libro o su patrón original, seguir las direcciones más abajo.

1. Dibujar el patrón en el papel cuadriculado que se encuentra adjunto a las tarjetas en blanco.
2. Seguir los cuadritos en el papel de acuerdo con la linea del patrón.
3. Aplicar color al patrón para facil léctura.
4. Para continuar el patrón de lado.

**Página 118~119.**

**GUIA PARA TARJETA PERFORADA**

Con la misma tarjeta se puede tejer los distintos patrones indicados por "●".

| Tarjeta N° | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 | Tarjeta N° | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cenefa | Recogid | Cruzado | Corredizo | | | | Cenefa | Recogido | Cruzado | Corredizo | | |
| 1 | ● | | | | ● | | 61 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 2 | ● | | | | ● | | 62 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 3 | ● | | | | ● | | 63 | ● | | | | ● | ● |
| 4 | ● | | | | ● | | 64 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 5 | ● | | | | ● | | 65 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 6 | ● | | | | ● | | 66 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 7 | ● | | | | ● | | 67 | ● | | | | ● | |
| 8 | ● | | | | ● | ● | 68 | ● | | | | ● | ● |

**Página 137.**

**MODELOS DE CALADO**

— Continuar a deslizar el carro de calados a la derecha y luego a la izquierda hasta la señal ⊂ en la tarjeta. Tejer dos vueltas con frontura posterior en punto a la izquierda y luego a la derecha.

**Página 169.**

"Transportar los puntos de las secciones oscuras de las tarjetas perforadas a las agujas adyacentes después de enhebrar, y devolver las agujas vacías a la posición A".

**274**

Garen: . . . . . middeldik 4 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 7.2/7.2
Instelling van de slede

**Pagina 103**

**Gekruiste rib**

**275**

Garen . . . . . middeldik 3 draads
Spanning . . . . . 3/3

Stel de sleden in en brei een toer. Zet de verzethendel op 6;7 brei een toer. Hierna verzethendel op 5;6 brei weer een toer. Herhaal dit t/m toer 9, laat verzethendel staan en brei de 10e toer. Zet de verzethendel op 5;6 brei een toer. Hierna verzethendel op 6;7 brei een toer. Herhaal dit t/m toer 19, laat de verzethendel staan en brei toer 20. Herhaal deze 20 toeren.

**276**

Garen:. . . . . middeldik 4 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 4/4

**Pagina 104**

**ORIGINELE RIBSTEEK PATRONEN**

**277**

Garen:. . . . . middeldik 4 draads
Spanning: . . . . . .4/5
Hang de aangegeven steek over de twee naalden op het hoofdbed.

**278**

Garen:. . . . . 3 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 2/1

**Pagina 105**

**279**

Garen:. . . . . middeldik 4 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 4/1

**TUCK RIBSTEEK PATRONEN**

**280**

Garen:. . . . . 3 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 4.1/4.1
Brei 4 toeren met kleur A
Stel de sleden opnieuw in. Brei 4 toeren met kleur B.
Herhaal deze handelingen.

**Pagina 106.**

**281**

Garen:. . . . . middeldik 4 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 4/3
Slede staat links. Draai de ponskaart in tot de eerste toer. Zet de slede op C en brei een toer. De naalden zijn nu geselecteerd.
Instelling v. d. slede

**DUBBELBEDS JAQUARDBREIEN**

**282**

Garen:. . . . . 3 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 2.1/0.2
Slede staat links. Draai de ponskaart in tot de eerste toer.
Zet de slede op C en brei een toer.
De naalden zijn nu geselecteerd.
Herhaal 2 toeren met kleur A, 2 toeren met kleur B.

**Pagina 107**

**RICHELS BREIEN**

**283**

Garen:. . . . . 3 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 0.2/0.2, 3/0.2
Stel de slede in. Brei 4 toeren met kleur A.
Stel de slede opnieuw in. Brei 4 toeren met kleur B.
Herhaal deze stappen.

**FANTASIESTEEK MET EMPTY KNOPPEN**

Garen . . . . . 3 draads
Spanning . . . . . 0.2/0.2,3/0.2
Slede staat links
Draai de ponskaart in en stel de slede in voor de eerste toer.
De naalden zijn nu geselecteerd.
Brei 4 toeren met kleur A. Stel de slede opnieuw in en brei 4 toeren met kleur B. Herhaal deze stappen.

**Pagina 108**

**FANTASIESTEEK DOOR HET LATEN VALLEN VAN STEKEN**

**285**

Garen:. . . . . 2 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 2.1/2.1
Brei 4 toeren. Schuif de naalden op het ribbed in de E-stand en daarna in de A-stand om de steken te laten vallen. Schuif volgens patroon de steken weer in B-stand

**286**

Garen:. . . . . middeldik 4 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 3/1.2
Brei een toer. Schuif de naalden op het ribbed in de E-stand. en daarna in de A-stand om de steken te laten vallen.
Zet de naalden volgens patroon weer in de B-stand.

**Pagina 109**

**PLOCIEN**

**287**

Garen:. . . . . 3 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 4/4

**288**

Garen:. . . . . 4 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 4/5.1

**Pagina 110**

**KABELS**

* Er zijn twee verschillende tekeningen met tekens. De een laat de tekens voor hoofdbed en ribbed afzonderlijk boven en beneden zien. De ander laat beide in één tekening zien.
* Het rode teken geeft de averechte steken in het breiwerk aan.

**289-290**

Garen:. . . . . 6 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 9/9

**Pagina 111.**

**291**

Garen:. . . . . .6 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 9/9

**292**

Garen:. . . . . 6 draads
Spanning: . . . . . 9/9

**Pagina 112.**

**293**

Garen:. . . . . 6 draads

Spanning: . . . . . 9/9

**294**

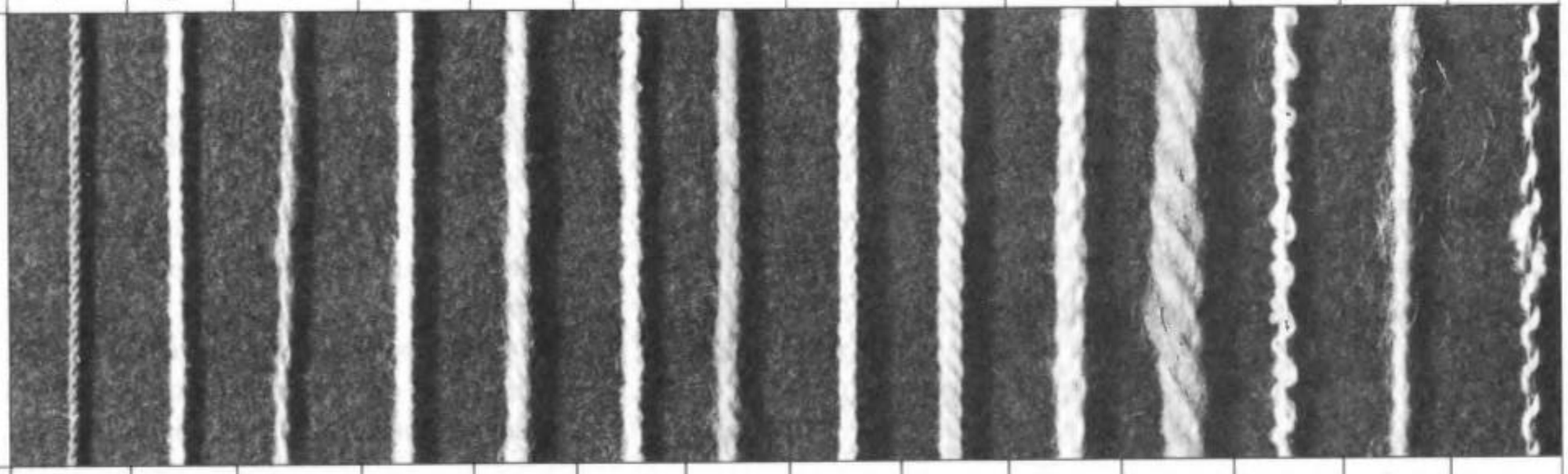
Garen:. . . . . 6 draads

Spanning: . . . . . 9/9

Duw alle naalden op het ribbed in de E-stand behalve die gevangen moeten worden als de slede naar rechts schuift.

**Pagina 113.**

## VERSCHILLENDE GARENSOORTEN EN HUN SPANNING

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type garen |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soort | katoen | dun | fijn | fijn 3 ply | middel 4 dr. | dik 2 dr. | dik 3 dr. | crèpe 4 dr. | wol 6 dr. | crépe* 8 dr. | wol 12 dr. | bouclé | dun moh. | tweed |
| Spanning | 2~4 | 1~3 | 1~3 | 2~4 | 3~5 | 5~6 | 4~6 | 5~7 | 6~8 | 8~9 | 8~10 | 4~6 | 4~6 | 4~6 |
| Ajourbreien | 4~5 | 3~4 | 3~4 | 4~5 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 5~6 | 6~7 | (7~8) | – | – | 4~6 | 4~6 | – |

Er zijn zoveel verschillende soorten garen, dat het erg moeilijk is precies te zeggen wat nu de juiste spanning moet zijn.

Bovenstaand schema geeft ongeveer aan welke spanning bij welk type garen past.

## TEKENS OP DE PONSKAART

| | |
|---|---|
| ● | Wissel van kleur in gareninvoer 2 |
| ■ – | Wissel van kleur in gareninvoer 1 |
| ◘ – | Wissel beide kleuren van invoer 1 en 2 |
| ➡ – | Schuif de kantslede in de richting van de pijl |
| ⊃ – | Schuif de kantslede van links naar rechts en weer terug naar links. |
| → – | Schuif de breislede in de richting van de pijl over het bed. |
| ⊂ – | Brei twee toeren met de breislede |
| 6⊂ – | Brei 6 toeren met de breislede |
| w – | Weven (ponskaart nr. 214, 215, 216, 256.) |
| * – | Hang met de overhangpen de weefdraad op de naalden zoals in elk patroon is aangegeven. |
| ⬢ – | Haal de kantslede weg en zet deze aan de andere kant. (alleen voor de KS 787) |

**Pagina 114**

## STEKENSYMBOLEN

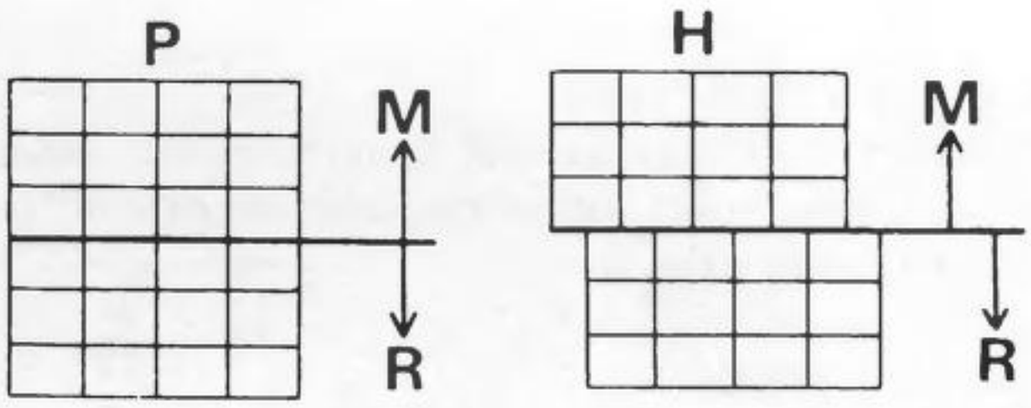
De stekensymbolen worden gebruikt om gemakkelijker te begrijpen met welke steeksoort wordt gebreid. De onderstaande symbolen worden voor alle Japanse breiboeken en breimachines gebruikt. De stekensymbolen voor het ribbed zijn hetzelfde als voor het hoofdbed, behalve voor de steken die niet op het hoofdbed gebruikt worden. Alle andere symbolen komen overeen met die symbolen die in breipatronen gebruikt worden. Wanneer met het ribbed wordt gebreid, staan de twee bedden tegenoverelkaar derhalve zijn de tekeningen verdeeld in boven en beneden, respectievelijk hoofdbed en ribbed. De steek op het bovenbed wordt aangegeven met ⊟ (zgn. purl symbool) en de steek op het ribbed met ⊡ (het zgn. plain symbool).

## STEKENSYMBOLEN TEKENING VOOR RIBBED

De dikke lijn in het midden is de stand van de naalden, de tekening boven de lijn geeft het hoofdbed aan en de tekening onder de lijn het ribbed. De letters P en H boven de tekening geven de positie van de halfverzethendel aan.

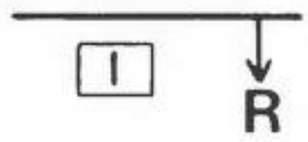
"P" . . . De naalden staan recht tegenover elkaar.

"H". . . De naalden verspringen een halve stand.



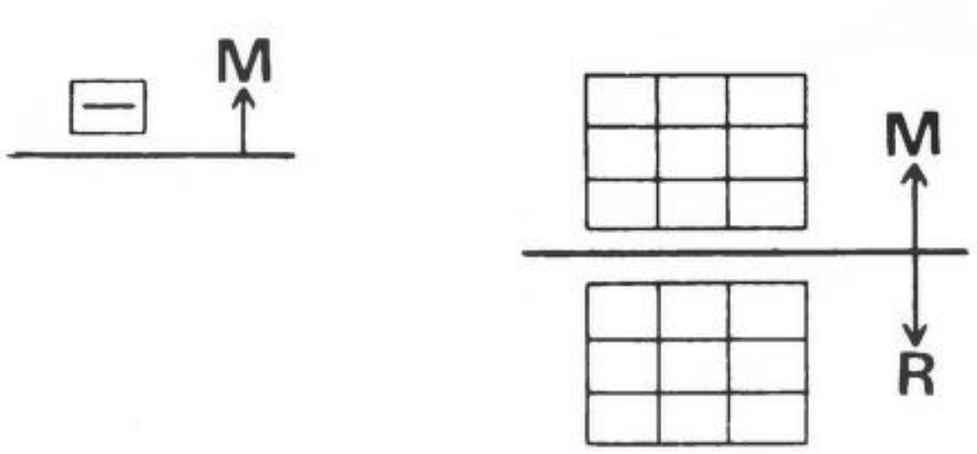

**PLAIN SYMBOOL:**

Dit symbool geeft de steek op het ribbed aan, die voor gewoon glad breiwerk is ingesteld.




**PURL SYMBOOL:**

Dit symbool geeft de steek op het hoofdbed aan, die voor gewoon glad breiwerk is ingesteld.

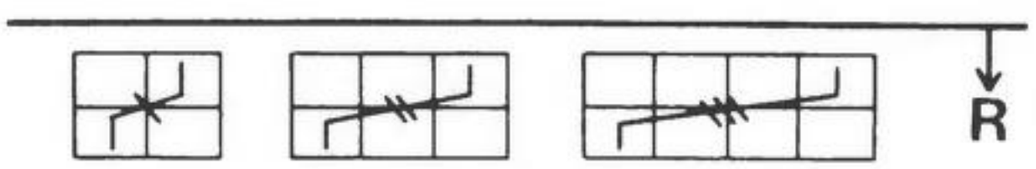



**LEGE NAALD:**

Dit is de naald in de A-stand die niet wordt meegebreid en dus geen steek vormt.

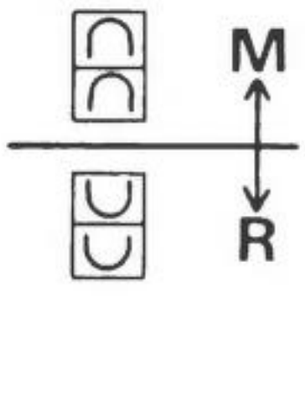
**VERSPRONGEN STEEK:**

U kunt normaal een steek 1, 2 of 3 plaatsen laten verspringen. Verzet met de verzethendel het ribbed een stand vóór u een toer breit. Om 2 of meer steken te verspringen moet u d.m.v. de verzethendel het ribbed 2 of meer laten verspringen. Het aantal te verspringen punten wordt door de streepjes op de lijn aangegeven.




**VANGSTEEK (TUCK)**

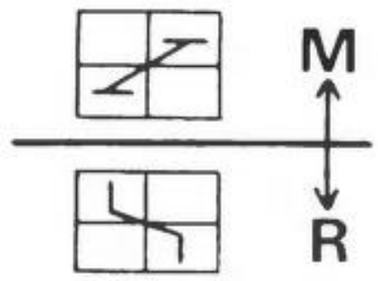
Om steken te vangen moet u de slede op tuck instellen zoals in de tekening wordt aangeven met ⊓.





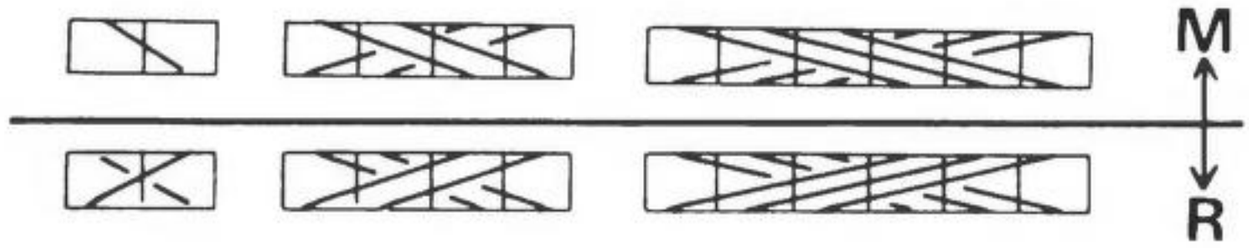

**OVERGEHANGEN STEEK**

De steek moet worden overgehangen in de richting van de lijn. (zie tekening) Voor een versprongen steek kunt u de verzethendel gebruiken zodat alle steken tegelijkertijd naar één kant verspringen. Een overgehangen steek maakt het mogelijk in één toer zowel naar links als naar rechts steken te laten verspringen. Het teken voor een overgehangen steek is hetzelfde als voor de versprongen steek echter zonder stopteken op de lijn.



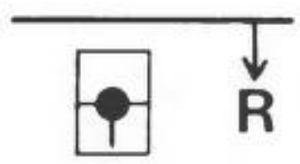

**KABELS**

Dit is een gekruiste steek. Kabels van één of meer steken worden erg veel gebruikt. (als X gemerkt in de tekening) De steken die door een ononderbroken lijn worden aangegeven kruisen over de steken van de onderbroken lijn.



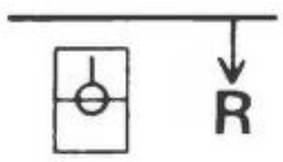

**WEGGEHANGEN STEEK:**

Breng de steek over van het hoofdbed naar het ribbed. Zet de leeggekomen naald in de A-stand. Het teken voor deze steek is: ⊕

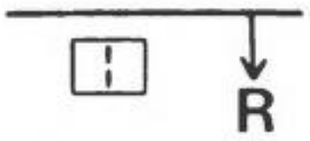



**OPGENOMEN STEEK:**

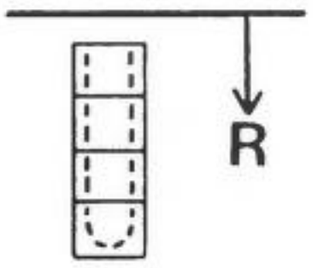
Breng de steek over van het ribbed naar het hoofdbed. Zet hierna de leeggekomen naald in de A-stand. Als de halfverzethendel op P staat, hang dan de steek op de lege naald tegenover de over te hangen steek. Als de halfverzethendel op H staat, hang dan de steek naar de linker of rechter naald. (Als het nodig is de steek anders over te hangen, wordt dit in de tekst aangegeven.) Het teken voor een opgenomen steek is: ⊖



**NAALD IN DE RUSTSTAND:**
Dit is een steek die af en toe niet in een toer wordt meegebreid. Deze steek wordt gebruikt bij pin-tuck patroon. Het symbool voor deze steek: ⊡




**GEVALLEN STEEK:**
Brei de steek het aantal toeren dat de tekening aangeeft mee. (in de tekening 4 toeren) Laat de steek dan vallen door eerst de naald in de E-stand te schuiven en daarna terug naar de A-stand. Een gevallen steek maakt de steek op het hoofdbed veel losser. Dit wordt gebruikt bij: Fantasiesteken door het laten vallen van steken. (Zie het betreffende hoofdstuk.) Het symbool voor deze steek is: ⊡




**Pagina116.**
**HET MAKEN VAN EEN PONSKAART . . . met behulp van de ponstang voor de KS 901 en KS 787**

Kort voor de uitgave van dit boek kwam de pons-machine in Nederland op de markt. Hiermee gaat het ponsen veel sneller en gemakkelijker.

1. Neem een blanko ponskaart en merk de hokjes die uitgeponst moeten worden.
2. Schrijf alle tekens op de ponskaart zoals pijlen voor de richting van de slede, rondjes voor het wisselen van kleur, enz.
3. Zet het pennetje van de ponstang in het kleine gaatje van de kaart en pons uit.

**HET MAKEN VAN EEN PATROON VAN MINDER DAN 60 TOEREN:**
Het patroon moet langer dan 36 toeren zijn om de kaart dubbel te kunnen vastzetten. Nadat de kaart is uitgeponst, ponst u nog 2 toeren alle gaatjes uit alsmede de gaatjes voor de plastic drukknoopjes. Knip de uiteinden bij zoals tekening 3 laat zien. Zorg ervoor, dat de vorm hetzelfde wordt als de originele kaarten.

**HET MAKEN VAN EEN PATROON LANGER DAN 60 TOEREN:**
Zet 2 of meer ponskaarten aan elkaar met behulp van de drukknoopjes.

**Pagina 118 - 119.**
**GIDS VOOR HET GEBRUIK VAN DE PONSKAARTEN.**
Met dezelfde ponskaart kunt u de verschillende patronen breien die met • zijn gemerkt.

| Kaart | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 | Kaart: | KS901 | | | | KS787 | K747 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inbreien | Tuck | Weven | Slip | | | | Inbreien | Tuck | Weven | Slip | | |
| 1 | • | | | | • | | 61 | • | | | | • | • |
| 2 | • | | | | • | | 62 | • | | | | • | • |
| 3 | • | | | | • | | 63 | • | | | | • | • |
| 4 | • | | | | • | | 64 | • | | | | • | |
| 5 | • | | | | • | | 65 | • | | | | • | |
| 6 | • | | | | • | | 66 | • | | | | • | |
| 7 | • | | | | • | | 67 | • | | | | • | |
| 8 | • | | | | • | • | 68 | • | | | | • | • |

Als U een verkeerd gaatje uitponst, dek dit dan af met een stukje plakband. Plak dit op de goede kant. Pons hierna het juiste gaatje uit.

De ponskaarten die in dit boek staan afgebeeld zijn voor de KS 901. In het geval dat u de kaart voor de KS 787 wilt maken, moeten de kaarten andersom uitgeponst worden.
U PONST DUS NIET UIT VOOR DE KS 787 WAT U WEL UITPONST VOOR DE KS 901

**Pagina 117.**
**HET MAKEN VAN EEN PONSKAART NAAR EIGEN ORIGINEEL PATROON.**
Als u een patroon wilt maken (b.v. enkel motief) uit een boek of uw eigen origineel patroon, volg dan de aanwijzingen hieronder.

1. Teken het patroon op het ruitjespapier wat bij de blanco kaarten zit.
2. Trek nu de tekening volgens de lijnen langs de hokjes op dit papier.
3. Kleur het patroon als u dit makkelijker af wilt lezen.
4. In dit geval worden de motieven herhaald.

**Pagina 118-119.**
**GIDS VOOR HET GEBRUIK VAN DE PONSKAARTEN.**
Met dezelfde ponskaart kunt u de verschillende patronen breien die met • zijn gemerkt.

**Pagina 137**
**KANTPATROON.**
Schuif de kantslede van links naar rechts en weer terug naar links tot u het ↱ teken op de kaart ziet.
Bij dit ↱ teken schuift u de breislede van rechts naar links en weer terug.
Hierna gaat u verder met de kantslede tot het volgende teken.

**Pagina 169.**
Hang de steken die op de ponskaart met een donkere kleur staan gemerkt naar de aangrenzende naald. Zet de lege naalden terug in de A-stand.